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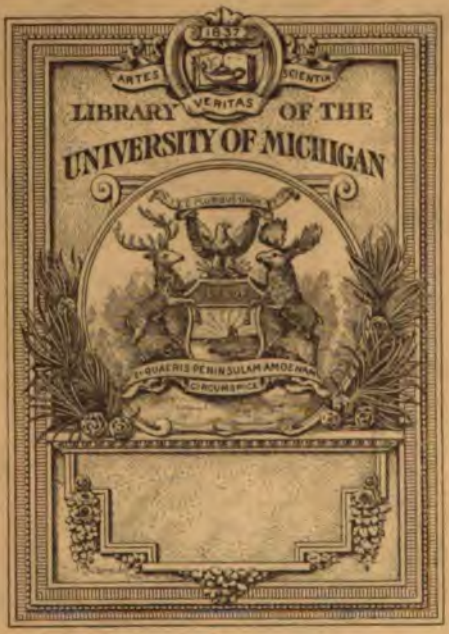

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Thomas Fox

Gentleman's Magazine,

Bequest

AND J Peter Fox

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XVI.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLVI.

By SYLVANUS URBAN *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed by EDW. CAVE, jun. at ST JOHN'S GATE.

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(P.R. Coquo Sua Tabellam - 323)

Thomas Fry

Bequest

of

Peter Fry

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ALL conſiderate *Lords of the Soil* will, for good reaſons, not only continue in poſſeſſion a Tenant, who holds merely at pleaſure, ſo long as he duly performs Suit and Service, but will alſo allow him proportionable Advantages, if, thro' his induſtry, and enquiries of ſkilful perſons, he ſhall improve the Premiſſes. Such Tenant has an equitable, tho' not a legal, claim; and gladly acquieſces in all liberty granted of ſporting in the manor, becauſe it renders his aſſiduous culture, and his application of the profits to further improvements, apparent to more witneſſes, who, by a juſt report, cannot but increaſe the good underſtanding between him and the Lord.

A relation ſomewhat like this, between Tenant and Lord, Mr *Urban* always conſider'd as ſubſiſting between himſelf and the public, whoſe encouragement he gratefully acknowledges to have experienced equally with the moſt favour'd tenant; and in particular by an increaſed and unexpected † demand of 3,000 Magazines monthly ſince his laſt addreſs of this ſort, notwithſtanding the many new competitors; ſo well has his endeavours to fulfil the *bold* promiſe there made, with the kind aſſiſtance of his ingenious, learned, and ſkilful correſpondents, ſucceeded; and ſuch credit does every imitation add to an ORIGINAL. ——He will not be the leſs ſtudious to pleaſe his numerous Lords proprietors, and the more inſpectors they permit, the more witneſſes will there be of his care.

† It is neceſſary to mention this, to excuſe many of the trade, for not duly complying with their orders from the country; ſince ſeveral months of this year being twice entirely ſold, they were obliged to wait for further impreſſions, which could not be ſo ſpeedily worked off, as might be deſired, ſeveral former months being at the ſame time in the preſs, in order to make compleat ſets.

Directions for placing the MAPS *and* COPPER PLATES,

(unleſs Gentlemen ſhould give different Orders.)

THE Bookbinder would do well to place the whole ſheet chart of *New England*, *New France*, *Cape Breton*, *Canada*, &c. publiſh'd with *January* Magazine, between p. 72 and 73, where is M. *Bellin's* deſcription of it, or at the end of the volume.

Plate II. facing p. 177.

Plate III. D. of *Cumberland's* head, as a frontiſpiece at beginning the volume.

Plate IV. facing p. 316.

Plate V. facing p. 475.

Plate VI. Shewing the country about *Carliſle*, and the routes taken by the rebels, facing p. 233.

Plate VII. facing p. 601.

Plate VIII. facing p. 640.

Plate IX. facing p. 684.

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To SYLVANUS URBAN,

On his preſenting the Author with a compleat ſett of his MAGAZINES 1746.

'TIS rare for friends on earth to find
A gift that can inrich the mind;
The ſcanty pow'rs the crowd poſſeſs
Can only in externals bleſs.

To pleaſe the taſte, luxurious meat
Smokes on the board, a dang'rous treat!
With this the glitt'ring ſide-board vies
In nectar'd draughts of various dyes:
But the deep bowl the gueſt betrays
To pain and death a thouſand ways.

The flaming gem from *Indian* mines
The lover for his nymph deſigns;
Her hand receives the ring with joy,
Her eyes admire the ſhining toy;
Pride, quicken'd by the rays of art,
Takes wing, and flutters at her heart;
Awhile thus reptiles dormant lie,
The ſun breaks out — they 'wake, they fly.

But You the beaten track diſdain,
And know the ſoul to entertain;
A mental treat you ſend me here,
That will regale me all the year:
A fund for *uſe* and *pleaſure* too!
Such pleaſure as will bear review;
Beneath whoſe fair inviting ſhow
In ambuſh lurks no latent foe.

If gay—the Muſe with tuneful pow'r
Shall here prolong the jocund hour.

If grave I'd fix ſome point of ſtate, —
Before me peers with peers debate.

With *Learning* if I wiſh to talk, —
She's here, and ſide by ſide we walk;
While art and nature *She* unfolds,
Her hand, in pictur'd ſemblance, holds
Things long by time in duſt conceal'd,*
The meaſur'd town, the fort, the field,†
What publick †* works adorn our iſle;
What diſtant ††lands of *France* the ſpoil;
Machines which *Metheſis*, with care,
Applies to ‡ fire, and ‖ earth, and § air;
Britain's beſt friend **, and ſubtleſt foe,
And all — the Curious wiſh to know.

If moral views engage my mind —
Here endleſs hints, throughout, I find
I ſee what various pleaſure ſprings
From mortals' different ſenſe of things,
By different talents here diſplay'd,
In varied, blended, light and ſhade.

When led through all the turns of ſtate,
I mark the riſing falling great,
See mighty kings their thouſands ſlay,
And fortune with whole nations play,
I hug myſelf, from tumult free,
And learn to prize humility.

When private woes expos'd to fame
I ſee, and read the Bankrupt's name,
Alarm'd at fortune's ebb and flow,
I lift my thoughts from all below;
No more, for ſubſtance, ſhadows hold,
And fear to put my truſt in gold.

One ſcene, more awful yet, ſo ſpread,
Behold the liſt of recent dead —,
The wiſe, the young, the good, the brave,
Without diſtinction feed the grave!
The month is near, perhaps begun,
Which in this liſt ſhall mark me one;
Me — tho' now, vex'd with no diſeaſe,
I taſte content, love, friendſhip, eaſe,
And truſt the flatterer *Hope*, who ſays —
Your books ſhall pleaſe in future days.

BRITANNICUS.

* Roman altars, Leaden bullets, Hour-glaſs, &c. † *Iſle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*. (See the map on which are the plans of *Louiſbourg*, *Quebec*, and *Fort Dauphin*; but the latter, tho' projected as laid down there, was never built.) *Carliſle*, its caſtle, plan and adjacent country. †* *Weſtminſter* new bridge. †† *Provence*, *Louiſbourg*. ‡ Candleſtick. ‖ Ant-hill-cutter, Harrow. § Ventilators. ** Duke of *Cumberland*. ‡‡ Ld *Lovat*.

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The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

For JANUARY 1746.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity, and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

I. The life of NICHOLAS RIENZY, senator of Rome, under Clement VI.
II. ESSAYS from the True Patriot.
III. MEMORIAL of the foreign Roman catholic ministers to his majesty's secretaries of state; with their answer.
IV. His majesty's speech; the addresses of the lords and commons.
V. ORDER of battle of the king's and the rebel army, at Falkirk Muir.
VI. ACCOUNT of the motions of the rebels, and of the king's forces; the surrender of Carlisle, with lists of the officers prisoners; the attack of Stirling; the battle at Falkirk Muir, &c. from the London Gaz. with remarks.
VII. ORDERS of the young pretender for raising men, money and horses. Order for raising the militia in Kent.
VIII. ESSAY on irregular troops.
IX. ABSTRACT of Mr Warburton's sermon on the fast-day, Dec. 18.
X. LETTERS. On the insurance of the French Martinico ships in England; On the insolent and slovenly behaviour of the rebels, by a gentleman of Derby; Remarkable dexterity of a plough-boy at sea; The sense of a Roman catholic priest on government.
XI. POETRY. To the D. of CUMBERLAND, in imitation of Hor. book 1. ode 2. The lark, a fable, inscrib'd to his R. H. To the E. of Chesterfield; by a journeyman bricklayer. Verses for the 29th of May. To the rev. Mr Warburton. A two-part song, set by Mr Allcock, epitaphs, epigrams.
XII. HISTORICAL chronicle. Mashouse riff'd, list of sheriffs, rich cargo of a French Prize; further accounts of transactions at home.
XIII. DEATHS, marriages, preferments.
XIV. FOREIGN history.
XV. REGISTER of books.

With a sheet MAP *of the isles of* Cape Breton, Newfoundland, *&c. and the* PLANS *of* Louisburg, Quebec, *and* Fort Dauphin.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St JOHN's GATE. 1746.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For JANUARY 1746.

The LIFE of NICHOLAS RIENZY.

NICHOLAS RIENZY, whom the disorders of Italy encouraged to exalt himself from the lowest state to sovereign authority, was endued with a quick apprehension, a lofty and enterprizing genius, an excellent memory, a subtle and judicious understanding, an easy address, a heart capable of falshood and dissimulation, and a boundless ambition. Thus qualify'd, he apply'd himself close to study, and soon became a good Grammarian, an elegant Speaker, and a learned Humanist. Livy, Cicero, Valerius Maximus, and Seneca he had almost by heart. He was read in the Scriptures. But, above all, Cæsar was his favourite author, and indeed his model. He spent much time, and was very skilful in explaining the antient inscriptions, which abound in the ruins of Rome. He often would on these occasions exclaim thus: 'Good God! 'what is become of all our great men? 'Shall we never again behold true Ro-'mans? Is justice forever banished?'

His person was majestic, and he was a strict observer of the laws. By this he gained the esteem and love of the people. He had even the hypocrisy to make religion subservient to his views, by pretending visions and revelations in his favour. He was so bold as to boast of his supporting the papal authority, while he secretly endeavoured to undermine it. Insolent in prosperity, yet discouraged at the least misfortune, till his judgment recover'd itself, and taught him the most desperate ways to rise again.

Such was RIENZY, when in the year 1372 he procured the people to name him their joint deputy with Petrarch, to the Pope, who then resided at Avignon, squandering in pomp and pleasure the revenues sent him by his vicars at Rome, who, with the nobles, both Guelphs and Gibellines, greatly oppressed the people. Their errand was, to intreat his Holiness to return to Rome. The freedom which he took in representing the troubles of Italy was so offensive, that cardinal Colonna order'd him to leave the pope's presence. Rienzy thus banished the court, fell into such extreme indigence, that he was forced to beg in the streets of Avignon. However, as men of learning were then in some esteem among the great, he found means to pacify the cardinal, who made him an apostolic notary, and assigned him some benefices for his support. As to the success of his embassy, the Pope answer'd, that the situation of affairs in Christendom did not permit his leaving Avignon. His Holiness was contented with sending to Rome, as Legate a Latere, with full powers, Almeric cardinal of St Maria del Monte.

In

In the train of this legate, Rienzy came back to Rome, resolved to employ the pope's favours to gain his own ends. He made it his study to procure friends, by appearing a man of probity, touch'd with the sufferings of the people, and willing to employ his power and abilities for their relief. He rose one day in a public assembly, and after warmly inveighing against the indifference with which the magistrates beheld the sufferings of the people, he addressed himself to the official and rector, telling them it belonged to them to take care of the public welfare. Andrew Colonna *, who was near him, gave him a blow. Thomas Fortifiacce, secretary to the senate, turn'd his speech into ridicule. His eloquence often met such repulses, and his excessive boldness, unsupported by authority, made him looked on by the great as one crazy, who only deserved their contempt.

Rienzy perceiving his oratory fruitless, had recourse to art. He hung up pictures in different places, proper to draw the attention of the spectators, and convey new subjects of discontent. He caused a large allegorical piece to be painted on the walls of the capitol, with verses beneath it, describing the former glory, and present misery of Rome; and encouraging the people to revenge themselves on the nobility, who oppressed them.

Finding the stratagem had effect, Rienzy took care not to let the spirit of faction cool. He ordered rich canopies to be raised in the church of St John de Lateran, in the middle of which a rostrum was erected. Here he invited the nobility, and all the orders in the city to assemble on a day appointed. Stephen Colonna, his son, and a great number of the quality, and all the most considerable inhabitants accordingly appeared. The assembly being sate, Rienzy appeared, dress'd in the most odd and whimsical manner; and, no way disconcerted with the laughter his figure excited, he mounted the rostrum, and pointing to a large picture he had placed near it, he spoke thus:---'Romans! 'behold there represented the antient 'splendor and majesty of your senate, 'and thence judge of the authority 'which you once enjoy'd. You see 'there Vespasian receiving from these 'two august bodies, the Senate and the 'People, the reins of government; 'These assign him the power to make 'new laws, to abrogate the old, to contract alliances at home or abroad, to 'diminish or augment the number of 'citizens, to crown or depose kings, to 'establish colonies, to levy taxes, to e'rect bridges, to make highways and 'canals, to punish the guilty, and re'ward merit. This vast authority he 'received from the people, who be'stowed it on Tiberius, and his prede'cessors. All right originally is vested 'in them. These privileges, O Ro'mans! you have lost, these privileges 'so valuable and glorious! Peace no 'more inhabits your territories, public 'faith is banished your city. Wholly 'taken up with the wants of the day, 'you forget all care for the future. 'Your magazines are empty, tho' the 'jubilee approaches. What will the 'strangers, who then crowd here, think 'of your management? I know what 'eyes are upon me, and how ill my 'discourse is relished by those in power, 'but I am satisfied in the integrity of 'my heart.

Rienzy, pleased with the effect his emblems produced, began to display new pictures on the walls of the capitol, of the same kind with the former,---threatning from heaven ruin to the tyrants of Rome, and the restoration of justice. Seeing at last the people disposed to his wishes, he affix'd, the first day of Lent, a writing over the gate of St George, with these words: 'The 'Romans shall in a little time recover 'their antient lustre.'---Some days after he held a secret assembly in a private place on mount Aventine, at which were present the richest merchants, and most substantial citizens. After he had, by a moving speech, wrought them up to his purpose, he presented the form of an oath of association, which they all signed before they broke up.

Stephen Colonna, governor of Rome, was then with some troops at Cerrito, about transporting corn. Rienzy thought proper to take the opportunity of his absence, to facilitate the execution of his project. He published an order, by sound of trumpet, requiring the people to meet next morning at the capitol, without arms. That night he went to the church of the Holy Angels, where he assisted at thirty masses. On Monday morning he set out from thence compleatly armed, his head only uncover'd. Before him were carried three standards, one painted with emblematic figures; a second with the images of St Peter and St Paul; the third, the standard of St George, being too old to suffer the air,

* One of the Pope's chamberlains.

air, was carried in a box, on the top of a long pike. Rienzy appeared at firſt a little terrify'd at the hazard he ran, but ſoon encouraged by the acclamations of the multitude that followed him, he entered the city, came to the capitol, and aſcending the baluſtrade of the Lyon, he ſpoke to the people in a more eloquent manner than he had yet done, concluding with a ſolemn proteſtation, that there were no dangers that he would not expoſe himſelf to chearfully, to deliver his country from the evils under which ſhe groaned. He then cauſed ſeveral articles to be read, which he propoſed, that the people ſhould ratify, as the only means to reſtore peace, and the public ſafety; and at the ſame time renew the antient authority of the Roman people. The articles were unanimouſly received, and readily ſubſcribed.

This procedure was ſucceeded with ſhouts of applauſe, and, in the name of the people, a commiſſion was decreed to Rienzy, with ample power to ſee theſe articles executed. The Pope's vicar was indeed named his colleague in the commiſſion; for, while Rienzy aimed at no leſs than to deſtroy the pontifical authority, he pretended the greateſt reſpect and fidelity to his Holineſs, and to act in his name.

He took poſſeſſion of the capitol, where he lodged in the beſt apartment. Colonna the governor being quickly informed of what paſſed, ſpeedily returned to Rome, but on arriving there, he found an order from Rienzy to quit the city, which he was obliged to obey. The nobility were in like manner commanded to retire to their reſpective caſtles. Rienzy thus maſter of the city, made a ſtrict ſearch after the criminals, who were executed without favour to rank or intereſt. He next wrote his Holineſs an account of his conduct. The Pope, who perhaps was not diſpleaſed to ſee the nobility cruſhed, and who hoped by theſe diſſenſions to eſtabliſh his authority anew, approved of all Rienzy had done.

Our adventurer wanted nothing now but a title to ſatisfy his vanity. He choſe that of *Tribune of the Roman people*, which was granted him with one voice in a full aſſembly.

In the beginning of his adminiſtration RIENZY behaved with great prudence and reſolution. He reformed abuſes; he puniſhed crimes ſeverely; he delivered the people from the tyrants who oppreſſed them, he freed the roads from banditti, and eſtabliſhed peace, commerce and juſtice.

The people adored him, and the neighbouring towns ſtrove who ſhould firſt ſubmit to his government. People from the moſt diſtant parts of Italy, came to Rome, to intreat him to compoſe their differences. Embaſſadors arrived to congratulate him from all parts. His friendſhip was courted by different princes. Europe regarded him as a ſecond Solomon, inſomuch that the king of Hungary, and queen of Naples choſe him for umpire of the law-ſuit between them.

The wiſdom of RIENZY was not proof againſt this ſudden flow of honours and proſperity. Vanity, the love of pleaſures, avarice, and cruelty, threw him by turns into extravagancies, which brought on a ſtrange turn of fortune.

Cardinal Bertran, a wiſe and politic man, then legate for the pope in Italy, artfully fomented the diſcontent which the ill conduct of RIENZY occaſioned in the people; ſo that this adventurer, at laſt perceived he had loſt their ſupport. His luxury had created him many enemies. The ridiculous ceremonies, he requir'd from thoſe who addreſſed him, expoſed him to juſt odium and contempt. Such was, in particular, the manner in which he had himſelf created a knight.

RIENZY, to decorate his new tribunate, took it in his head to be knighted with great pomp. A prodigious number of tables were ſpread in the Vatican, in the palace of St John de Lateran, and that of Conſtantine; even ſome parts of the walls were taken down, for the conveniency of the ſervice. The eve of St Peter, the Roman cavalry ſet out from the capitol at 9 in the evening, follow'd by the citizens in a body. The nobility rode next, their horſes adorned with ſilver bells, and houſings of green velvet. The bannerets carry'd next their colours diſplay'd, after whom came a troop of buffoons, dreſſed in a groteſque manner, and playing on different inſtruments. Next appeared the wife of RIENZY on foot, attended by her mother, and the chief ladies of Rome. Two grooms next led a horſe, richly capariſon'd, and followed by the city trumpets. Then ſucceeded RIENZY's family, his gentlemen dreſs'd in ſilk. He appear'd next on horſeback, with the pope's vicar at his ſide. Before him was borne a naked ſword, a rod of iron, and the great ſtandard. He was dreſs'd in a white veſt all covered with gold embroidery, ſurrounded with his guards. He alighted at the chapel

of

of St. Bonifacc, and from the baluſtrade informed the people, that, in the morning, he would be created knight, and they ſhould hear things that would charm both angels and men.

(To be continued.)

The following letter was received according to the date, and neglected upon a ſuppoſition that the writer had aſſumed the ſtile of a Quaker, without remembering to keep the character throughout, with reſpect to the carnal weapon; but on conſulting a *Yorkſhire* gentleman, he pronounced it entirely genuine, it being the dialect of the plain men of *Richmondſhire*, and that, tho' he does not recollect this ſame individual Mr *Ezekiel Rentfree*, he knows a great number of his family, who are zealous members of the *Yorkſhire* aſſociation, which was the firſt and moſt active in the kingdom; he ſays farther, that any man who has travelled into the north muſt be ſenſible that the *Rentfrees* is as common a name there, as *Freeman* or *Freeport* is in the ſouth. Upon this information, we could not be ſo unjuſt to *Yorkſhire*, as to ſuppreſs this hearty letter.

To G——— the great, &c. &c. &c.

O K—G!

'TIS not without long and large experience of thy r——l virtues and merit, that I eſteem thee. An hearty regard to thy family, and a deep concern for thy k———ms extort this from me.

Rebekah and I, who have now a numerous offspring of jolly lads, and goodly laſſies, were ſo bold to thruſt our necks into one yoke, the fourth and laſt year of a famous miniſtry, of inglorious memory, and ſcandalous prevarication; a miniſtry that equally burleſqued every thing ſacred and brave, politic and honeſt; an effect whereof appear'd in the formidable and dark prelude to the bright ſcenes of *Preſton* and *Dumblain*; but we had then veteran and reſolute troops, that gave a good account of the traitors, and the danger was ſoon blown over.

Since that time *Iſabel* has milk'd the cows, and *Daniel* held the plough, and we have ſold our cheeſe, our corn and cattle without any moleſtation, till we were forced into a war, or rather a commiſſioned piracy, to reſent arrogance, and vindicate avarice and knavery. And, lately, as out of compaſſion, thou hadſt ſtript thyſelf to clothe thine allies, and left thy realms naked to ſuccour a foreign princeſs, and to ſupport the general cauſe, the ſword is brought home to our doors, and the people cry—Where is our ſtrength?—The *Philiſtines* are upon us, where are our politicians?—The ſhip is in danger, where is the able ſteerſman? War threatens, where are our commanders? Treachery is ſuſpected, where is our ſecret intelligence? or rather, why have our eyes been ſhut to what has been openly doing?

I am a plain man, but none upon the iſland has more zeal: I am ready to ſacrifice the laſt drop of ink in my ſtandiſh, blood in my veins, coin in my purſe, or manchild in my family, to ſerve thee and thine!——, but I cannot, muſt not, dare not mince the matter. While thou haſt been abroad to compaſs the grand affair, thy people have been taught to murmur, the nation was divided, thy friends were deceived, diſpirited, diſcouraged; a political deliriums has been epidemical, and too many but ſeem awaking, and behold things double or darkly.

The rebels are flush'd with ſucceſs, they increaſe, they advance; and forces from abroad, 'tis fear'd, will come too late; thy kingdom already bleeds, thy crown is threaten'd. Ariſe, O K—! ariſe! and gird on thy ſword, mount thy victorious ſteed, abandon court paraſites, truſt no council, ſee with thy own eyes, direct with thy own head, fight with thy own arms, head thy own troops, and hang up cowards, hang 'em up for ſcarecrows, hang up every one that turns his back; 'tis no time to palliate poltroons, and favour villains; the brave will ſtand firm, till his heart bleeds, and his breaſt is full of balls.

Fear not thy enemies, call upon thy friends, ſend forth a man, an hero, thy valiant ſon, who is as incapable of bribery as fear: let him lead us to the battle, thy foes ſhall receive a fatal overthrow. Set up thy ſtandard, appear in the field, and thou ſhalt find thy nation has warriors in it; we will faithfully follow thy fortune, and conquer, or die at thy feet. We will make thee triumphant, or expire in heaps around thee.—Traitors and rebels ſhall know that even this arm is not quite withered and weak. I will diſinherit *Tom* and *Will*, *Robin* and *Jack*, and every mother's ſon of a *Rentfree* that ſhews the leaſt heſitation to buckle on his ſword and helmet.

All my friends join me in an inviolable attachment.

I am, with heart and fortune,
head and hand, thine,
Yorkſhire, EZEKIEL RENTFREE.
Sept. 23, 1745.

N. B. Take care of thy ports, let all offices of intelligence be inſpected, hunt out the ſpies of the enemy, and increaſe the number and allowances of thy own.

Mr

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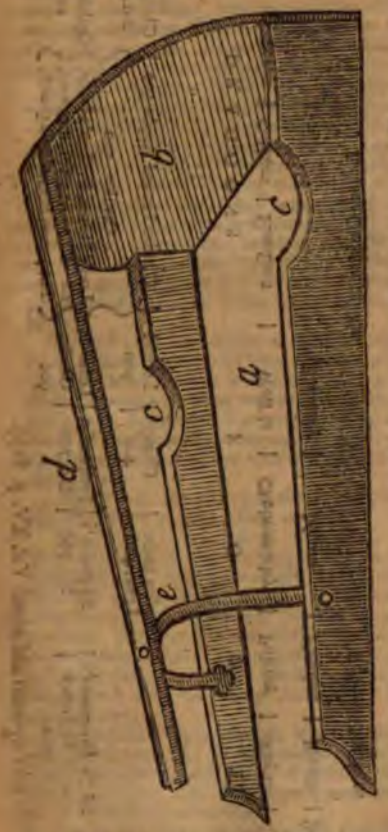
Mr Urban, *Jan.* 8, 1746.

As the chief design of your Magazine is to communicate useful notices to the world, and, as you have formerly given an account of § great inconveniences (*See V.* 13. *p.* 432.) of binding tight the bodies and heads of infants, I here send you the description of a very useful instrument, which has been found, by the long experience of a whole nation, effectually to preserve the lives of multitudes of infants; it appearing by the bills of mortality, that not less than 80 have perished in the last year, at *London* only, in this way; and it is more than suspected that many infants which are overlaid, are, to excuse carelessness, set down under other *heads*.

I am, Yours, &c. S.T.



An Extract of a Letter from Oliver St John, *Esq*; *F. R. S. dated from* Florence, *Nov.* 31, 1731. Philosophical Transact. N° 422.

When I consider how many are charged *overlaid* in the bills of mortality, I wonder that the *Arcutios* universally used here, are not used in *England*. I send you here the design of one drawn in perspective.

a The place where the child lies.

b The headboard.

c The hollows for the nurse's breasts.

d A bar of wood to lean on when she suckles the child.

e A small iron arch to support the said bar.

The length about 3 feet 2 inches, and breadth about 1 foot 1 inch at the head. Every nurse in *Florence* is obliged to lay the child in it, under pain of excommunication. The *Arcutio*, with the child in it, may be safely laid entirely under the bedcloaths in the winter, without the danger of smothering.

The force and meaning of the word Urbanity.

Mr Urban,

I Have long wish'd to see an explanation of the word *Urbanitas*, I mean such a one as might give some idea of what the antient *Romans* meant by that term. I have luckily met with the satisfaction I desired, in a little extract from the works of the Abbe *Geldoyn* (well known in the republick of letters) published in the *Journal des Sçavans* for *June* 1745; and which, I believe, will not be disagreeable to the politer part of your readers.——

'The character of *Urbanity*, by which the *Romans* distinguished themselves from all other 'nations, is not so easy to define. *Cicero*, who 'had good reason to know what it was, is contented to ascribe to the eloquence of *Roman* 'orators, *a certain tincture of Urbanity*—— '*Urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*; but 'being asked in what this tincture consists, all his 'reply is, *He is sensible there is such a thing*, '*but knows not how to define it*. I must break the quotation from my author, here to observe, that I can much less than *Cicero* pretend to describe this great quality of an orator, unless I conceive to myself in some degree what this same *Urbanity* is, for I cannot use another word to explain it, by considering the speeches of a *P-tt*, a *L-gge*, or a *P-lham*, in opposition to those of a *V*——, or a *H—h-e—e*, or the *late* vehemence and asperity of a *C-mph—ll*, excited, or inrag'd in spight of his native Urbanity, and in defiance of all consequences, by a *partial* love for his country, which is however the noblest failing, if I may be allowed the expression, to which the human mind is liable.——The Abbe *Geldoyn*, who was well qualify'd to describe an accomplishment he himself possess'd, gives us from *Quintilian* a more distinct explanation of the expression. His words are these:

"*Urbanity* is a certain impression of politeness and goodness, which appears in the "mind, conversation and sentiments of a person. *Homo Urbanus* was much the same amongst the *Romans*, as what we now call a man "of address, probity and honour. A man who "is conscious of his own integrity, and is polite, has a good understanding improv'd by "education and learning, and to all these qualities joins an irreproachable conduct. To "write with *Urbanity*, is to write with elegance and correctness, yet free from art and "constraint; that is, in such a manner as "without affectation shows a delicacy of mind, "and

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"and a soul full of honour and virtue. "Hence the author (justly) concludes that "those shameless writers who disgrace them-"selves by offending the laws of decency, those "wretched authors, whose aim it is to cor-"rupt the manners of a people, by employing "their wit and talents in the cause of vice and "irreligion, have no title to *Urbanity*."

So far the ingenious critic.—I only beg leave to add, that as you have more justly appropriated the name of *Urbanus*, so I doubt not but you will still continue to merit it, by entertaining the publick in the genteel and elegant manner, you have hitherto done, by rejecting all blunt, peevish and inurbane expressions, except where necessary to preserve the character, or the then temper of a speaker or writer.

Your constant and obliged reader,
MUSOPHILUS.

A Preservative for the Horned Cattle.

SIR, *Shropshire, Jan.* 23, 1746.

AS the distemper continues among the cattle, I think it my duty with your assistance, in your next Magazine to publish the following medicine, by way of prevention, to be given to cattle before they are seized with the disorder.

For every cow, or grown up cattle, make a small round pye, with stiff past, made with flower and butter, as is usually made for mince-pyes, as large as will hold about six ounces of tarr. When the tarr is put into the pye, cover it with a lid of the same paste, and give one to each beast, and for calves 3 ounces, once a month, so long as there is danger. The tarr is of so penetrating a nature, that it enters all the parts of the body; even the milk of a cow shall partake of the tar for a day after its given. Where plenty of the branches of *Scotch* fir-trees can be had, to give them often, will have the same effect. I often give the cropping of fir trees to my sheep, which I find prevents them from being tainted with the rot, as I have found by long experience. In giving the cattle the tar-pyes, they must be put into their mouths with the hand, so far as the root of the tongue, at the same time holding the tongue with the other hand. I remember it given to the cattle 35 years ago, and some persons give it once a year, in the autumn season, by way of prevention. The milch cows that eat the fir branches, their milk will taste of the turpentine. When the cattle have been accustom'd to the fir-branches, they will eat them freely, as other food. As you were pleas'd to publish the improvement of drawing oxen single in your magazine, for *Dec.* 1744: I hope you'll publish this in your next; *who am,*

Your humble servant, T.W.

*** The gentleman is desired to write whether this remedy will succeed after the cows are seized.

Note. *A Description of the Isle of* Cape Breton, Louisbourg, *and other places in the Map, which accompanies this Magazine, will be given in our next.*

ORDER *of* BATTLE *at* Falkirk-muir.

See p. 27, *and* 41

KING's ARMY.

Morass

DRAGOONS

Legonier | Cobham | Hamilton | Wolf's | Cholmondeley | Pultney | Royal | Price | Legonier

Reserve Glasgow militia.

Blakeney | Monro | Fleming | Barrel | Battereau.

Reserve Hamilton.

FOOT.

Frasers under Lovat 400 | Cluney 400 | Lochiel 900 | Glenbucket and Appin 500 | Glengary 2 Bat. 900 | Clanronnald 400 | Keppoch 460

Cavalry 500

Lords Elchoe, Pitsligo's horse, Ld Kilmarnock's dragoons, The young Pretender's guards. | Ogilvie, &c. 1000 | Athol men under Ld Geo. Murray 1000

REBEL ARMY.

Ld *Jn Drummond's* with the French 500 | Ld Nairn's &c. 700 | Farquarson &c. 700 | Ld Lewis Gordon 900

(See list of the rebel regiments and colonels Vol. XV. p. 615.)

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From the TRUE PATRIOT. N°. I.

The Author in his introductory paper, which we are desired to give by one of our correspondents, after observing the prevalence of fashion, *and that it is* the business of every man to accommodate himself to the fashion of the times, *goes on thus:*

OF all mankind, there are none whom it so absolutely imports to conform to this golden rule (of fashion) as an author; by neglecting this, *Milton* himself lay long in obscurity, and the world had nearly lost the best poem which perhaps it hath ever seen. On the contrary, by adhering to it, *Tom Durfey*, whose name is almost forgot, and many others who are quite forgotten, flourished most notably in their respective ages, and eat, and were read very plentifully by their cotemporaries.

In strict obedience to this sovereign power, being informed by my bookseller, a man of great sagacity in his business, *That no body at present reads any thing but news-papers*, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. The number indeed of these writers at first a little staggered us both; but upon perusal of their works, I fancied I had discovered two or three little imperfections in them all, which somewhat diminished the force of this objection, and gave me hopes that the public will expel some of them to make room for their betters,

The first little imperfection in these writings, is, that there is scarce a syllable of TRUTH in any of them. If this be admitted to be a fault, it requires no other evidence than themselves, and the perpetual contradictions which occur not only on comparing one with the other, but the same author with himself at different days.

2*dly*, There is no SENSE in them; to prove this likewise, I appeal to their works.

3*dly*, There is, in reality, NOTHING *in them at all*. And this also must be allowed by their readers, if paragraphs which contain neither wit nor humour, nor sense, nor the least importance, may be properly said to contain nothing. Such are the arrival of my lord—— *with a great equipage*, the marriage of miss—— *of great beauty and merit*, and the death of Mr—— *who was never heard of in his life*, &c. &c.

Nor will this appear strange, if we consider who are the authors of such tracts; namely, the journeymen of booksellers, of whom, I believe, much the same may be truly predicated, as of these their productions.

But the encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem more strange and more difficult to account for. And here I cannot agree with my bookseller, that their eminent badness recommends them. The true reason is, I believe, simply the same which I once heard an œconomist assign for the content and satisfaction with which his family drank water cyder, *viz.* because they could procure no other liquor. Indeed I make no doubt, but that the understanding as well as the palate, tho' it may out of necessity swallow the worse, will in general prefer the better.

In this confidence, I have resolved to provide the public a better entertainment than it hath lately been dieted with; and as it is no great assurance in an author to think himself capable of excelling such writings as have been mentioned above, so neither can he be called too sanguine in promising himself a more favourable reception from the public.

It is not usual for us of superior eminence in our profession, to hang out our names on the sign-post; however, to raise some expectation in the mind of every reader, as well as to give a slight direction to those conjectures which he will be apt to make on this occasion, I shall set down some few hints, by which a sagacious guesser may arrive at sufficient certainty concerning me.

And, first, I faithfully promise him, that I do not live within a mile of *Grubstreet*; nor am I acquainted with a single inhabitant of that place.

2*dly*, I am of no party; a word which I hope, by these my labours, to eradicate out of our constitution: This being indeed the true source of all those evils which we have reason to complain of.

3*dly*, I am a gentleman! A circumstance from which my readers will reap many advantages; for at the same time that he may peruse my paper, without any danger of seeing himself, or any of his friends, traduced with scurrility, so he may expect, by means of my intercourse with people of condition, to find here many articles of importance concerning the affairs and transactions of the great world, (which can never reach the ears of vulgar newswriters) not only in matters of state and politics, but amusement. All routs, drums, and assemblies, will fall under my immediate inspection, and the adventures which happen at them, will be inserted in my papers, with due regard, however, to the character I here profess, and with strict care to give no offence to the parties concerned.

Lastly, As to my learning, knowledge, and other qualifications for the office I have undertaken, I shall be silent, and leave the decision to my reader's judgment; of whom I desire no more than that he would not despise me before he is acquainted with me.

And to prevent this, as I have already given some account *what* I am, so I shall proceed to throw forth a few hints *who* I am; a matter commonly of the greatest importance towards the recommendation of all works of literature.

First, then, It is very probable I am Lord *B——ke*. This I collect from my stile in writing, and knowledge in politics. Again it is as probable that I am the B—p of *****, from my zeal for the protestant religion. When I consider these, together with the wit and humour which will diffuse themselves thro' the whole, it is more than possible I may be Lord *C——* himself, or at least he may have some share in my paper.

From some, or all of these reasons, I am

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very likely Mr *W*——*n*, Mr *D*——*n*, Mr *L*——*n*, Mr *V*——*g*, *T*——*n*, or indeed any other perſon who hath ever diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the republic of letters.

This at leaſt is very probable, that ſome of theſe gentlemen may contribute a ſhare of their abilities to the carrying on this work; in which, as nothing ſhall ever appear in it inconſiſtent with decency, or the religion and true civil intereſt of my country, no perſon, how great ſoever, need be aſhamed of being imagined to have a part; unleſs he ſhould be weak enough to be aſhamed of writing at all; that is, of having more ſenſe than his neighbours, or of communicating it to them.

I come now to conſider the only remaining article, viz. the price, which is one third more than my cotemporary weekly hiſtorians ſet on their labours.

And here I might, with modeſty enough, inſiſt, that if I am either what or who I pretend to be, I have ſufficient title to this diſtinction. It is well known that among mechanics, a much larger advance is often allowed only for a particular name. A genteel perſon would not be ſuſpected of dealing with any other than the moſt eminent in his trade, tho' he is convinced he pays an additional price by ſo doing. And I hope the polite world, eſpecially when they conſider the regard to faſhion which I have above profeſſed, will not ſcruple to allow me the ſame pre-eminence.

But in reality, this is the cheapeſt public paper, both in quality, of which enough hath been ſaid already, and in which light a ſhilling would, I apprehend, be a more moderate price than the three halfpence which is demanded by ſome others. And *ſecondly*, (which my bookſeller chiefly inſiſts on) in quantity; as I ſhall contain, he ſays, full three times as many letters as the above-mentioned papers; and for which reaſon he at firſt adviſed me to demand fourpence at leaſt, for that one ninth part would be ſtill abated to the public. To be ſerious, I would deſire my reader to weigh fairly with himſelf, whether he doth not gain ſix times the knowledge and amuſement by my paper, compared to any other; and then I think he will have no difficulty to determine in my favour.

Indeed the prudent part of mankind will be conſiderable gainers by purchaſing my paper; for as it will contain every thing which is worth their knowing, all others will become abſolutely needleſs; and I leave to their determination whether threepennyworth of truth and ſenſe is not more worth their purchaſing than all the rubbiſh and nonſenſe of the week, which will coſt them twenty times as much. In other words, is it not better to give their underſtanding an entertainment once a week, than to ſurcharge it every day with courſe and homely fare?

I ſhall conclude the whole in the words of the fair and honeſt tradeſman: Gentlemen, upon my word and honour, I can afford it no cheaper; and I believe there is no ſhop in town will uſe you better for the price.

The following Memorial having appeared in the foreign Gazettes, it is thought proper to give it a place, eſpecially as it has received an anſwer by his majeſty's miniſters.

LETTER *written to his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Miniſters of the ſeveral Roman Catholic Princes and States reſiding here.*

My LORD,

WE the under-written have ſeen with equal grief and ſurprize, that the law of nations has been violated by the clauſe of the proclamation publiſhed the 6 (17) of this month, againſt the roman catholic eccleſiaſtics, purporting that the foreigners only, in the ſervice of foreign miniſters, were excepted, and declared exempt from the penalties pronounced by the ſaid proclamation.

The immunities and prerogatives reciprocally due to the miniſters of all courts do not reſpect their own perſons only, but extend to thoſe of all their domeſtics alſo, without difference as to number, or employment, and ſtill leſs as to their countries.

The proclamation eſtabliſhes a diſtinction of perſons, by reſtraining the privileges to thoſe who are foreigners, whereby this proclamation equally violates our eſſential immunities, and our moſt valuable prerogatives. To which muſt be added, that as there is a ſcarcity of foreign prieſts in *London*; and as we did not provide ourſelves with any, by reaſon of the cuſtom eſtabliſhed from time immemorial, of making uſe of thoſe of this country, the diſtinction, or execution of the clauſe above-mention'd, would end in taking from us, or preventing the exerciſe of religion, which is allowed in all countries, and is due to the character, and to the families of the repreſentatives of princes in their own houſes.

And altho' our rights be firmly and fully eſtabliſhed by the law of nations, we have beſides the ſatisfaction of knowing them to have been acknowledg'd by the parliament the ſeventh year of the glorious reign of queen *Anne*.

That act is ſolemn and celebrated, becauſe ſupplying the defect of former laws, it tends, as the queen declares in her letter to the czar *Peter*, to prevent for the future all offence or violation of the privileges, as well of ambaſſadors, as of other foreign miniſters.

The ſaid act expreſsly declares, that whoſoever ſhould dare to arreſt, or ſue at law, any of the ſaid miniſters, or of their ſervants, without the leaſt diſtinction, is guilty of a violation of the law of nations.

It is to be obſerved, that as that act excepts only tradeſmen, and other merchants ſubject to bankruptcy, who ſhould enter into the families of ambaſſadors or foreign miniſters, every perſon belonging to them, without difference as to nation, employment, or number, is to enjoy all their privileges, and all their immunities.

Being therefore confident that the committing ſo ſenſible an offence againſt the law of nations, is very far from the king's intentions, and the prudence of his miniſters, we thought our-

ourſelves, at firſt, obliged to repreſent to your excellency, by word of mouth, as we did, the above-mentioned conſiderations, with our deſire that you would lay them, in a reſpectful manner, on our part, before his majeſty, to the end that he might be pleaſed to give clear and preciſe orders for redreſſing the ſaid clauſe, as being directly contrary to the immunities and privileges, which all our domeſtics ought to enjoy, without exception.

But at the time that we were expecting the redreſs of the clauſe, and even before we had any anſwer from your excellency, a domeſtic of the envoy from the king of *Portugal* was violently arreſted, carry'd to the common goal where all malefactors are confined, and put in irons, where he is ſtill detained.

We cannot paſs by in ſilence the very aggravating circumſtance, that the certificate, which proved him to belong to the family of that miniſter, having been produced to the juſtice of peace, he proteſted that ſuch a certificate did not protect any of the nationals.

Another offence was committed by the orders given to arreſt a domeſtic of the ambaſſador of *Venice*. *

The juſtice having ſeen, and even acknowledged the certificate of that ambaſſador, declared, that at preſent he could pay no regard to it. And what is more, the conſtable declared beſides, (as your excellency will be pleaſed to obſerve by the incloſed paper) that he would arreſt that domeſtic in the houſe of the ambaſſador himſelf.

All theſe inſults and offences oblige us indiſpenſably to demand, that, in expectation of the orders of our ſovereigns, the domeſtic of the *Portugal* envoy be immediately ſet at liberty, and that the magiſtrates may be directed to acknowledge what appertains to the immunities and privileges of the families of the foreign miniſters.

In expectation of the ſaid orders, we cannot abſtain from demanding moreover, that the audacious behaviour of the ſaid conſtable may be ſeverely puniſhed, the uſage of many ages leaving no room to doubt but that the houſes of miniſters ought to be reſpected in the ſame manner as thoſe of the princes themſelves, whom they repreſent; and it being alſo notorious, that in the moſt heinous caſes of ſtate criminals, no prince would proceed to that extremity, without having firſt demanded back from the ambaſſador the perſon accuſed.

By theſe conſiderations we find ourſelves obliged to take another ſtep ſtill more indiſpenſable, than the former, *viz.* To prevent all delay of redreſſing the clauſe above-mentioned, and of giving us ſatisfaction upon our complaints herein ſet forth, by proteſting all of us together, as we do by this memorial, and as is proper for the preſervation of our rights, and of thoſe of our ſucceſſors, againſt the ſaid clauſe, as alſo againſt every thing that has followed upon it, or may follow, and againſt every other conſequence, till ſuch time as we can give an account to our reſpective ſovereigns, and receive ſuitable orders from them.

Having regard, particularly, in the preſent ſituation, to the intentions of the princes, whom we have the honour to ſerve, we renew the declaration made to your excellency by word of mouth, and of our own accord, *viz.* That if any one of our domeſtics were guilty of, or an accomplice in any crime againſt the government, we are ready to diſmiſs him from our ſervice, and to withdraw the protection, as well as the certificate wherewith he ſhould be provided.

We have the honour to be with reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervants.

N. B. The above letter, in *French*, was ſign'd by monſieur de *Waſner*, miniſter plenipotentiary of their imperial majeſties; the count de *Haſſang*, miniſter plenipotentiary of his moſt ſerene highneſs the elector of *Bavaria*; and monſieur de *Champigny*, miniſter of his moſt ſerene highneſs the elector of *Cologn*.

Another letter of the ſame purport, in *Italian*, was ſign'd by ſignor *Capello*, ambaſſador from *Venice*; monſieur *Gaſtaldi*, miniſter of *Genoa*; and monſieur *Caſtano*, the *Portugueſe* ſecretary.

A third, in the ſame language, by the chevalier *Oſorio*, envoy extraordinary from the king of *Sardinia*; and monſieur *Pucci*, charged with the affairs of his imperial majeſty for the great dutchy of *Tuſcany*.

ANSWER *by his majeſty's Secretaries of State.*

Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1745-6.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have not failed to acquaint the king with the contents of the letter which you honoured me with the 16 (27) of laſt month, wherein you complain very bitterly, and even proteſt againſt what was inſerted in the proclamation publiſhed the 6 (17) with reſpect to roman catholic prieſts, being his majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhould be in the ſervice of the foreign miniſters, inſiſting upon an unlimited protection in favour of all thoſe whom you call by the name of your domeſtics, "without difference "as to number, or employment, and ſtill leſs "as to their country."

I am to anſwer you by his majeſty's command, that he is very far from intending to infringe the privileges and immunities of ambaſſadors, and other foreign miniſters, granted to them by the law of nations, and conſiſtent with the laws of this country.

Neither does the king think that they have been violated in the leaſt by the ſaid proclamation.

Firſt, As to what concerns the law of na-

* *One* James Hamilton, *a* Roman Catholic prieſt, *who in a letter dated* Dec. 12, *to the* Venetian *ambaſſador, whoſe domeſtic he was, complains that the conſtables, by virtue of a warrant from juſtice* De Veil *to apprehend him, had beſet the houſe where he lodged, and told the people they would take him even out of his Excellency's houſe.*

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one, it is absolutely necessary that the privileges which it establishes, should be consistent with the internal welfare and security of the countries where the ministers reside,

Now the number of national roman catholic priests, who swarm more than ever in this town, was found dangerous to the state, especially at a time of open rebellion in favour of a pretender of the same religion. Their secret plottings against the king's government, whereof his majesty has many indications; their injurious discourses, nay even their threats, and the daily conversions which they make of his majesty's protestant subjects to the roman catholic faith (tho' by those very conversions they are liable to the punishment enacted by the laws against persons guilty of high treason;) All those circumstances together had given so great uneasiness, that it was absolutely necessary to provide a remedy against them.

The protection, therefore, which his majesty owes to his own subjects would not allow of his any longer suffering persons of that kind, irreconcileable enemies to his government, to remain in the heart of his dominions.

As to what you alledge, Gentlemen, concerning the free exercise of your religion in your own houses, the king does not dispute it: the law of nations authorizes you to claim it.

If the question were only about private chappels for your own families, served by your domestic chaplains duly qualified, no-body would have any thing to say against it.

But is that really the point in debate? I appeal to your ownselves.

Are not open chappels maintained, under colour of public protection, with an enormous number of priests, out of the houses of the ministers, who lend their names to them? Is it for the use of the minister's family that mass is therein celebrated from morning to night, or rather for the sake of furnishing his majesty's converted subjects with opportunities of being present at it against law?

Is there any roman catholic country where such an extention of their privileges is allowed to protestant ministers? Is there any such thing practised at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, or at *Madrid*?

It is true that this has been winked at in times when the religion of the country was not openly and forcibly attacked.

It does not however follow, that a natural right is given up, because it is not vigorously exercised.

I come in the second place to the laws of this country, which are appealed to by the roman catholic ministers, in their letter, equally with the law of nations, they quoting therein the act of parliament of the 7th of queen *Anne*; and I shall very readily allow them that it is, as they stile it, "a solemn and celebrated act, "of supplying the defect of former laws, and "tending to prevent for the future all offence "or violation of the privileges, as well of "ambassadors, as of other foreign ministers."

But it must be consider'd at the same time, that this act, as appears by the whole tenor of it, relates solely to law-suits, and civil arrests upon account of debts,

And accordingly it was upon occasion of a foreign ambassador's being detained for debts, that it was passed: and it was in that point only that it was found necessary, and intended to supply the defect of the former laws, inasmuch as there were none before in being upon that subject.

Would any one infer from thence, that the intention was to authorize foreign ministers to protect state criminals, disturbers of the public peace, or persons dangerous to society, or suspected by the government upon any account whatsoever?

Or can it be thought that in supplying the defect of the former laws, it was meant to abolish the most essential and fundamental ones of the country?

Amongst these last, there are none held in greater veneration by a protestant people, than those which forbid, under severe penalties, the celebrations of mass by national priests. Of this kind there are several acts of parliament still in full force, passed, repeated, and even enforced at different times since the beginning of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. I shall mention one, which does not allow them to celebrate it even in the houses of foreign ministers. It is the act of the 11th and 12th of *William* III. an act not above eight or nine years prior to that above-mentioned of queen *Anne*: it is therein expresly declared, that no subject of the king's, whether natural born, or naturalised, may celebrate mass even in the houses of foreign ministers; and that the names, and places of nativity even of the foreign priests, whom they shall make use of, shall be register'd in the office of the principal secretary of state.

But suppose that this act of queen *Anne* were as unlimited as it is pretended. The ministers do admit of one exception to what they call their privileges, with regard to tradesmen, and in general to such persons as may become bankrupts; will they not admit of any, when the question is about the public security, and the very existence of the government? The law of nations can certainly never be contrary to that, and can consequently give no title to exclaim against a remedy, which has been necessarily made use of to obviate the dangers justly apprehended from the popish priests; and especially if it be consider'd that the necessity of applying that remedy was partly owing to the abuse of the indulgence of past times by the protected priests.

To conclude, The roman catholic ministers may rely upon the king's protection for their persons, for their families, and for the exercise of their religion in their own houses, according to the law of nations, and according to the usage of all other countries with regard to ministers of a different religion from that which is established in the country where they reside.

The king does not pretend to subject the foreign ministers to his ordonnances, but he has a right to require the obedience of his own subjects to the laws of their country. He has not the power to dispense with it, and we know of no foreign protection that can do it.

His majesty therefore has reason to expect, that,

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that, upon this expoſition of the reaſons and juſtice of his proceeding in this affair, the roman catholic miniſters will be pleaſed to diſcharge from their ſervice every popiſh prieſt who is a ſubject of the king's; and that they will for the future make uſe of foreign ones only, his majeſty not being able to perſuade himſelf that any foreign powers in alliance or friendſhip with him, as thoſe are, whom you, Gentlemen, have the honour to repreſent, would inſiſt, under the name of privilege, upon things prejudicial in the higheſt degree to the government of the country where you reſide on their part, and contrary to its ancient and fundamental laws, upon which the king's proclamation, which you complain of, was built.

As to what remains, if it be true that an officer of juſtice did make uſe of the expreſſions, imputed to the conſtable, who is mention'd in your letter, with regard to the houſe of the *Venetian* ambaſſador, you may be aſſured that his majeſty entirely diſapproves them, and that the neceſſary inquiries ſhall be made, in order to cauſe ſuch ſatisfaction to be given to his excellency, as ſhall appear to be due.

I am with the greateſt reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble, and
Moſt obedient Servant.

From the TRUE PATRIOT.

How the moſt noble party of Free-Thinkers &c. will ſuffer by the ſucceſs of the preſent rebellion.

Ambubaiarum Collegia, Pharmacopolæ,
Mendici, Mimi, Balatrones; hoc Genus omne
Mœſtum & ſollicitum eſt.—— HOR.

THere yet remains a party to be ſpoken to, who have no property, nor any regard either for the religion or liberty of their country.

If I can make it appear that theſe likewiſe are intereſted in oppoſing the pretender's cauſe, I think we may then juſtly conclude, he cannot have a ſingle partizan in this nation (the moſt bigotted Roman catholics excepted) who is ſenſible enough to know his own good.

And firſt, *the moſt noble party of Free-Thinkers*, who have *no* religion, are moſt heartily concerned to oppoſe the introduction of popery, which would obtrude *one* on them; one not only inconſiſtent with Free-Thinking, but indeed with any Thinking at all. How would a man of ſpirit, whoſe principles are too elevated to worſhip the great creator of the univerſe, ſubmit to pay his adoration to a rabble of ſaints, moſt of whom he would have been juſtly aſhamed to have kept company with while alive! But beſides the ſlaviſh doctrines which he muſt believe, or, at leaſt, meanly pretend to believe, how would a genius, who cannot conform to the little acts of decency required by a proteſtant church, ſupport the ſlaviſh impoſitions of auricular confeſſion, penance, faſting, and all the tireſome forms and ceremonies exacted by the church of *Rome*?

And whereas the ſaid Free-Thinkers have long regarded it as an intolerable grievance, that a certain body of men called *parſons* ſhould, for the uſeleſs ſervices of praying, preaching, catechiſing and inſtructing the people, receive a certain fixed ſtipend from the public, which the law fooliſhly allows them to call their own: How would theſe men brook the reſtoration of abbey-lands, impropriations, and the numberleſs flowers which the reformation hath lopped off from the church, and which the re-eſtabliſhment of popery would moſt infallibly reſtore to it?

Again, there are many worthy perſons who, tho' very little concerned for the true liberty of their country, have, however, the utmoſt reſpect for what is by ſeveral miſtaken for it, I mean licentiouſneſs, or a free power of abuſing the king, miniſtry, and every thing great, noble and ſolemn. The impunity with which this liberty hath been of late years practis'd, muſt be acknowledged by every man of the leaſt candour: Indeed, to ſuch a degree, that power and government, inſtead of being objects of reverence and terror, have been ſet up as the butts of ridicule and buffoonry, as if they were only intended to be laughed at by the people.

Now this is a liberty which hath only flouriſhed under this royal family. His preſent majeſty, as he hath leſs deſerved than his predeceſſors to be the object of it, ſo he hath ſupported it with more dignity and contempt than they have done: but how impatient the pretender will be under this liberty, and how certainly he will aboliſh it, may be concluded, not only from the abſolute power which he infallibly brings with him; but from the many ears and noſes which his family, without ſuch power, have, heretofore, ſacrificed on theſe occaſions.

And this is a loſs not only to be deplored by thoſe men of genius, who have exerted and may exert their great talents this way. There are many who, without the capacity of writing, have that of reading, and have done their utmoſt to ſupport and encourage ſuch authors and their works. Theſe will loſe their favourite amuſement, all thoſe laughs and ſhrugs which they have formerly vented at the expence of their ſuperiors.

But if theſe concerns ſhould appear chimerical, I come now to pecuniary conſidera-

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derations; to a large body of men, whose whole trade would be ruined by this man's success. The reader will be perhaps in doubt what trade can be carried on by such persons as I have described in the beginning of this paper: How much more will he be surprized to hear, that it is the principal trade which of late years hath been carried on in this kingdom. To keep him therefore no longer in suspense, I mean the honest method of selling ourselves, which hath flourished so notably for a long time among us. A business which I have ventured to call honest, notwithstanding the objections raised by weak and scrupulous people against it.

I know indeed many answers have been given to these objections by a late philosopher of great eminence, and by the followers of his school; such as, *that all mankind are rascals; that they are only to be governed by corruption*, &c. But to say the truth, there is no occasion of having recourse to these deep and obscure doctrines for this purpose; there is a much fuller and plainer answer to be given, and which is founded on principles the very reverse of those which were taught in this school, namely, the principles of common sense and common honesty: for, if it be granted, as surely it will be, that we are freemen, we have certainly a right to ourselves; and whatever we have a right to, we have also a right to sell. And perhaps it was a doubt in that great philosopher, *whether we were freemen or no*, that led him into those doctrines I have mentioned.

Now this trade, by which alone so many thousands have got an honest livelihood for themselves and families, must be totally ruined; for, if this nation should be once enslaved, it would be impossible for an honest man to carry on this business any longer. A freeman (as hath been proved) may justly sell himself, but a slave cannot.

And if a man would be so dishonourable and base as to offer at carrying on this trade in an enslaved country, contrary to all the rules of honesty, and all the most solemn ties of slavery, yet who would buy him? The reasons against such a purchase are too obvious to be mentioned. Indeed we may say in general, that as it is dishonest in a slave to sell, so it is as foolish in a slave to buy; for as the one hath no property to part with, so neither can the other acquire any.

For these reasons, I think it is visibly the interest of all that part of the nation, to whom I have addressed myself in the beginning of this paper, to exclude popery and arbitrary power.

There is, however, one objection which I foresee may and will be made to this conclusion; and that is, whereas the estates of all the lords and commons of this kingdom will be forfeited, and at the disposal of the conqueror, and the personal fortunes of all others will, in the confusion at least, be liable to plunder, that such honest gentlemen may have a sufficient chance abundantly to repair or compensate all their losses.

I own there is something very plausible in this argument, and it might perhaps have great force, if the pretender's son had landed in *England*, as he did in *Scotland*; and had been pleased to place that confidence in an *English* rabble, with which he hath vouchsafed rather to honour these Highland banditi. In this case, and on your principles, I grant, no man could justly have been blamed, who had fixed the eyes of his affection on his neighbour's estate, gardens, house, purse, wife, or daughter, for joining the young man's cause, provided the success of it had been probable.

But the fact is otherwise: The *Highlanders* are those to whom he must owe any success he may attain; these are therefore to be served before you; and I easily refer to your own consideration, when *Rome*, and *France*, and *Spain*, are repaid their demands, when a vast army of hungry *Highlanders*, and a larger army of as hungry priests, are satisfied, how miserable a pittance will remain to your share.

A second Letter to the JACOBITES. *Abridg'd from the* True Patriot. [*See the first letter, Vol.* XV. *p.* 646.]

GENTLEMEN,

I'Appeal to all those who ever listened to your insinuations, whether the two greatest benefits promised by you to this country, if it would submit to try the experiment you propose, are not the freeing it from the present heavy load of its debt, and from the various engagements it now lies under to other kingdoms. These are *your strong-holds*.——*The public debt I have already considered, I shall now consider our treaties.*

To suppose then this country in the *blessed situation*, in which you wish it freed from all its engagements; the queen of *Hungary* no more to be supported, the king of *Sardinia* to be abandon'd, and the *Dutch* to be left to shift for themselves; what will be the *happy consequences?* Every power in *Europe*, either actually at war with *France*, or virtually so by her engagements with the queen of *Hungary*, will make separate treaties of peace with that crown, and those treaties be so many sacrifices of the commerce of *Great Britain*.

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Doubt-

Doubtless you flatter yourselves, that we shou'd soon be able to make more advantageous alliances, in which the true interest of this country shou'd alone be considered.—The true interest of this country is to promote its own trade and commerce, and to obstruct that of its dangerous rival, *France*.——The only way to do this, is to keep up a power upon the continent, capable of coping with her. By this she will be obliged to maintain large armies, and therefore will not have an opportunity of cultivating her marine; and while we are capable, and shew a readiness, to assist such powers as are willing to preserve their independency, we may expect to be admitted to dispose of our commodities within their dominions upon the terms of a favour'd nation. But if once we desert them, they will be obliged to submit upon the best terms they can get; and *France* will soon find herself in possession of universal monarchy.

When we have thus broke thro' all our alliances, and stand single, what agreement shall we be able to make with *that ambitious crown?* Will not she exact what concessions she pleases, especially when, at the same time, we have a king upon our throne, who owes his crown to her assistance?

But I will admit your king shall have a desire to be as faithless to that crown, as you intend he shou'd make this nation to the rest of the world; yet he will not have it in his power to be so.——No nation will enter into any treaty to support this kingdom against *France*, after we have broke all treaties now subsisting: or, admitting it possible, it must certainly be upon worse terms than any we have at present.

But I know it has been asserted by some of you, that we stand in need of no other support than our fleet, and that we ought to have no connexions with the continent.——This is an assertion founded on such weakness and ignorance that it hardly deserves an answer.—Can we maintain our fleet, or furnish it with seamen, without trade? Or can we support our trade without treaties? Or will foreign countries enter into treaties with us merely commercial?—Certainly not.—If they give us advantages in commerce, they will, in return, expect some advantage to themselves, by our becoming guarantees of their several possessions. Nay, tho' we are an island, and may always defend our own coasts, have we no possessions that stand in need of a guaranty?—As *Gibraltar*, *Port-Mahon*, all our settlements and colonies?—Is there hardly one to which some other nation has not, at one time or another, set up a claim? And if we once stood single, would not all those pretensions be renewed, and where they had been given up by treaty, upon the dissolution of such treaty be revived?

Yet admitting that, without entring into any alliances, we were capable of maintaining our trade, and consequently our navy, it does not follow that we should be able to maintain our superiority at sea. When the *French* were once secure from any disturbances on the continent, as they wou'd be by our taking ourselves from out the opposite scale, they wou'd immediately apply themselves to their marine, and would soon become a match for us; and if that was once the case, they would not long suffer us to continue an independent kingdom.

These seem to be the necessary consequences of a revolution brought about at this time, in the manner, and with the assistance you propose; and, I protest, I am so far from thinking you have a head capable of averting the storm that would hang over us, when once you had accomplish'd your long wish'd-for point, that I verily believe you have never consider'd the difficulties that will attend your success; and yet it is plain, to a demonstration, that *France* sees it in the same light in which I have been representing it, by her readiness to give you assistance upon this occasion. Her quarrel is not with the present royal family, but with this kingdom. She longs for an opportunity of revenging herself upon us, who have, for so many centuries, been a check to her ambition; and you are such a short-sighted race of men as to fall into the snare she lays for you.

After a revolution brought about by such means, you would no longer enumerate the want of place-bills and triennial parliaments among your grievances; they would then be seen by you in their proper light, as questionable goods, at the most but as out-works, not as fundamentals.—Yet to admit that we should be at leisure to dispute upon such points, are you sure they would be granted? Ignorant as you are, you can never be so ignorant as not to know, that, before the revolution, the duration of parliaments was absolutely at the will of the prince, and that no persons were excluded from a seat there: and what moral certainty can we have, that the first parliament, to be called upon such a change, would put so short a period as three, or even seven years to their own existence; or that they would exclude even the same number of place-men out of the house as are excluded by the laws now in being? Not to insinuate that your new king might hesitate to give his assent to such bills, as well as to his declaration of rights, which lopps off many things from the power of the crown, that the fore-fathers claim'd as their prerogative. Not to insinuate that he might refuse to let parliaments be annually holden, as it is well known that before the revolution they were not, and from whence his ancestors found means to encroach upon the liberties of the people under the pretence of prerogative, and in which they were often supported by the determinations of the judges in *Westminster-hall*, who were, at that time, absolutely dependent on the crown; for it is by a law passed since the revolution, that they are to continue in their offices during the life of the king, or at least *Quam diu se bene gesserint*; a law which we should not be absolutely sure of having confirmed.—Perhaps your new king might make his assent to these privileges, which we now enjoy, the purchase of a toleration to those of his own religion; and here, gentlemen, is another difficulty you will find upon your hands; and believe me, the being mediators between a popish prince and protestant subjects will be no ea-

easy task. In the declaration of the 10th of *October*, it is promised to maintain the religion in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* as *respectively* establish'd. This is fair and open, for it plainly points at a difference of religion in the three kingdoms; and those who know the father of your young adventurer, know that he has always insisted that popery was to be consider'd as the establish'd religion of *Ireland*. If then he goes so far as in his declaration to avow setting up that religion in one part of his dominions, it may charitably be supposed, that he will contend for an entire toleration of it in this kingdom: and I am at the more liberty to suppose this, because is is notorious that, for these two months past, a pamphlet has been spread about this town, by some of his partisans, in vindication of that religion, and to shew the necessity of an unlimited toleration, with reasons given, in the advertisement to the reader, why it is publish'd *at this time*. And if once that religion was put so much as upon an equality with protestantism, you would find it impossible, under a popish prince, to prevent it from growing more wide, and spreading itself over the whole kingdom.

A. Z.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Derby, Dec. 13.

ABout 6 o'clock on *Wednesday* evening, were quarter'd on me, six officers (one a major as they stiled him) and forty private men, with eight pick'd up shabby horses, some without saddles or bridles, others with halters, and pieces of bridles, and ropes about their heads and necks, and poor saddles, or a sort of padds stuffed with straw upon 'em. Most of the men, after their entrance into my house, look'd like so many fiends turn'd out of hell, to ravage the kingdom, and cut throats; and under their plaids nothing but a various sort of butchering weapons were to be seen: the sight at first must be thought very shocking and terrible. But these wretches being fatigued with their long march from *Leek* that day, soon after they came into my house, stuffed themselves well with bread, cheese, and ale, and then about 20 of them, before a great fire in my hall order'd by them, called for a large quantity of straw, and nestled into it for repose; and the remainder of them did the like in a large landry-room belonging to my house, before two great fires likewise order'd to be made there. The officers took possession of my parlour, and chambers they liked best, commanded what supper and liquor they would have, and expected me, my wife and whole family, to wait on them, as if they had been so many petty princes; yet one of the officers was tolerably civil and communicative, and redressed some complaints made about the ill behaviour of his men. My hall (after these vagabond creatures began to be warm, by such numbers under the straw, and a great fire near them) stunk so of their itch, and other nastinesses about them, as if they had been so many persons in a condemn'd hole, and 'twill be very happy if they've left no contagion behind them. The next day the officers and their men grew more bold, and order'd in a haughty tone what meat and drink they would have at their meals; and if *you* was not at an instant ready to administer what they call'd for, some of them would surround you with fierce and savage looks, as if they had been so many mutes appointed to strangle, or some other way assassin you. To *Friday* morning they eat me up near a side of beef, 8 joints of mutton, 4 cheeses, with abundance of white and brown bread, (particularly white) 3 couple of fowls, and would have drams continually, as well as strong ale, beer, tea, &c. But really what did afford me some matter for an unavoidable laughter, (tho' my family in this miserable situation) was, to see these desperadoes, from officers to the common men, at their several meals, first pull off their bonnets, and then lift up their eyes in a most solemn manner, and mutter something to themselves, by way of saying grace.——As if they had been so many pure primitive christians.

Their dialect (from the idea I had of it) seemed to me, as if an herd of hottentots, wild monkies in a desart, or vagrant gypsies, had been jabbering, screaming, and howling together; and really this jargon of speech was very properly suited to such a sett of banditti.

I cannot omit taking notice of the generous present they made me at parting on *Friday* morning, for the trouble and expence I was at, and the dangers undergone, (tho' by the by, I wished for no other compensation than the escape of my family with their lives, and of my house being plunder'd) which was a regiment of lice, several loads of their filthy excrements, and other ejections of different colours, scatter'd before my door, in the garden, and elsewhere about my house.

SIR,

In your magazine for January 1742 *(at the beginning of the 12th vol.) you gave us a debate of very great importance, on the question, whether insurances on our enemies ships ought to be permitted or not. I wish that the minister, who had in that instance at least the good of his country, and the depression of our enemies at heart, had carry'd his point; and, therefore, desire*

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Sir you will insert the following letter against that practice, as I think the present situation of our affairs operates strongly on the same side of the question.

MR. URBAN,

I Am extremely concern'd, that the publick joy for so important an event as the taking and destroying such a number of *Martinico* ships should have any allay: I am told that the benefit arising from it to *England* will in a great measure be lost, and the mischief it would have done to *France* will be in some degree repair'd, by the ships being insur'd on our *Exchange* to almost their full value. I shall not enter into the consideration, how mean, how scandalous it is to carry on an under-hand traffick with those who are declar'd the open, and who appear the inveterate enemies of our country, but will view this practice as a point of interest, and whether it is beneficial to the community or not.

Before the commencement of the war, our complaints were loud and general, that the *French* trade, especially the *West India*, was grown to such a heighth, as not only to hurt, but endanger our own: the great number of their ships taken is a sufficient evidence, if there were no other, of the justice of those complaints; what then was our business at entering into the war? Not to interrupt, not to weaken only, but to destroy as effectually as possible the very being of their trade. We have given them several blows, under which they have staggered, under which they must have fallen, if they had not been held up by our insurance. So many captures must have occasion'd such bankruptcies among their merchants in *France*, that these could not have sent so many ships to *America*, and the planters there could not have been supported.

The only argument for insuring the enemy's property is, that the money paid here for it is so much clear gain; but then it must be suppos'd, that their ships are not taken, if they are, instead of gaining we lose by it; but whether they are or not, their trade is still kept alive by our means. It is evident, that *France*, notwithstanding her bluftering, has not sufficient funds to promote her schemes upon the continent, and protect her trade at the same time. Is it not natural then for her king to say, I will pursue the first, and let the *English* themselves take care of the last; whilst this is insur'd, whilst this is nurs'd up by them, it may languish, but will not be destroy'd. To corroborate what I have advanced, I shall offer two matters of fact to the serious consideration of every *Briton*. 1, The *French*, in order to prop their sinking, and for want of ships and seamen, have lately permitted the *Dutch* to load in their sugar colonies. These *Dutch* bottoms, with *French* property, have had a great deal of insurance done upon them in the city of *London*.

Sir, no man can have a greater regard for the character of a fair merchant than I have, I think him one of the most useful members of society; but I cannot help making an observation or two, *viz.* that no one can carry on such a traffick without holding, directly or indirectly, a correspondence with the enemies of his country: That it is natural for any man to wish, that the ships which he insures may pursue their voyage with safety, and to take proper measures that they may: That it is easy then for him, by his correspondence, to convey intelligence of the destination of our fleets, the time of their sailing, and whatever else may be necessary for the enemy to know; no gains can counterbalance such a mischief, all the efforts which our government can make to destroy their trade may be render'd ineffectual. I am far from thinking, that every man who subscribes to such insurance would be guilty of conveying intelligence to the enemy; but, as the temptation is great, it is probable some of them may, and it is surely wise to provide against such a probability.

It will perhaps be said, if the *English* don't secure to themselves the profits arising from the insurance of the *French* ships, the *Dutch* will. In answer to this, I must ask, if the profits are certain and great, why are the *French* so willing to *give*, and the *Dutch* so ready to *part with* them to *us*? The only reasons why *France* applies to *England* for it must be, because she cannot procure the whole insurance which she wants from *Holland*; or because she gets it here on cheaper terms; or because she secures more effectually the navigation of her ships. In either of the former instances we give her advantages which it is impolitick to give; in the last we lend her assistance to destroy ourselves. However, tho' the profits may be great, this is the single question; is insuring the enemy's property, *upon the whole*, for the public interest? This is the center where every branch of trade should point, and every line which does not lead to it should be thrown out of the compass. To view the whole then in this light, I will endeavour clearly and shortly to state the case, abstracting even the consideration of our keeping their trade alive. The *French* by insuring leave no more with us than the profit of the insurer, after he has made up his account of loss and gain; whereas, on the other hand, if we suppose that all insurance of the enemy's property had ceased from the beginning of the war, the nation must have gained what we have taken from them over and above what they have taken from us, exclusive of what we might have farther taken, if no intelligence had been conveyed to them. But, thanks to the insurers! *our enemies will tell the rest with pleasure.* As I think this is a matter of the highest importance, I don't doubt but our legislature will give the earliest attention to it.

Since we are in possession of *Cape Breton*, this is *the* favourable crisis, if there can be one, for ruining the *French* trade, and establishing our own, if we will put a total stop to our insuring of their property, and if we will continue pushing them where we find they are so weak. *I am, Sir, &c.*

N. B. *Till some further arguments appear on the other side, the reader may consult Sir* J—n Par—rd's *speech*, Vol. XII. p. 3.

(January 1746.)

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His MAJESTY's *most gracious* SPEECH *to both houſes of Parliament*, Jan. 14, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this ſeſſion of parliament, I did not think it proper to lay any thing before you, for your conſideration, but what immediately related to the preſent unnatural rebell on, and our ſecurity at home. The daring attempt, which the rebels have ſince made upon this part of my kingdom, has been happily diſappointed; and, as their precipitate flight, before a ſmall number of my troops, muſt greatly diſpirit their followers; ſo, that inviolable duty, and loyalty, which have been ſo univerſally, and ſteadily ſhewn by my faithful ſubjects, and ſhall never be forgotten by me, muſt convince them how vain, and ill-grounded their hopes were of any addition of ſtrength from ſuch an enterpriſe. I have not only ſent a conſiderable body of our national forces into *Scotland*, and ordered the *Heſſian* troops, in my pay, to be landed there; but have alſo made ſuch a diſpoſition of the reſt of my forces by land, as well as by ſea, that, I hope, by the bleſſing of God, this rebellion will, in a ſhort time, be extinguiſhed; and our enemies, who have ſo long menaced us with an invaſion, be deterr'd by the ſeaſonable preparations made for our defence.

The election of the emperor, which I very zealouſly promoted, was an event of great importance, not only to the ſupport of the houſe of *Auſtria*, but to the liberties of *Europe* in general. I did alſo, during the courſe of the laſt year, exert my earneſt endeavours to bring about an accommodation between the empreſs, the K. of *Poland*, and the K. of *Pruſſia*; and laid a proper foundation for it, by the convention made between me, and the K. of *Pruſſia*. This great work being at length perfected, under my mediation, by the treaty lately concluded at *Dreſden*, the interior tranquillity of *Germany*, amongſt the princes of the empire, is now reſtored. My next care has been, and ſhall continue to be, applied to improve this accommodation to the beſt advantage, by procuring an immediate ſuccour to be ſent to *Italy*; and ſuch a ſtrength for the defence, and ſecurity of the United Provinces, as may preſerve that republic, the antient, and natural ally of this kingdom, and one main ſupport of the proteſtant cauſe, from the deſtruction, with which it is threatened; as well as to attain a ſafe, and honourable peace. The States General have made the moſt preſſing inſtances to me, to aſſiſt them in this difficult conjuncture. The imminent dangers, to which they are, at preſent, expoſed, which do ſo nearly affect the ſafety of *Great Britain*, as well as the very being of *Holland*, call for our moſt ſerious attention: For the intereſts of the two nations are ſo united, that whatſoever brings ruin upon the one, muſt, in conſequence, be attended with the moſt fatal miſchiefs to the other. Theſe reaſons have induced me to aſſure the ſtates, that I will, to the utmoſt of my power, according to the circumſtances of my own dominions, cooperate with them, towards oppoſing the further progreſs of our enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper ſecurity for the republic, againſt the ambitious, and deſtructive deſigns of *France*. In order to this neceſſary end, meaſures are now actually concerting between me, and the States, for furniſhing this aſſiſtance, on my part, as early, and effectually as poſſible; and for their making ſuch an augmentation of their preſent forces, as their own immediate preſervation, and the neceſſity of affairs abſolutely require.

The great advantages, which we have received from our naval ſtrength, in protecting the commerce of my ſubjects, and intercepting, and diſtreſſing that of our enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and ſeverely felt by the latter. I am therefore determin'd to be particularly attentive to this important ſervice; and to have ſuch a fleet at ſea, early in the ſpring, as may be ſufficient to defend ourſelves, and effectually to annoy our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is with much regret, that I find myſelf obliged to aſk any further aids of my people. I am ſo ſenſible of the burthens they endure, that nothing could give me ſo ſincere a pleaſure, as to lighten them: But the conſiderations, I have laid before you, are ſo neceſſary to our own preſervation, that, I doubt not, you will grant me ſuch a ſupply, as ſhall be ſufficient for theſe purpoſes. The proper eſtimates ſhall ſoon be laid before you: And I earneſtly recommend it to you, to take the moſt effectual methods to maintain the public credit, in this conjuncture.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my views, and intentions, which are ſo eſſential to the honour of my crown, and the true intereſt, and well-being of my kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous ſupport, and the utmoſt unanimity, and diſpatch, in your proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled*, Jan. 15.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The great care which your majeſty has taken for ſuppreſſing the preſent wicked and unnatural rebellion, and for defending this kingdom againſt an invaſion, is a freſh inſtance of your paternal goodneſs and concern for your people; the continuance of whoſe religious and civil rights is involv'd in the preſervation of your majeſty, and of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal houſe.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the ſucceſs of your arms, in diſappointing the attempt of the rebels upon this part of *Great Britain*. As your troops, led on and animated by the bravery and example of his royal highneſs the Duke, could not fail to ſtrike terror into the rebels; ſo your majeſty's gracious acknowledgment of the inviolable and active loyalty

alty of your faithful ſubjects, muſt be the moſt encouraging motive to them, ſtedfaſtly to perſevere in the ſame principles. We comply therefore with every call of intereſt, as well as of duty, when we give your majeſty the warmeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous and vigorous ſupport, totally to extinguiſh this rebellion in every part of the united kingdom; and entirely to defeat the deſigns of the pretender, and all thoſe who ſhall preſume to aſſiſt or abet him.

It is with gratitude we acknowledge your majeſty's great wiſdom and regard for the public welfare, in exerting your powerful influence to promote the election of the emperor, and to bring about an accommodation between the empreſs, the K. of *Poland*, and the K. of *Pruſſia*. We look with much ſatisfaction on the completion of this great work; in conſequence of which, an immediate ſuccour may be ſent to *Italy*; your majeſty's faithful ally, the K. of *Sardinia*, be timely ſupported; and a ſtrength procured for the defence and ſecurity of the *Low Countries*.

We are moſt ſenſibly affected with the imminent dangers, to which the United Provinces are expoſed. We conſider their preſervation and ſecurity, as of the higheſt importance to the ſafety of theſe kingdoms, whoſe intereſts have been cloſely connected with thoſe of that proteſtant republic, ever ſince its firſt foundation. We therefore beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we will vigorouſly ſupport you, in taking proper meaſures for their defence, and in making good ſuch neceſſary engagements, as your majeſty ſhall enter into, for co-operating with them, towards oppoſing the further progreſs of our enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper ſecurity for the States General, againſt the ambitious and deſtructive deſigns of *France*; and for attaining a ſafe and honourable peace.

Your majeſty's prudence, and tender concern for your people, appear in nothing more, than in the regard you expreſs for the circumſtances of your own dominions. We cannot doubt, but this conſideration will have its due weight with your allies; and that the ſtates will make ſuch an augmentation of their forces, and all ſuch further efforts, as their own immediate danger, and the preſent exigency of affairs require.

The advantages which *Great Britain* has received, and the loſſes and diſtreſs which her enemies have felt from our naval ſtrength, are viſible to all the world. Your majeſty's reſolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important ſervice, and to have a ſtrong fleet at ſea, early in the ſpring, gives us the greateſt ſatisfaction.

Your majeſty's gracious declaration, that you have fully opened to us your views and intentions, is an additional ground for that juſt confidence, which we repoſe in you: And we do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, aſſure your majeſty, that the menaces thrown out, and the preparations made by our enemies, have had no other effect upon our minds, but to increaſe our indignation againſt their deſtructive projects and attempts; and to augment and heighten our zeal and ardour, in the cauſe of your majeſty and our country.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

A *I Return you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The juſt ſenſe you expreſs of the ſituation of affairs, and of the proper conduct to be purſued, in order to extinguiſh the rebellion, ſupport our friends, and defeat the deſigns of our enemies, gives me great ſatisfaction. I rely on your vigorous ſupport; and you may depend on my firmly adhering to ſuch*

B *meaſures, as ſhall be moſt for the honour of my crown, and the true intereſt of my kingdoms, in our preſent circumſtances.*

The ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of *Great Bri-*

C *tain*, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our ſincere thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the trueſt ſatisfaction that we congratulate your majeſty on the ſucceſs of your arms, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke, in driving the rebels out of one part of the united kingdom; not doubting, but by

D the zeal and loyalty of your faithful ſubjects, and the further progreſs of your troops, this unnatural rebellion will be happily and ſpeedily extinguiſhed throughout the whole kingdom: And we aſſure your majeſty, that we will perſevere in ſupporting your majeſty in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be thought neceſſary for ſo deſireable an end: And though we truſt in

E your majeſty's wiſdom, that the meaſures you have already purſued, will deter any foreign power from undertaking ſo raſh an enterprize as the invaſion of this iſland; yet we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that, whatever further ſtrength ſhall be found neceſſary, you may depend on your faithful commons for their chearful and ready aſſiſtance to make good the ſame.

Permit us to congratulate your majeſty on

F the ſucceſs of your endeavours in the choice of an emperor, and thereby procuring an additional ſtrength to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and a further ſecurity to the liberties of *Europe* in general.

We take this occaſion to expreſs our higheſt ſatisfaction on the peace, concluded between the empreſs, the K. of *Poland*, and the K. of

G *Pruſſia*; whereby the interior tranquillity of the princes of the empire is reſtored, and the empreſs enabled more effectually to ſupport herſelf and her allies in *Italy*, particularly the K. of *Sardinia*; to whoſe aſſiſtance we will contribute, on our part, whatever ſhall be found neceſſary and expedient.

And your majeſty may depend on your faith-

H ful commons, that, as they are fully ſenſible, that the true intereſt of the *States General*, and that of theſe kingdoms is the ſame, they will enable your majeſty, as far as our circumſtances

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will permit, to give that ſuccour to the United Provinces, which, with a proper and vigorous exertion of their own ſtrength, may put a ſtop to the further progreſs of the arms of *France* in the *Netherlands*, procure them a ſufficient ſecurity againſt their enemies, and obtain a ſafe and honourable peace.

We beg leave to return your majeſty our thanks for the particular care which your majeſty has taken, and graciouſly promiſes to continue, of the naval ſtrength of theſe kingdoms; from whence we have already received, and from which, under your majeſty, we may juſtly hope for the moſt important ſervices.

And we aſſure your majeſty, that we will, in all our deliberations, have the greateſt regard to publick credit, the ſupport of which is, at this time, ſo eſſentially neceſſary towards carrying into execution every meaſure, that can conduce to the honour of your majeſty, and the true intereſt and well-being of your people.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The zeal you expreſs, and the aſſurances you give, of vigorouſly ſupporting me in ſuppreſſing the rebellion, and in aſſiſting my allies, are very agreeable to me. You may be aſſured, that in all the meaſures I ſhall purſue for attaining theſe ends, I ſhall have a conſtant regard to the abilities of my people, as well as to the true intereſt and ſecurity of my kingdoms.

ACCOUNTS *of the Motions of the* REBELS *and of the* KING's FORCES, *from the* London Gazette, *with ſome Remarks. Continued from Vol. XV.* p. 626 *and* 667.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 31.

Inverary, Dec. 22. MAJ. Gen. *Campbell* arrived here laſt night, and propoſes on Monday next to begin to march 600 men from hence, in three diviſions, to join Gen. *Blakeney* at *Stirling*. Four hundred and fifty men have been raiſed in *Campbeltoun*, and are ready to march on one day's notice for his majeſty's ſervice.

Dumfries, Dec. 24. On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt, and the day following, the main body of the rebel army came into this place with the pretender's ſon; on Monday morning he march'd from hence with them, and propoſed to lodge that night at *Drumlanrig*. The contribution impoſed upon this town was 2000 *l.* in money; 1000 pair of ſhoes; beſides free quarters; about nine caſks of gunpowder; all our arms, public and private; horſe furniture, boots, *&c.* and every horſe that could be found in town or country. Several houſes have been rob'd and plundered by the rebels, and they have been guilty of the greateſt outrages. They told us, that we had reaſon to think ourſelves gently uſed that the town was not laid in aſhes. We have paid them near 1100 *l.* of the money order'd to be raiſed, and provoſt *Croſbie* and Mr *Walter Riddell* are carried off as hoſtages, till the remainder is remitted. They have levied the exciſe, and intimated to us, that if we paid either exciſe or land-tax for the future to any other than them, that we might be ſure of paying it over again double. They ſhot a tenant of the duke of *Queenſbury*'s for running out of their way, and not returning quickly enough at their call. They order'd us to ſend their baggage off after them, and at the ſame time aſſured, that if they heard that a finger was moved againſt any one of their ſtragglers, our hoſtages ſhould inſtantly be put to death. The damage done in this town cannot be repair'd for 4000 *l.* but that done in the country is much greater. (*See* Hiſt. Chron.)

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. The van of the rebel army enter'd *Glaſgow* yeſternight, and the remainder with the pretender's ſon was to be there this evening. They have made great demands on that city, as a puniſhment for having arm'd and rais'd a regiment againſt their leader. Lord *Loudon* has got together about 1500 men, and part, if not all, are march'd towards *Aberdeen*, where there are about the ſame number of rebels, under the command of lord *Lewis Gordon*. Gen. *Campbell* arrived ſome days ago at *Campbeltoun*, from whence he went to *Inverary*. The number of rebels at *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, and the country about, are ſuppoſed to be towards 4000. Upon the return of the rebels from *England* the militia were obliged to give up the guarding the paſſes on the *Forth*; and yeſterday *Glengyle*, with the help of floats, (the boats being all deſtroy'd) paſs'd the *Forth* at the *Frew*, (where the rebels formerly paſs'd) and placed a guard on this ſide that ford.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. Some letters from the north mention, that the rebels remained in the town of *Carliſle* upon the 25th, and fired almoſt inceſſantly; that his royal highneſs had upon that day received ſix pieces of cannon expected from *Whitehaven*; and that every thing was preparing for beginning the attack upon the place.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. *at noon.* By letters of the 28th inſt. juſt received from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*'s army, there is advice, that they had then begun to batter the four gun battery of *Carliſle* with ſix 18 pounders, and hoped to make a breach fit to give the aſſault by the next night.

From the Gazette *extraordinary, Jan.* 2. *Publiſhed by authority.* Price 2d.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 29. EIGHT battalions of *Engliſh* troops are in march for *Edinburgh*, to which place they were order'd to proceed with the utmoſt expedition. Major Gen. *Huſke* and brigadier *Cholmondeley* march'd with them, and Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* will follow in two or three days.

Whitehall, Jan. 2. Laſt night a meſſenger arriv'd with letters from *Blackhall*, dated the 30th paſt, with the following account of the ſur-

ſurrender of the town and caſtle of *Carliſle* to his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*.

[*Blackhall*, a village near *Carliſle*, *Decemb.* 30, *call'd* Blichal *in the* Gazettes *of* Dec. 26 *and* 28 *(See* Vol. XV. p. 626 G, *and* p. 667 H) *which is added to this* Gazette *for the ſake of perſpicuity.*]

ON the 29th it was found neceſſary to abate the firing from the battery, which had begun to play the day before, for want of ſhot, till towards evening, when a freſh ſupply arriving, it was renew'd very briſkly for two hours, which ſhook the walls very much.

The ſame evening a fellow attempting to get out of the town, was taken by one of the advanced parties, and brought to the duke. He delivered two letters, one for his royal highneſs, the other for the commander of the *Dutch* troops ſuppoſe'd to be with his army. They were from a perſon ſtiling himſelf the commander of the *French* artillery, and of the *French* garriſon that was at, or might come to *Carliſle*, and who ſubſcribes his name *De Geogbegan*, for the defence of the town and citadel; and the contents of them were to ſummon the commander of the *Dutch* to retire with his troops from the *Engliſh* army, under pretence of the capitulation of *Tournay*.

The night of the 29th was ſpent in raiſing a new battery of three 18 pounders, which was completed by the morning; but on the firſt platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out the white flag; whereupon the battery ceaſed, and they call'd over the walls, that they had two hoſtages ready to be deliver'd at the *Engliſh* Gate, which is on the oppoſite ſide of the town. His R. H. then order'd Col. *Conway* and Ld *Bury* to go and deliver the two meſſages mark'd (A) and (B) in writing, to be ſign'd by Col. *Conway*. The ſecond meſſage being deſign'd as an anſwer to the perſon's letter who call'd himſelf a *Frenchman*.

In about 2 hours they return'd, and brought the paper mark'd (C) ſign'd by *John Hamilton*, whereupon they were ſent back with the terms ſigned by the duke of *Richmond*, by order of his R. H. as contained in the paper mark'd (D), and about four they brought the paper mark'd (E), ſign'd alſo by *John Hamilton*; on which brigadier *Bligh* was order'd immediately to take poſſeſſion of the town, and he will have there *this* * *night* 400 foot guards, and 700 marching foot, with 120 horſe to patrole in the ſtreets. His R. H. the duke will enter the town of *Carliſle* himſelf * *to-morrow*.

* The words *this night*, and *to-morrow* being found very abſtruſe, as ſtanding under the date *Whitehall, Jan.* 2. it was neceſſary to add the date above from *Blackhall Dec.* 30, and to ſeparate the account, which was moſt clear in itſelf, from the *Gazette* writer's narrative, with which it was blended, the terms unchanged.

Copy of his royal highneſs's meſſage to the rebels at Carliſle, *upon their hanging out a white flag on Monday morning*, Dec. 30, 1745.

(A) HIS royal highneſs will make no exchange of hoſtages with rebels, and deſires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the white flag.

(B) To let the *French* officer know, if there is one in the town, that there are no *Dutch* troops here, but enough of the king's to chaſtiſe the rebels, and thoſe who dare to give them any aſſiſtance. Sign'd

Col. Conway, *aid de camp to his R. H. the duke.*

(C) John Hamilton's *anſwer to his R. H. the duke's meſſage to the rebels in* Carliſle, Dec. 30, 1745.

IN anſwer to the ſhort note ſent by his royal highneſs prince *William*, D. of *Cumberland*, the governor, in name of himſelf and all the officers and ſoldiers, gunners, and others belonging to the garriſon, deſires to know what terms his R. H. will be pleaſed to give them, upon ſurrender of the city and caſtle of *Carliſle*, and which known, his R. H. ſhall be duly acquainted with the governor and garriſon's laſt or ultimate reſolution, the white flag being hung out on purpoſe to obtain a ceſſation of arms for concluding ſuch a capitulation. This is to be given to his R. H.'s aid de camp.

Sign'd *John Hamilton.*

(D) *His Royal Highneſs's declaration to the rebels, ſent by the colonels* Conway *and Ld* Bury, *aid de camps to his R. H. after receiving* John Hamilton's *letter*, Dec. 30.

ALL the terms his royal highneſs will or can grant to the rebel garriſon of *Carliſle* are, that they ſhall not be put to the ſword, but be reſerv'd for the king's pleaſure.

If they conſent to theſe conditions, the governor and principal officers are to deliver themſelves up immediately, and the caſtle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, are to be taken poſſeſſion of forthwith by the king's troops. All the ſmall arms are to be lodged in the town guard room, and the reſt of the garriſon are to retire to the cathedral, where a guard is to be placed over them. No damage is to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition.

Head quarters at Blackhall, Dec. 30. *Half an hour paſt two in the afternoon.*

By his royal highneſs's command,
Sign'd *Richmond*, *Lenox*, and *Aubigny*,
Lieut. Gen. of his majeſty's forces.

(E) *The rebels anſwer to the terms offer'd them by his royal highneſs*, Dec. 30, 1745.

THE governor of *Carliſle*, and all officers comprising the garriſon, agree to the terms of capitulation given in, and ſubſcribed by order of his royal highneſs, by his grace the duke of *Richmond*, *Lenox*, and *Aubigny*, Lieut. Gen. of his majeſty's forces, recommending themſelves to his royal highneſs's clemency, and that his royal highneſs will be pleaſed to interpoſe for them with his majeſty; and that the officers cloaths and baggage may be ſafe, with a competent time to be allow'd to the citizens of *Carliſle* to remove their beds, bed-cloaths, and other houſhold furniture intended from them

them for the use of the garrison in the castle. *The 30th of Dec. 1745, at three o'clock in the afternoon.*

From the London Gazette, *Jan. 4.*

Inverness, Dec. 29. UPON the news of the march of the rebels into *Scotland*, and some precluded successes gain'd by them, the *Pitsligo*, headed by Ld *Lovat*'s son, form'd a sort of blockade of Fort *Augustus*, whilst Ld *Lewis Gordon* in *Banff* and *Aberdeenshire* was raising men and levying money, by force and threats of the most severe military execution. The money expected from the town and shire of *Aberdeen* amounted to near 1500 *l.* Sterl. Thereupon the earl of *Loudoun*, with 600 of the well-affected clans, march'd in a very severe frost through *Stratherick*, part of Ld *Lovat*'s estate, on the south side of *Lochness*, to the relief of Fort *Augustus*. He met with no opposition, supplied the place with what was wanting, and return'd hither upon the 8th Inst. after letting the inhabitants of *Strathrick* know what they were to expect if they join'd the rebels. This detachment, after one day's rest, was order'd to march to relieve *Banff* and *Aberdeenshire*. For this end, the two companies of *Mackenzies*, who had been posted near *Braban*, were call'd into this place on Monday the 9th, and on Tuesday the 10th the Ld *Loudoun*, with 800 men, march'd out to Ld *Lovat*'s house of *Castle Dounie*, to obtain the best security he could for the peaceable behaviour of the *Frazers*; and at the same time the laird of *Macleod* was detach'd with 500 men, (400 whereof were of his own kindred) towards *Elgin*, in their way to *Banff* and *Aberdeenshire*, to prevent the rebels recruiting there; and they were to be follow'd by lord *Loudoun*, and as many men as could be spared from hence. Ld *Loudoun* prevailed with Ld *Lovat* upon Wednesday the 11th to come into *Inverness* along with him, and to live there under his eye, until he shou'd bring in all the arms which the clan was possessed of, which he promis'd to do against Saturday night following, and highly condemn'd the behaviour of his son. Whilst Ld *Loudoun* waited for the delivery of these arms, 200 men under Capt. *Monro* of *Culcairn*, were detach'd by his lordship to follow *Macleod* to *Elgin* and *Aberdeen*. Lord *Lovat*, after delaying to fulfil his promise from time to time, at last found means to get out of the house where he was lodg'd, at a back passage, and made his escape. In the mean time *Macleod* march'd forwards to *Elgin*, and from thence, hearing that 200 rebels had taken possession of the boats of *Spey* at *Fochabers*, and pretended to dispute the passage with him, he advanced on Sunday the 15th to the banks of that river, which the rebels, on his approach, quitted, leaving him a quiet passage. From thence he advanced on the 16th and 17th to *Cullen* and *Bamff*, whilst Capt. *Monro*, with his 200 men, on the 17th and 18th, advanced by *Keith* to *Strathbogie*, and the rebels, who were in possession of those places, retired towards *Aberdeen*. Mr *Grant* of *Grant* joined Capt. *Monro* with 500 of his clan, and marched with him to *Strathbogie*. Upon the 19th it was resolved by Mr *Macleod* and Capt. *Munro* to march the next morning, the first from *Rothes* to *Old Meldrum*, twelve miles off *Aberdeen*, and the last from *Strathbogie* to *Inverourie*, which is at the like distance. The rebels had drawn together a considerable body at *Aberdeen*, and were in expectation of a reinforcement from *Perth* and *Dundee*. We expect a reinforcement here soon of two companies of *Macdonalds* from the Isle of *Sky*; another company of *Mackenzies*, another company of *Mackays*, and a company of *Rosses*, each of which companies will consist of 100 men. The rebels at *Perth* have not had any accession of strength from this country, save from the *Frazers* before-mentioned, who amount to between 2 and 300, and some *Macdonalds* of *Clanronald*'s people from *Moidart*, who march'd through *Athol* six days ago, escorting a considerable quantity of *Spanish* money that was lately landed in the island of *Barray*. The person filling himself Ld *John Drummond* has publish'd a declaration, as commander in chief of the *French* forces in *Scotland*, and declares that the *French* king will support the pretender to the utmost, threatning destruction to all who shall not assist him. The rebels at *Perth*, by the direction of some *French* engineers, are forcing in all the country people to fling up entrenchments, to repair, in some sort, *Oliver*'s Fort, and to fetch in the water of *Almond*.

Stirling, Dec. 29. Eight hundred Highlanders from *Perth* are in this neighbourhood, being quartered at *Downie*, *Dunblane*, and *Bridge of Allan*. Four or five hundred more of the Highlanders have marched to *Dundee* and *Montrose*, where there are 3 or 400 rebels under the command of Sir *James Kinloch*, and one *Fervier*. Some imagine their design of going to these places is to recover a new landing expected there; and others, that it is to guard the *Hazard* sloop, and other ships at *Montrose*. There remain very few Highlanders at *Perth*, and about 400 *Frenchmen*. *Lovat*'s men did not rise at first, but a party came lately into *Mar*, and began to burn two or three corn-yards; upon which 300 of them march'd to *Aberdeen*, and join'd Ld *Lewis Gordon*, who is now upon his march to *Perth* with a body of 800.

* *See* Contents, *for* Ld Lewis Gordon's *order.*

From the London Gazette, *Jan. 7.*

Edinburgh, Jan. 2. THE number of the rebels arrived at *Glasgow*, by a medium of several computations, is about 3000 foot, and near 300 horse, including 50 or 60 employ'd in carrying their sick. Their horses are poor and jaded, and 6 or 700 of their foot have no † arms, or ability to use them. Some hundreds of their friends have pass'd the *Forth* in their way to *Glasgow*; and on Saturday last the person call'd the duke of *Perth*, with a party

† They might march without, being sick; but it is scarce probable that they should want arms, because they took all where-ever they came.

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party of about 150, went from *Glasgow*, and it is reported he is got home. Small parties are continually passing that way, whether deserting or marching to *Perth*, is not known: however, it is certain that they have lost several by desertion and death since they arriv'd at *Glasgow*, where they have also enlisted about 50 or 60, who took on with them for want of bread. Their demands upon *Glasgow* for broad-cloth, tartan, linnen, bonnets, and shoes, amount to near 10,000 *l.* sterling in value; besides which, they say they must have a sum of money. They have assess'd provost *Buchanan* in 500 *l.* for promoting the new levies on behalf of the government, and have been very outrageous against all those who appear'd zealous and active in raising them, by plundering and burning their houses, destroying their goods and furniture, and (where they could not carry off their provisions) by spoiling them in a most unheard of manner, which, so far from having the effect they proposed, has greatly increased the spirit against them. They give out that they are to attack *Stirling*, and on Monday noon the cannon from *Perth* was moved towards that place, amongst which are two pieces of eight pounders, two of twelve, two of sixteen, all brass, besides iron cannon, and a large quantity of powder and ball; the rebels from *Perth* marched therewith. The prisoners who were at *Perth* are sent to * *Glames*. Here are advices, that the rebels had got some of their military stores, particularly iron cannon and ball, from *Montrose* by sea to *Perth*, and that they had fitted out the *Hazard* sloop, and a privateer at *Montrose*, which were ready to put to sea, and that they were also fitting out an armed sloop at *Perth*. At this last place they have fortified *Oliver's Mount*, and have from one hundred to two hundred country people daily employ'd in fortifying the whole town. As soon as we heard that the first division of the troops sent to this place from marshal *Wade's* army had passed *Newcastle*, we began to repair the fortifications of this city, and gave notice to the people in the country, upon whom we could depend, to be in readiness to come hither for the defence of the city. The friends to the rebels in these parts sent express after express to them to *Glasgow*, to hasten their march hither, and on Monday night we had intelligence that they had called in their cloathing half made, and packed it up, which we took for a signal of their march. Thereupon the militia was called into the city, and more came than we could quarter. Horses were order'd out to meet the first division of troops, and relays were ready for them upon the road, which the country people contributed with great chearfulness; and this morning two regiments of the first division arrived here mounted on the horses before-mention'd from *Dunbar*, and were received with huzzas, illuminations, *&c.* The soldiers are all hearty. They were entertain'd at *Dunbar*, and *Halfway Place* at *Aberlady*, at the expence of the county of *East Lothian*, and this night will be so at the expence of the city; so that now we think ourselves quite safe from the rebels. The *Glasgow* regiment is here, and makes a very fine appearance. It consists of upwards of 500, all young able-bodied men, who perform their exercise extremely well, and do duty with the regular troops, besides 160 volunteers from *Paisly*. They shew'd a great spirit in marching hither, when it appear'd impracticable to defend *Glasgow*. There certainly has been a skirmish between the rebels near *Aberdeen*, and a party of Ld *Loudoun's* men, commanded by the lairds of *Macleod* and *Culcairn*; it is said to have ended to the disadvantage of the latter, who were inferior in numbers. There are however as yet no accounts of that affair but what the rebels give; the most sanguine of whom say, it was a total rout; others, that about twenty on each side were kill'd, and about sixty of our men taken prisoners. The *Argyllshire* men are now ready to co-operate with our troops.

Admiral *Byng*, who is now in *Leith* Road, is preparing to go out again to sea; the *Milford* and *Bridgwater*, who were left cruiting off *Montrose*, will, it is hoped, be able to prevent the rebels from receiving any supply at *Perth*, and sending out any ships to sea; and in two or three days admiral *Byng* will have another forty-gun ship, and two of twenty, cruizing upon that coast; and this morning the *Sheerness* will go out to cruize off *Red-head*, *Arbroth*, and the river *Tay*.

Newcastle, *Jan.* 4. The first division of the ten battalions, which marched from hence for *Edinburgh*, arrived there the 1st instant. The second, it is supposed, will be there either this day or to-morrow. The third by the 9th; and lord *Cobham's* regiment of dragoons will arrive there the day after. The regiments of *Scotch* Fuziliers and *Sempil* will be here the 6th; which, after resting one day, will proceed to *Edinburgh*, to join general *Hawley's* body, which will then consist of three regiments of dragoons, and fourteen battalions, besides the country forces. A great number of the rebels are said to have deserted, and returned to their habitations.

Whitehall, *Jan.* 7. The following is an account of the rebel officers and soldiers, together with their artillery, taken by his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* at *Carlisle*.

LIST of the English rebel officers in the Manchester regiment taken in Carlisle, 1745.

Col. Francis Townley, of Lancashire.
Capt. John Saunderson, of Northumberland.
Peter Mos, of Lancashire.
James Dawson, of ditto.
George Fletcher, of ditto.
Andrew Blood, of Yorkshire.
Lieuts. Thomas Deacon, of Lancashire.
John Berwick, of ditto.
Robert Deacon, of ditto.
John Holker, of ditto.
Thomas Chadwick, of Staffordshire.
Thomas Furnival, of Cheshire.

Ensigns

* *Glames-Castle*, in the shire of *Angus*, about 15 miles from *Montrose*.—See *Gazette*, *Jan.* 23.

Enſigns Charles Deacon, of Lancaſhire.
Charles Gaylor, of ditto.
John Hurter, of Northumberland.
James Wilding, of Lancaſhire.
John Betts, of ditto.
William Beaſhaw, of ditto.
Samuel Maddock, of Cheſhire.
Adjut. Thomas Syddell, of Lancaſhire. (*Barber*)
Total of Officers. 1 Colonel. 5 Captains. 6 Lieutenants. 7 Enſigns. 1 Adjutant. And 93 non-commiſſion rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

James Cappock, of Lancaſhire, made by the Pretender Biſhop of Carliſle.

LIST of the Scotch Rebel Officers taken in Carliſle, 1745.

John Hamilton, of Aberdeenſhire, late Governor.——Robert Forbes, of ditto, Capt. in Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment.——John Burnet, of ditto, Capt. in Col. Grant's regiment.——George Abernethy, of Bamffſhire, Capt. in Lord Ogilvie's regiment.——Alexander Abernethy, of ditto, Capt. in the D. of Perth's regiment.——Donald M'Donald, of Inverneſs-ſhire, Capt. in Capock's regiment.——John Comerie, of Braes of Athol, Capt. in the D. of Athol's regiment.——Charles Gordon, of Aberdeenſhire, Lieutenant in Lord Ogilvie's regiment.——James Gordon, of ditto, Lieut. in Col. Grant's regiment.——Walter Ogilvie, of Bamffſhire, Lieut. in Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment.——William Stewart, of ditto, Lieut. in Col. Roye Stewart's regiment.——Alex. M'Grouther, of Perthſhire, Lieut. in the D. of Perth's regiment.——Alex. M'Grouther, of ditto, Lieut. in ditto.——Walter Mitchel, of Aberdeenſhire, Enſign in ditto.——George Ramſey, of ditto, Enſign in ditto.——James Menzie, of St Germain's in France, Enſign of Col. Roye Stewart's regiment.——James Stratton, of Berwickſhire, Surgeon to the garriſon.——James Nicholſon, broke the capitulation by endeavouring to make his eſcape, Lieut. in the D. of Perth's regiment.

Total of Officers. 1 Governor. 1 Surgeon. 6 Captains. 7 Lieutenants. 3 Enſigns. And 256 non-commiſſion rebel officers, Drummers, and private men.

LIST of thoſe ſtiling themſelves French officers, taken at Carliſle, 1745.

Sir Francis Geogean, of Thoulouſe in France, Captain in Lally's regiment.——Strickland, of ditto, Col. no regiment.——Sir John Arbuthnot, of ditto, Capt. in Lord Drummond's regiment.

Private Men and Serjeants.

Pierre La Locke, of Dieppe in France, Serjeant in Lally's regiment.——Fra. Carpentier, of ditto, private man, in ditto.——Pierre Bourgogne, of Tourrat, private man, in ditto.——Jean Pouſſin, of Dieppe, private man in ditto.——Pierre Vickman, of ditto, private man, in ditto.

Total of thoſe calling themſelves French. 3 Officers. 1 Serjeant. 4 Private men.

An account of the Braſs and Iron Ordnance of the Rebels taken in Carliſle.

6 braſs one and half pounder guns with carriages. 1 braſs octagon with a carriage. 3 braſs four pounder guns with carriages. 4 braſs cohorns. 2 royals.

From the Gazette *extraordinary, Jan.* 9.

A *Edinburgh, Jan.* 5. ON Friday two regiments of foot, with the help of the country horſes, came from *Berwick* to this place in two days; and as care was taken to entertain them well at *Dunbar*, and other places, they came hither in health and ſpirits. Major Gen. *Huske* arrived here yeſterday.

The rebels march'd on Friday morning from *Glaſgow*; their main body lay that night at B *Killyth*, and the pretender's ſon lay at Mr *Campbell*'s of *Schawfield*, near *Killyth*. They order'd his ſteward to provide every thing, and promiſed payment; but next morning told him that the bill ſhould be allow'd to his maſter at accounting for the rents of *Killyth*, being a forfeited eſtate.

On Saturday the rebels marched towards *Stirling*; their army was canton'd at *Denny*, C *Banockburn*, and *St Niman*'s. They detach'd a ſtrong party of their beſt men to *Falkirk* for a rear-guard. The pretender's ſon took up his quarters at *Banockburn*, the houſe of Sir *Hugh Paterſon*. Lord *George Murray*, and the perſon call'd lord *John Drummond*, were at *Allowa* yeſterday, concerting how to bring over the cannon brought from *Perth*, by floats, D and afterwards ſurvey'd the paſſage at *Cambus*, to ſee if it could be done more conveniently there, and then went to *Dumblain*, leaving a party of 100 men at *Allowa*. Major general *Huske* is preparing every thing againſt Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*'s arrival, who is expected here to-morrow.

The Gazette of 11 *has none of theſe affairs.*

The Supplement to the Gazette, Jan. 15. *Publiſhed by authority*, Price 2d.

Inverneſs, Dec. 30. OUR force at preſent is about 1700 *Highlanders*, and three companies more, of a hundred each, are expected. Of the troops aſſembled, ſeven companies are between this and the Spey, the reſt F are at *Inverneſs*. (*As if the date was not from* Inverneſs.)

Dumbarton, Jan. 8. Lieutenant-colonel *John Campbell* arrived here laſt night, to take the command of 700 men who are quarter'd here, conſiſting of three companies of lord *Loudon*'s regiment, one of Lord *John Murray*'s, and eight of *Argyllſhire* militia.

G *Edinburgh, Jan.* 9. This day at noon we had an account, that the rebels got into the town of *Stirling* yeſterday at four, the inhabitants opening the gates, as the town was not defenſible. The militia officers, with all the arms, went into the caſtle. Their men by ſmall parcels all made their eſcape. We are aſ-H ſured, that major-general *Blakeney* is very well provided with men and proviſions. The rebels have but two cannon of Twelve-pounders, which, with great labour, they brought round by the *Frew*; one eighteen-pounder, which they have been unſucceſsfully trying to paſs

over

ver at *Allowa* on floats, is ſtill there. Yeſterday general *Hawley* ſent up ſome boats arm'd, and a ſmall veſſel with cannon, mann'd with three hundred men, under the command of colonel *Leighton*, to deſtroy all their machines. There is as yet no report from him.

Jan. 10. *Barrel*'s and *Poulteney*'s regiments came in here this day, ſo that we have now twelve battalions. *Sempil*'s and *Campbell*'s are upon the road; and *Cobham*'s dragoons are to be this day at *Dunſe*. Diſpoſitions are making to march the day after to-morrow towards the rebels with three or four thouſand men, which are to take poſt at *Linlithgow*, *Burrowſtoun*, and *Queen's ferry*, and will be able, as it's hop'd, to drive away lord *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*. As ſoon as the train of artillery is ready, it is propos'd to march to *Stirling*.

Jan. 10. By expreſs from *Stirling* there is advice, that immediately after the rebels enter'd the town, they ſent off three pieces of cannon, four-pounders, to the hill of *Airth*, to prevent his majeſty's ſhips getting further up the river, and to cover the paſſage of their heavy cannon, now lying near *Allowa*. All yeſterday two men of war continued firing upon them whilſt they were mounting their cannon, and beat them off from that place, ſo that laſt night the rebels were oblig'd to remove their cannon about a mile further up this ſide the river, and propos'd to mount them this day. Yeſterday the pretender's ſon review'd the troops at *Falkirk*, which amounted to the number of 1685 men, and return'd immediately afterwards to *Stirling*.

Since the above account, we have receiv'd the following advices, viz. that two ſkiffs, that lay aground at *Airth*, had been burnt by the veſſels ſent from hence, notwithſtanding a battery of cannon which the rebels had erected there: Some of their men were kill'd and wounded before they march'd off with their cannon, which they fir'd frequently, but did no damage. On *Thurſday* they were erecting a battery with thoſe cannon at *Elphingſtone*, which our veſſels deſign'd to attack, and to proceed, if poſſible, to *Allowa*. It is apprehended, that they have got ſix cannon there, and above three hundred men, and about two hundred at *Elphingſtone*.

From the London Gazette, *Sat.* Jan. 18.

Inverneſs, Dec. 29. THE march of Mr *Macleod*, with the detachment of 700 men, without the *Grants*, who returned from *Strathbogie*, forced the rebels to retire to *Aberdeen*, and to ſend for a reinforcement from *Montroſe*, *Dundee*, &c. [After which] they marched out of *Aberdeen* on the 23d inſt. with about 1200 men, ſo ſecretly, that they came up with Mr *Macleod* at *Invercourie*, where he lay with about 300 of his men (the reſt being canton'd in the neighbourhood, at the diſtance of a mile or two) at four o'clock in the evening, without being diſcovered, till they were ready to begin the attack; Mr *Macleod*, however, and captain *Munro* of *Cullain*, got the handful of men they had in the village immediately together, and notwithſtanding the ſurprize, and the great inequality of numbers, maintained their ground for about 20 minutes, until they had fired away the greateſt part of their ſhot, and then made their retreat in ſo good order, that the enemy did not think fit to purſue them one yard. The rebels do not pretend that we loſt in this ſcuffle any more than ſeven men killed, and fifteen ſo wounded, that they could not be brought off. Their own loſs they took care to conceal, by burying their dead in the night-time; but all the reports from that country agree, that it was much more conſiderable than ours. We have been obliged to retire to this ſide the *Spay*, to prevent ſurprizes of the like nature, until we are reinforced. This affair has however retarded the rebels recruiting, and has forced them to detach from the ſouth, which weakens them there.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Yeſterday morning about 3 or 400 of the rebels went off in great hurry from *Falkirk* towards *Airth*, to aſſiſt their party there, in mounting their cannon to cover their paſſage over the river. It is ſaid that the rebels have demanded 600 *l.* Sterling contribution from the inhabitants of *Falkirk*.

Captain *Faulkener*, in the *Vulture* ſloop, being arrived at *Inverkeithen* road, ſent the cutter and boats before, who, upon their arrival in *Kincardin* road, ſaw a brig. come out of *Airth*, which the rebels had ſeized in order to tranſport their cannon from *Allowa* up the *Firth*, to batter *Stirling* caſtle. The ‡ next morning Capt. *Faulkener* arrived in the road likewiſe, and upon the lieutenant of the *Pearl*'s informing him of this, and of there being two more veſſels in *Airth* that were liable to be ſeized by the rebels for the ſame purpoſe, he ſent the boats mann'd and arm'd to burn them, which they effectually perform'd without the loſs of a man, though the rebels fired ſome platoons from the town. While this was doing, the tide fell ſo low that he could not return to the road that night, upon which the rebels in *Airth* opened a battery of three pieces of cannon, and in the morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no damage. The fire from the ſloop diſmounted two of their cannon, killed their principal engineer, as they heard by a man of the town, with ſome others, and drove the rebels all out of the town, and from their battery; after which they drew off their cannon to *Elphingſtone*, and at the ſame time got one more from the body of their army at *Falkirk*, and erected with them a four-gun battery on the point of *Elphingſtone*, in order to guard the paſs.

‡ Some morning before the 9th was this action of the ſloops, becauſe on the 9th col. *Leighton* came (as below) to the aſſiſtance of the *Ships*.

Col. *Leighton* came to the aſſiſtance of the ſhips ‡ the 9th with 300 men, and it was agreed to attack the brig. at *Allowa*, which had on board the rebels cannon; and for that purpoſe to ſend fifty of his men in a large boat, with the ſhip's boat mann'd and arm'd, to lie all night a mile above *Allowa*, to prevent the ſaid brig's going up the *Firth* that night, and capt. *Faulkener* and col. *Leighton* reſolv'd to

go up in the morning tide to attack the town, and take the brig. from under the guns of *Allowa*, all which might have been executed, but the boats, juſt after they had paſſed the town, unluckily grounded, which diſcovered the whole; upon which the rebels beat to arms, and fired from right to left very near half a mile, and oblig'd the boats to retreat, with the loſs of one man, and another's leg ſhot off, but it prevented the brig's going up that tide; however, it was reſolved to go up in the morning with the ſhips, and Col. *Leighton*'s men were landed at *Kincardine*, in order to attack them by land; but while this was doing the brig. took the opportunity of the next tide to ſail up the *Firth*. According to accounts ſince receiv'd, ſhe had only two large pieces of cannon on board with ammunition. There remain at *Allowa* five pieces more, three of which are mounted on the key.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 21.

Perth, Jan. 11.

UPON the 8th orders were ſent hither for the [*Rebel*] troops here and hereabouts to be in readineſs to march towards *Stirling*. This morning the *M'Donalds*, under *Barriſdale* and *Moydart*'s brother, went off towards that place, as did the *Fraſers* under the maſter of *Lovat* in the afternoon. The *M'Intoſhes* and *Farquharſons* march to-morrow. There are only 200 *Gordons* here at preſent, but between 4 and 500 more are expected in a day or two, together with the 400 *French* that landed ſome time ago. *Kinloch*'s men are in number about 300, and it is thought will be left here. This week came hither from *Dundee* two ſmall ſloops, with powder, ball, pick-axes, ſhovels, biſcuit, wine, and ſpirits, 15 ſwivel guns and 500 firelocks, brought from *France*, for a regiment to be levied here for major *Nairn*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. By advices from *Stirling*, the rebels had got all their cannon over the *Forth*, and upon the 12th had broken ground between the church of *Stirling*, and a large houſe called *Marr*'s work, for erecting a battery there againſt the caſtle. For this purpoſe five large pieces of cannon were ready in the meal market, and three ſmall ones were expected from *Airth*. They had ſent ſeveral expreſſes to their troops in *Perthſhire* to haſten their march towards *Stirling*, where they ſhut up the ports, and placed guards at all the outlets of the town, to prevent the people from coming in for, or going out with intelligence to the king's troops; and the body at and about *Falkirk* had orders to march upon the 13th towards *Linlithgow* with all the waggons and carts which they could get together, for carrying off all the proviſions they could meet with. Accordingly they march'd yeſterday morning, to the number of 1100 men, under the command of lord *George Murray* and lord *Elcho*; but ſcarcely were they arrived at *Linlithgow*, when major-general *Huſke*, who had marched the ſame morning with five old regiments, together with the *Glaſgow* regiment under the command of lord *Hunce*, and the remains of the two regiments of dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardiner*, appear'd near the ſame place. Upon his approach the rebels retired towards *Falkirk* without having been able to pick up any thing, and with ſo much precipitation that he could not come up with them, whereon he took poſt at *Linlithgow*. This morning three regiments more marched from hence to *Barrouſtounneſs*, to be at hand to ſupport him, and lieutenant-general *Hawley* will follow with the artillery as ſoon as poſſible to the relief of *Stirling*. *Cobham*'s dragoons are expected here this day, and will march upon the 16th to join general *Huſke*. Letters from major-general *Campbell*, dated at *Inverary*, mention, that he has 1000 men in arms thereabouts guarding the paſſes, beſides the corps under his ſon, which is now increas'd to 1000, and which was to be at *Kilſyth* laſt night, in its march to join major general *Huſke*. The number of the rebels on this ſide the *Forth* cannot exceed 6000, ſuppoſing they have by this time been joined by the greateſt part of thoſe from *Perthſhire*, and that they have loſt no men by deſertion; whereas it is aſſured that they have loſt a great many. They have about 1000 more, which are cantoned in the north, including about 400 *French*, who, ſince their return from *Aberdeen*, remain at *Montroſe* to guard the *Hazard* ſloop and their magazine. The expedition up the *Firth* delay'd the meaſures of the rebels for attacking *Stirling* caſtle; for by our lateſt intelligence, though they had made ſeveral attempts to raiſe the battery, they had not got one cannon mounted. The battery which the rebels had erected at *Elphingſtone*, was very briſkly attacked by the *Pearl* and *Vulture* ſloops, within muſket-ſhot, and three of their cannon diſmounted; but one of the ſloops having had her cable cut aſunder by one of their cannon-ſhot, ſhe was, by the ſtrength of the ebb tide, forced from her ſtation, and the two pilots in the other having each loſt a leg, they were obliged to quit the battery, and give up the enterprize.† In this whole affair only two ſailors were kill'd, and ten or twelve wounded; but the land forces under *Leighton* receiv'd no damage.

† As no date is mentioned, 'tis to be ſuppoſed that this affair was related under *Edinburgh, Jan.* 11.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Within theſe three days paſt 12 regiments of foot, and two of dragoons, have march'd from hence to *Linlithgow*. The artillery follow'd yeſterday, as did this day lieutenant-general *Hawley*, with lord *Cobham*'s dragoons. The party of the rebels which had retired to *Falkirk* from *Linlithgow*, upon major general *Huſke*'s arrival at the laſt place upon the 13th, retir'd on the 14th from *Falkirk* towards *Stirling*, to their main body. There is advice, that the rebels have got moſt of their friends to the ſouth ſide of the *Forth*, and are endeavouring to ſpirit up their men to an action. Lieut. Col. *Campbell* was laſt night at *Kilſyth*, with the van of the *Argyllſhire* men, waiting the general's orders. The *Scots* fuſileers lie this night at *Dunbar*, as does lord *Semple*'s

Semple's regiment at *Haddington*. The laſt is to be here to-morrow, and the firſt two days after. [*So the laſt is to be firſt, and the firſt laſt.*]

Linlithgow, Jan. 15. By advices from *Stirling* of yeſterday, the rebels had got together two pieces of cannon 16 pounders, two of 8, and three of 3 pounders, and were expecting four pieces more by water for their battery in that town: They had alſo a great number of faſcines, but had not been able to plant their cannon, major general *Blakeney* having fir'd ſeveral times upon them from the caſtle, and demoliſhed their works. Major general *Huſke* marches from hence to-morrow morning for *Falkirk* with eight regiments, at which place he will be join'd by 1000 *Argyllſhire* men under lieutenant colonel *Campbell*. Lord *Hopton* has given 12 guineas to each regiment of foot here, and 12 guineas to the two regiments of dragoons, to buy beef. The whole body of the rebels, as well thoſe who were driven from *Linlithgow*, as thoſe who had marched out of *Stirling*, were all returned yeſterday to that place in the greateſt panic and confuſion. Lieutenant general *Hawley* is expected here to-morrow night with the train of artillery, *Price's* regiment, and *Cobham's* dragoons.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 16. Yeſterday 48 gunners and matroſſes marched from hence to join general *Hawley* in *Scotland*, and were this morning follow'd by 16 pieces of artillery.

From the Gazette *extraordinary*, Jan. 23.
Publiſhed by Authority, Price 2d.

Linlithgow. Jan. 17. Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* having aſſembled all the king's troops together near *Falkirk*, in order to attack the rebels, and raiſe the ſiege of *Stirling* caſtle, this morning their army made a motion, and advanced towards him, whereupon he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for receiving them, and marched to a place called *Falkirk Muire*, about an *Engliſh* mile to the South Weſt of *Falkirk*, to give them battle. He was himſelf with the left wing, and Major Gen. *Huſke* with the right, which had greatly the * advantage of the laſt wing of the rebels. At the beginning of the engagement the horſes belonging to the artillery ran away, and ſome of the dragoons in the left wing immediately gave way, as did ſome part of the infantry in the ſame wing. Gen. *Hawley* retreated in good order to his camp at *Falkirk*, as did Maj. Gen. *Huſke* with the right wing. The enemy did not venture to purſue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant behaviour of two ſquadrons of *Cobham's* dragoons, and four battalions of the right wing. There are about 300 private men of the king's troops miſſing, and ſome officers are killed, but the particulars are not yet known. The officers did their duty, and led the men on with great courage. There are ſeven pieces of cannon miſſing. The loſs on the part of the rebels is not certain, but is thought to be conſiderable. A very great ſtorm of wind and rain aroſe in the beginning of the engagement, which beating upon the faces of the king's troops, was very diſadvantageous to them. After the retreat, Gen. *Hawley* had determined to remain in the camp at *Falkirk*, but the weather proving extremely bad, and having advice that the rebels were puſhing to get between him and *Edinburgh*, he marched and took poſt here.

* This advantage ſeems to be before the action, which we do not find yet begun; nor indeed any manner of account of it in this paragraph.

We hear that the rebels are retiring Weſtward from the place of action towards *Stirling*.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. This day at noon an expreſs arrived from Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*, with letters of the 19th from *Edinburgh*, containing the following farther particulars of the action upon the 17th near *Falkirk*. [*We have had no particulars yet.*]

The whole army being aſſembled, and *Cobham's* dragoons being arrived early upon the morning of the 17th, it was reſolved to march the next day to attack the rebels, who by all accounts lay with their main body in the incloſures near *Torwood*; but by the report of ſeveral perſons who were ſent out to reconnoitre, they were obſerved to be in motion early in the morning (as they had alſo been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full march againſt us till about one in the afternoon, when they were ſeen at three miles diſtance, marching in two columns towards the South, to ſome riſing grounds upon a moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our troops got under arms, and formed immediately in the front of the camp, and bent their march towards the ſame ground, to which it was apprehended the rebels were going, being a large mile on the left of the camp: No ſooner were the troops got thither, but we ſaw the rebels moving up, their right extending Southwards: As there was a moraſs or boggy ground upon our left, we could not ſtretch ſo far as they, ſo that their left was pretty near oppoſite to our center. The dragoons were poſted upon the left, and our foot was formed in two lines, part upon plain ground, and the reſt upon a declivity: When all was formed, and our firſt line within 100 yards of the rebels, orders were given for the lines to advance, and a body of dragoons to attack them ſword in hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the ſame, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of *Barrell* and *Ligonier*, under the command of Brig. *Cholmondeley*, which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilſt this was tranſacting, a body of the foot, by the care of Maj. Gen. *Huſke*, formed at ſome diſtance in the rear of theſe two regiments, which the rebels ſeeing, durſt not advance; and about the ſame time Brig. *Mordaunt* rallied the ſcatter'd battalions into their ſeveral corps, in which he was greatly aſſiſted by the officers, and pretty near formed them.

For ſome time before the army moved forwards, there was a violent ſtorm of rain and wind, to which we may in ſome meaſure impute our misfortune, for it hindred the men from ſeeing before them, and conſequently the rebels

rebels had the advantage of us greatly in that particular. Beſides, as it rained alſo before that, many of the firelocks were ſo wet, that it is believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our loſs is very ſmall, the greateſt being that of the officers, ſeveral of whom, being left by their men, were loſt. And we have reaſon to believe that of the rebels to be very conſiderable, by the report of ſome who were upon the field. It was a misfortune that we could not get up our artillery to us; for as it had rained heavily in the night, and on the 17th in the morning, and having a ſteep hill to aſcend, and the horſes but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned to our camp, we found the captain of the train had abandoned it, and the drivers had run off with the horſes, which obliged us to leave ſome pieces of cannon behind us. The grenadiers of *Barrell*'s regiment drew down one to the camp, and horſes were found at *Falkirk* to bring away three of them. †

† 'Tis ſurpriſing that, as this is not the firſt loſs of artillery by bad horſes, or by the country people going off with their horſes, that one out of ſeveral remedies that might be thought of, was not provided againſt by ſuffering again by ſuch defects. ——Some methods have been thought of, and propoſed early enough to remedy theſe inconveniences, but it ſeems the *old way* is ſuppoſed to be the *beſt*: without explaining whether the good *old way* of ſtaying for cannon till the enemy gets off, or that other of leaving it behind, when the enemy comes on.—With reſpect to the horſes being bad, 'tis certainly difficult, if not impoſſible to get horſes of ſtreagth, or in heart to labour, in the north, or counties at a great diſtance from *London*; but as this is an affair well known, horſes of ſtrength ought to be as much bought up, and appropriated to draw a train of artillery (if one muſt be drawn, tho' of late not uſed) as for carrying our troopers or dragoons—and the drivers to be enliſted ſoldiers under the military oath.—For the country farmers are not puniſhable for preſerving themſelves and horſes.—Or as ſome of the grenadiers, after the action above related, drew one gun *down to the camp*, which being a deſcent, was no great labour, more grenadiers, or other ſoldiers might have handed down the reſt.——And a certain number of the grenadiers horſes might carry a light chaiſe-harneſs, which would not at the breaſt be more encumbrance than the uſual pectoral, and the traces might be diſpoſed over the neck and head, ſo as to be ſome ſort of defence againſt a ball, or the boaſted broad-ſword, which is ſaid to cleave or cut off a horſe's head. Two or three of theſe horſes, all of which were firſt exerciſed in drawing, would ſooner carry off a gun, than twice the number of ſuch weak or poorly fed horſes as are to be found in that country, where they are very unwilling to furniſh any on theſe dangerous occaſions, and therefore not their beſt; not their horſes of ten pounds value for the king's ſervice, tho' the rebel commanders have inſiſted on ſuch, on pain of military execution. (*See* p. 30.)—Several other methods, ſlighted as irregular, (tho' on that account the more uſeful) might be mentioned: but it may not be proper, leſt we ſhould be firſt taught the uſe of them at a multiplied expence, from the wiſdom of our enemies, who have catched at inventions diſregarded here, and whoſe principles of œconomy do not condemn that extravagant practice of having two anchors to a ſhip.

The evening being exceſſive rainy, it was thought proper to march the troops to *Linlithgow* that night, and put them under cover, otherwiſe we ſhould have continu'd in our camp, being maſters of the field of battle, and Brig. *Mordaunt* was ordered to take poſt there. When we came to ſtrike our tents, we found that many of the drivers had run off with the horſes, upon which the general gave orders that what tents were left, ſhould be burnt, which was done.

During the time the army was on its march to meet the rebels, a body of them, with ſome colours, paſſed the river of *Carron*, towards the right of the camp, with a deſign, as may be apprehended, to attack it; but the *Argyllſhire* men being poſted in the front of it, kept them in awe, ſo that they prevented their advancing.

The *Glaſgow* regiment was poſted at ſome farm-houſes, where it was thought they might be of uſe when the action begun, and remain'd formed there, notwithſtanding they ſaw that the dragoons had given way, and part of the foot.

Theſe letters alſo add, that it had been reſolved that the army ſhould remain at *Linlithgow*, whither it had retreated upon the 17th at night; but, upon examination, it was found that the troops had no powder that would take fire, from the exceſſive rain for 24 hours before; and thereupon a reſolution was taken, upon the 18th in the morning, to march to *Edinburgh* and the places adjacent, where the whole army arrived that afternoon about four o'clock.

Edinburgh, Jan. 18. Ld *Sempil*'s regiment arrived here laſt night from *Berwick*, and Maj. Gen. *Campbell*'s is hourly expected.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19. The rebels by all accounts loſt many more men than the king's forces, and could not improve the advantages they had at the beginning of the action, but were driven back by, and fled before, a handful of our army, and we remain'd maſters of the field; tho', by the inclemency of the weather, and want of proviſions, night coming on, our army were obliged to march to *Linlithgow*, and thereby abandon what cannon and tents they could not find horſes to carry off.

Part of the rebel army are returned to *Stirling* and the remainder were yeſterday night at *Falkirk*, and this morning they ſent to beſpeak quarters at *Linlithgow*.

Sir *Robert Monro* is wounded and taken priſoner.

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Of

Of the rebels, *Lochiel*, Ld *Perth*, and his brother, are said to be wounded, and *Lochiel*'s brother is killed, and a Major, *Macdonald*, taken prisoner.

The gunners from *Newcastle* arrived here yesterday, as did Maj. Gen. *Campbell*'s regiment. We are stronger now than we were before the action.

Just now about 31 of our officers, who were taken prisoners at the battle of *Preston*, being all that were at *Glames*, *Coupar* and *Leslie*, and who were delivered by armed parties of his majesty's loyal subjects in the neighbourhood of these places, *have been* brought hither by a detachment of those parties.

List of the officers retaken from the rebels by the militia of the shire of Angus.

Lieut. Col. *Whiteford*, of Col. *Cockram*'s regiment of marines.

Lieut. *Patton*, and Ensign *Wakeman*, of Gen. *Guise*'s regiment.

Capt. Lieut. *Kennedie*, and Ensign *Archer*, of Col. *Lee*'s regiment.

Major *Talbot*, Capt. *Leslie*, Lieut. *Wall*, Lieut. *Rae*, Ensign *Sutherland*, Ensign *Luse*, and Ensign *Berne*, of Col. *Tho. Murray*'s Reg.

Major *Savern*, Capt. *Collier*, Capt. *Barlo*, Capt. *Anderson*, Capt. *Corbett*, Capt. *Forrester*, Lieut. *Swinty*, Ensign *Cox*, and Ensign *Goulton*, of Col. *Lascelles*'s regiment.

Capt. *Munro*, Capt. Lieut. *M'Nabb*, Lieut. *Reed*, Ensign *Grant*, Ensign *M'lagen*, Ensign *M'kay*, and Ens. *Campbell*, of Ld *Loudoun*'s Reg.

Quarter masters *West* and *Young*, of Col. *Ligonier*'s regiment.

Whiteball, *Jan.* 3. The 3 regiments of *Sempil*, *Campbell*, and *Blith*, have been order'd to join Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* as soon as possible; and the regiments of dragoons of *Mark Ker* and *St George*, which were on the borders of *Scotland*, are order'd to *Edinburgh*; as are the Duke of *Kingston*'s regiment of horse, and Major Gen. *Bland*'s regiment of dragoons.

We hope very soon to hear of the arrival of the *Hessian* infantry in *Scotland*.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 25.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 20. Yesterday a court martial was order'd for the trial of some officers and men who behaved ill in the late action, of which brigadier general *Mordaunt* is president, and the proceedings began this morning. The pretender's son march'd back to *Stirling* Saturday afternoon. That morning the rebels summon'd the castle there to surrender, and again in the afternoon, but general *Blakeney*'s answer was, that he had always been looked upon as a man of honour, and that the rebels should find he would die so. The army is preparing to move from hence again, the cannon and stores being on the road from *Berwick* and *Newcastle*. As yet we have heard but of 30 of our men who were made prisoners by the rebels, and carried to *Stirling*, one half of which belong'd to the *Glasgow* regiment; and we have also an account of 3 officers wounded. The others, who are missing, it is to be feared are killed, particularly Sir *Robert Munro*, lieut. colonels *Whitney*, *Powel*, and *Biggar*, though as yet we have no absolute certainty, and cannot form a list. One hundred and seventy men, supposed to have been lost, got on board a vessel at *Burrowstounness*, and came in here this day, and more are continually coming in. The loss of the rebels is, by all accounts, considerable; but the number of their killed and wounded are not known. The country people about *Falkirk* report, that six people of note of their army have been buried in that neighbourhood, and that many of their officers attended at those funerals. *Sullivan* is said to be one of their slain. (*See the other* Gazettes *in* Hist. Chron.)

ORDERS *of the young Pretender and his Generals*, &c.

Order of the Rt Hon. the Ld Lewis Gordon, *lord-lieutenant of the counties, and governor of the towns of* Aberdeen *and* Bamff.

WHereas I desired and ordered *J. Moir* of *Stonywood*, to intimate to all the gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of *Aberdeen* and *Bamff*, to send into the town of *Aberdeen*, a well-bodied man for each 100 *l. Scots*, their valued rent, sufficiently cloathed, and in consequence of my order he wrote circular letters to all the heritors, and the above counties, desiring them to send in a man sufficiently cloathed, *&c.* for each 100 *l. Scots* of their valued rent; which desire they have not complied with: Therefore I order and command you, to take a sufficient party of my men, and go to all the lands within the above counties, and require from the heritors, factors, or tenants, as you shall think most proper, an able-bodied man for his m—— K—— J——'s service, with sufficient Highland cloaths, plaid and arms, for each 100 *l.* of their valued rent, or the sum of 5 *l.* sterl. money for each of the above men, to be paid to *J. M.* of *Stonywood*, or his order of *Aberdeen*: and in case of refusal of the men or money, you are forthwith to burn all the houses, corn and planting upon the foresaid estates; and to begin with the heritor or factor residing on the lands; and not to leave the said lands until the above execution be done, unless they produce *Stonywood*'s lines, shewing they have delivered him the men or the money. Given at *Aberdeen* this 12th of *December*, 1745.

Subscrib'd LEWIS GORDON.

For the carrying of this order into execution, parties are sent out into these counties, which are disarm'd by law, and unprovided with arms, or any legal authority to use them. In the shire of *Aberdeen* alone, it may raise either 2400 men, or 12000 *l.* sterl. which amounts to 5*s.* in the pound of the real rack-rent; and wherever the county, for its want of protection, shall refuse or neglect to comply with this order, their damage, by this military execution of burning, will be yet heavier.——But 'tis hoped Ld *Loudoun* (*See p.* 20.) will be able to protect them.

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Orders

Orders issued by the young Pretender for payment of the land-tax, and for raising a supply of horses.

Glasgow, Dec. 30, 1745.

WHereas you, by our letter of the 30th of *September* last, was required, upon pain of military execution, to produce at our secretary's office at Holy-rood-house, your books of the administration of the land-tax, and to pay in whatever balance was in your hands for our use; which orders you having fail'd to comply with, you are hereby peremptorily commanded and required, upon receipt hereof, forthwith to repair to our secretary's office, wherever it shall happen to be for the time, and there pay not only the land-tax due at the time of our former letter, but what has fallen due since, for which you shall receive sufficient exoneration. This our demand you are to comply with, upon pain of the severest military execution to be done against your goods and effects. By his highness's command,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the collector of J. MURRAY.
supply for the shire of Linlithgow.

SIR, Glasgow, Dec. 30, 1745.

IMmediately upon receipt hereof you are to call a meeting of the commissioners of supply for your shire, and intimate the within letter to them. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the collector J. MURRAY.
of supply for the shire of Linlithgow.

C—— *P*—— *of* W——, *&c. R*—— *t of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, *and the dominions thereunto belonging, to the commissioners of supply for the shire of* Linlithgow.

FInding it necessary to have an immediate supply of horses, we are resolved to raise them in the most equal way, by laying them upon the different counties of this our ancient kingdom of *Scotland*, according to their respective valuations; you are therefore hereby commanded and required to deliver to us, on or before the 16th day of *January* next, where we shall happen to be for the time, twenty-five horses, of the value of 10*l.* sterl. each, which is to be ascertained by proper persons, to be named by us for that purpose; otherwise to pay to our secretary, for our use, 10 *l.* sterl. for each undelivered horse: and for your relief, you are impowered to meet, and lay a tax upon the whole heritors, and others of the county, in proportion to their valued rents, to the extent of this demand; which you are to comply with, upon pain of military execution, to be done against your goods and effects. Given at *Glasgow*, the 13th day of *December*, 1745. By his highness's command,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the commissioners J. MURRAY.
of supply, for the shire of Linlithgow.

Order for raising the MILITIA *in* KENT.

WHereas the deputy lieutenants of the county of *Kent* and city of *Canterbury* and county of the same, have lately received from the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council the following order:

'Whereas the unnatural rebellion which 'broke out in *North Britain*, and was carried 'on there for some time, hath extended itself 'to this kingdom of *England*, and is now actually carrying on in favour of a popish and 'abjured pretender; and there is the greatest 'reason to apprehend that those wicked attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a foreign force: and whereas we 'think it necessary at this time, that the county of *Kent* should be put in the best condition 'of defence; we do therefore in his majesty's 'name, and by his express command, hereby 'pray and require you to cause the whole militia of the said county to be put in a readiness fit for immediate service. And so not 'doubting of your ready compliance herewith, 'we bid you heartily farawel. From the council chamber at *Whitehall*, the 5th day of *December* 1745. Your loving friends,

'*Hardwicke C.*
'*Dorset P.*
'*Gower C. P. S.*
'*Bolton.*
'*Cobham.*
'*Montagu.*
'*H. Pelham.*

To our loving friends the deputy lieutenants of the county of *Kent*.

Now the † deputy lieutenants acting within the* laths of *St Austin* and *Shepway*, in pursuance, and by force and vertue of the said recited order, do hereby direct and require all and every person and persons within the said laths, who in respect of their estates real or personal are chargeable to the militia of the said county, immediately to provide arms in the following manner; (that is to say) every person chargeable to the horse, to provide a broad sword, case of pistols, the barrels thereof to be ten inches long, a carbine with belt and buckett, a great saddle or pad with burs and straps, and a bit and bridle, with pectoral and crupper. And every person chargeable to the foot to provide a musket, the barrel whereof to be not under three feet six inches, and the gage of the bore for bullets of fourteen to the pound, with a bayonet to fix on the muzzle thereof, cartouch-box, waist-belt and sword.

And the inhabitants within the city of *Canterbury* and county of the same, are hereby directed to provide arms according to the above directions, for the usual number of foot soldiers found by them in times past.

† *The lord lieutenant being dead.*

* *They contain most of the sea coast of* Kent.

Essay on regular and irregular Forces.

AS some remarkable instances have happen'd of irregular troops routing well-disciplin'd, it may be worth while to enquire the causes. If war be a peculiar science, as all wise nations have understood it to be, that discipline which proves useless ought to be rejected, and a better substituted in its place.

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It

It would be needleſs to produce teſtimonies from hiſtory, to ſhew that no aſſemblage of undiſciplin'd mobs, how deſperate ſoever, that fought with the ſame weapons, and had not other advantages, ſucceeded againſt an equal number of regular men.

The ſupreme being, in conducting the *Jews* from *Ægypt*, led them not by the way of the land of the *Philiſtines*, becauſe the *Philiſtines* were men of war from their youth, regular and well-diſciplin'd troops, and the *Jews* in no condition to fight them, and force a paſſage thro' their country. The ſame ſuperiority is evident in all the wars made on that people; till *David* obſerving it, form'd the original militia into a ſtanding army, and by that means became very ſucceſsful in his future wars with that republic.

When, therefore, in the caſe of regular troops engaging with mobs, the former are defeated, ſome reaſons ought to be aſſign'd, which, in my opinion, are chiefly reducible to the following: Superiority of numbers, miſconduct of officers, particularly the general, ſurprize, temerity, cowardice, difference of weapons, and confuſion.

In the battle of *Gilli-cranky*, the difference of weapons, confuſion, and cowardice of the horſe, were always aſſign'd as the principal cauſes of our defeat.

In the late affair at *Gladſmuir*, moſt of the troops had never been in action; wherefore to the reaſons before named, cowardice and ſurprize ought to be join'd, tho' the laſt ſeems to be the greateſt part of the charge.

It is particularly to be obſerv'd, that regular men can never fight well when reduced to the form of a mob, no more than a mob can fight like regular men. The former is a method of fighting which ſoldiers are not acquainted with, and the practice and leſſon of their lives abſolutely diſcharge it. 'Twill therefore be the conſtant aim of a tumultuous and cunning enemy to render diſcipline uſeleſs, by introducing confuſion; if by a ſudden ſhock, or deſperate puſh they acquire this, certain victory is generally the conſequence, they are the beſt fighters in diſorder, their leaders ſufficiently know this, and never fail to improve it.

Another eſſential cauſe is the difference of weapons, not ſo much the ſword as the ſhield, which protects the aſſailant in cutting his way, and enables him to proceed with intrepidity, and ſtrike terror. The ſucceſs is aſcribed to perſonal valour, and the agent is elated, while the execution performed by fire-arms is too general to give the honour to any one agent. Hence the Highlanders acquire their fame, and preſume on greater bravery. Their ſwords indeed are manageable with much greater dexterity and ſmartneſs than ours, the three centres of motion, gravity, and magnitude uniting in them, which the weight of our blades, and the lightneſs of our hilts, ſeparate too much.

As for the battle-ax, the inconveniency of wielding it renders it of very little conſequence but terror.

Much dependence has of late years been placed on the musket and bayonet, which are more manageable, and leſs embaraſſing than the long and unwieldy pike, and, for their double uſe, have been preferred to it. But in a cloſe engagement the broad ſword and target ſeem to have much the advantage of the musket and bayonet; ſince the point of the bayonet may be receiv'd upon the target on the left hand, while the weighty broad ſword does the buſineſs in the right, the fighter without a ſhield having no guard againſt the ſtroke. For this reaſon a *Scotch* gentleman of conſiderable wealth, and great dealings as a merchant, propoſed to raiſe and head a regiment to be inſtructed in a particular diſcipline, by which he would undertake to engage and overthrow any Highland regiment, notwithſtanding their target. The method was for his men to ſling the musket on the right ſhoulder, or under the ſtrap of the left, lengthening the ſling, that the muſket might be ſupported ſo as to leſſen the weight, and by hanging at a balance, at a convenient length, might be puſh'd forward, like a battering ram, with the left hand, ſo that the point of the bayonet would come under the Highlander's right arm, out of the way of the target, and while he was aiming a ſtroke, our merchant's ſoldier was to defend himſelf by the guard of his ſword in his right hand. A method not unlike this was followed by the late duke of *Argyle*, when he puſh'd and entirely routed the rebels right wing at *Sherriff-muir*. Why the merchant's propoſal was not accepted, or whether any regard has been had to the method, I cannot ſay; but, as the king's troops do not want courage, it is pity they ſhould not ſerve themſelves of every art for defence, as well as offence. (*See Vol. XV.* p. 527.)

It is eaſier to point out difficulties than to remedy them. War is a ſcience I have but little ſtudy'd; but it ſeems beyond a doubt, that a conſtant and regular fire from the foot, with a vigorous ſupport of the horſe, would preſently turn the ſcales, againſt even Highlanders. Their ſhields are not impenetrable to bullets, and theſe deſperadoes, mad as they are, will chuſe to ſhun death by flight, the moment that they

they are convinced it is not to be avoided by ſtanding.

To prevent all future attempts of ſo dangerous a conſequence, two or three regiments of loyal Highlanders might be raiſ'd, for the government's uſe, that may continue their own method of fighting, without going thro' the diſcipline of ours.

Some regiments of horſe, inſtructed in the huſſar manner of fighting, would likewiſe be highly ſerviceable on theſe conteſts. For I am of the D. of *Marlborough's* opinion, that a few active regiments of horſe would anſwer better to quell ſuch tumults, than twice the number of foot.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Oct. 21, 1745. G. S.

P. S. That the ſoldiers ought to be guarded with all manner of defenſive mail, not cumberſome to uſe, is certainly very commendable in a war of this nature, and to have piſtols as well as the Highlanders, to the end that, when theſe madmen find their purpoſes fruſtrated in hewing their way, they may ſhew us their heels.

Mr URBAN,

THE diſſertation on defenſive armour, in Vol. XV. *page* 449, and the remark, *page* 645 D, in *Dec. Mag.* put me in mind of a ſtory, which I have heard an humble ſchemiſt tell with great ſatisfaction, and as it contains ſomething remarkable, and the truth of it is well known, I ſend it you, to ſhew the general reluctance to propoſals, however advantageous, unleſs the perſon who propoſes them be acceptable, and well recommended; ſo that if a poor man would ſave the city, he cannot be heard.

The ſtory is——A plough-boy, who had a mind to hazard his life (perhaps with ſome hope of mending his fortune) in the ſervice of his country, entered with a captain of a privateer. It was not long before an engagement happen'd between her and a *French* ſhip of ſomething greater force; when pretty near one to the other, the boy goes to his captain, and deſires that he might have a muſket and ſome ball, with leave to go into the poop, that he might kill the *French* captain; for, adds he, I was always ſure of a carrion-crow, and can hit a mark as well as the gunner himſelf: Mr *W.* one of the chief adventurers, who had a command on board, joined in the boy's requeſt; but the captain ſaid it was not a time to try projects, or hear boys. To be ſhort, the privateer was overcome, and carried into *France*, where the boy was daily recounting the ſtory of his offer, always concluding with "We ſhould not "have been here, if I had been heard."—Well, ſays Mr *W.* one day after hearing the boy's ſtory and remark, if I live to get to *England*, I will have another ſhip, and a captain that ſhall try thee. It was ſo, and you may fancy you ſee the boy in an engagement with another *French* ſhip of ſuperior ſtrength, mounted on the poop, and aiming at the *French* captain; but he moving a little, the lieutenant was killed, who ſtood behind him; the next ſhot the boy made he brought down the captain, and afterwards ſeveral more of the officers. The conſequence was the capture of the ſhip; and thus the propoſal proved eligible, and ought not to have been at firſt rejected, as it was no hindrance to former methods of attack, nor intended to ſuperſede but aſſert them. *I am, Sir,*

Briſtol, Jan. 5, 1745. *Yours.* T.W.

From the General Evening Poſt, Dec. 21.

ALthough the imaginary right of the preſent diſturber of this kingdom has been clearly and fully refuted, in every particular on which it could be founded, it may not be amiſs to give the opinion of an eminent and learned catholic, who being of the Romiſh church, cannot be ſuppoſed partial in the argument, *viz.* Mr *Thomas White*, of *Hutton* in *Eſſex*, a ſecular prieſt, whom Mr *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* ſtyles a moſt noted philoſopher, as his writings, much admired and ſought after, ſhew,—and by his death the Roman catholics loſt an eminent ornament of learning, &c. This Mr *White* publiſhed, in 1658, a ſmall tract, *Of the grounds of obedience and government*, dedicated to Sir *Ken. Digby*.—In which, beſides many judicious obſervations on government, is the following remarkable one, *page* 137. 'It cannot be 'rational for a diſpoſſeſſed governor to be 'reſtored with hazard, unleſs the ſucceeding government be pure tyranny, and ſo 'the diſpoſſeſſed perſon neceſſary for the 'quiet of the commonwealth.' And *page* 142. 'This is manifeſt, a magiſtrate actually diſpoſſeſſed, hath no right to be reſtored, nor the ſubject any obligation to 'ſeek to reſtore but oppoſe him. For what 'is mankind better than a herd of ſheep or 'oxen, if (like them) they are to be owned 'by maſters? What difference is there between their maſter's ſelling them to a 'butcher, or obliging men to venture their 'lives and livelihoods for his private intereſt? We know it is natural, that the 'part ſhould venture for the whole, but 'that the whole ſhould venture the loſs 'of itſelf to ſave a part, I cannot underſtand. The governor is the higheſt and 'nobleſt part, yet but a part: the people is 'the whole, the end, for whom thoſe who

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: are

' are lords by office are to be veſted in lord-
' ſhip, and diveſted when it is neceſſary for
' the common good. Who thinks other-
' wiſe deſerves not the name of a man.'

N.B. Mr *White* was a great antagoniſt of Mr *Hobbes*.

Mr URBAN,

I Wonder that neither your correſpondents, nor your own obſervation, have furniſh'd you with a remark out of baron *Pöllnitz*'s memoirs, concerning the pretender's behaviour when he was in *Scotland* in 1715. What I mean is in *Vol.* 3. *p.* 297, where it may be ſeen how little the Jacobite clergy would be eſteemed, if they pretend to continue proteſtants—in ſuch caſe, even they who are ſo zealous for the *divine right*, would be treated as heretics.—The Baron's words run thus:——

" 'Twas the opinion of ſome people that this undertaking would have ſucceeded, if the prince had not diſcover'd ſo much zeal for the catholic religion; for 'twas only deſired of him to preſerve the privileges of *Scotland* in religious matters, but he would not hear of it. Moreover, he roſe one day from table without eating a morſel, becauſe a clergyman of the church of *England* had ſaid the grace; and upon this occaſion he proteſted, that he would never eat a bit of what a *heretic* pretended to give a bleſſing to. This great zeal for religion, a zeal perhaps too flaming in circumſtances where he might, without any crime, have ſmother'd it, was the reaſon that all the proteſtants in *Scotland*, many of whom had already declar'd in his favour, turn'd their backs on him."——

And here I can't but take notice, how impudently and currently popiſh bigots call us *heretics*, when 'tis no difficult matter to prove that the hereſy lies properly on their ſide. Their arrogated catholiciſm is abſolutely groundleſs. They are indeed ſo far catholic, as they agree with us in the *Nicene* creed, but their 12 additional *Trent* articles are heretical innovations. The ſtandard of catholiciſm is, according to an approved primitive writer, *Quod ſemper, quod ubique, et ab omnibus fidelibus, creditum eſt.* Yours, J. H.

The nature of National Offences truly ſtated: And the peculiar Caſe of the Jewiſh *people rightly explained: Shewing, that* Great Britain, *in its preſent Circumſtances, may reaſonably aſpire to the diſtinguiſhed protection of Heaven:*

A SERMON *preached on the General Faſt-Day, appointed to be obſerved* December, 18, 1745. *By* William Warburton, *M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales. ABSTRACT I.

JOEL ii. 20.

I will remove far off from you the Northern army,—into a Land barren and deſolate.

GOD having denounced againſt his people an invaſion, together with its fore-runners, his army of locuſts, declares, that, on their ſincere repentance, he would drive both of them back. Now the apoſtle *Paul*, *Rom.* xv. 4. tells us, that *whatſoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning; that we, thro' patience and comfort of the ſcriptures, might have hope:* which is ſufficient to aſſure us, that with the ſame humiliation before God, hearty repentance for our ſins, and ſincere reſolution of amendment, the ſame merciful providence will enable us to drive far from us the haughty power of *France*, with which we are now threatened; together with their fore-runners, this northern army of locuſts, allured hither by the ſcent of prey, becauſe, as *Joel* ii. 3. expreſſes it, *The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them, a deſolate wilderneſs.* For as the devil is ſaid to carry his hell with him, even when in paradiſe, ſo the diſpoſition of the *Highlander* makes every place he treads upon as bare as his own barren mountains.

Thus far right reaſon, the true interpreter of ſcripture, will authorize us to infer from the nature of eternal juſtice and mercy, the eſſential attributes of God, whoſe will is unchangeable, and whoſe arm is not ſhortened. But further to conclude of God's dealings with ſtates from his diſpenſation to the *Jews*, will be the occaſion of our turning that *ſcripture*, which was *written for our inſtruction*, to our deluſion; and, at this juncture, to our apparent damage. Yet, from this character of the holy ſcriptures of the O. T. in ſeveral places of the apoſtolic writings, men have not only been accuſtomed to regulate God's proceeding with particulars, but alſo to judge of the fate of kingdoms and ſocieties, upon their ideas of his adminiſtration of the *Jewiſh* commonwealth. This hath been the ſource of numberleſs ſuperſtitions, hurtful both to religion and government; ſome even derogatory to the juſtice of God, others to the rights of mankind; but all of them violating the rational concluſions of that *learning and inſtruction* we are bid to ſeek for in ſcripture, which is ſo abundantly able to make us wiſe unto ſalvation. Of this kind is, 1. That doctrine which teaches that God, in the common adminiſtration of the world, puniſhes children for the crimes of their parents; a diſpenſation peculiar to the *Jews*; and with the higheſt juſtice; but, in the preſent diſpoſition of things, it would intrench greatly on that divine attribute: 2. That which accommodates to modern kings the title of *the Lord's anointed*: which intrenches as deeply upon the rights of mankind. For a *Jewiſh* monarch being truly the *Lord's anointed*, or deputy, to reſiſt him, on any pretence, being rebellion againſt God, court flatterers preſs'd it for the ſupport of modern tyranny; a divine, indefeaſible, hereditary right: whereas it can be applied, to modern princes, only in a figurative improper ſenſe; as it belonged to the *Jewiſh* kings in a literal and real one: that ſtate being a *Theocracy*, properly ſo called. For, 1. This government was adminiſtered by the exertion of an extraordinary providence. 2. Religion and civil ſociety were thoroughly incorporated, and the ſanctions of both, temporal rewards and puniſhments. 3. Religion had a

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publick as well as private part, the state collectively, and individuals particularly.

We are not, therefore, to regulate our notions of God's dealing with us, as a nation, by his administration of the *Jewish*: mankind being not now under an extraordinary, but a common providence: Again, the *Jewish* sanctions being temporal only, it was sometimes necessary, that the crimes, even of private men, should be punished by the desolation of the state, as that derived condign misery on particulars. But the sanctions of our religion being future rewards and punishments, impious and wicked men are fitly reserved for the latter, and so not the same expediency of punishing them, thro' the state.

This is sufficient to shew, that we have no real warrant from holy scripture, to conclude that God's dealings with the *Jews* are the measure of administering his providence over other states: or that, because the PRIVATE vices and impieties of men, under that œconomy, by the just judgment of God, frequently brought amazing destruction on their nation, that it has now the self-same tendency to provoke his wrath against ours. A case much insisted on, but not with that exactness which the dignity of the sacred writings deserves.

"Is not then vice and impiety the certain "destruction of a state? And are not states "the subject of God's mercies and judgments?" ——*Our author answers* in the affirmative, *but he observes, that many* preachers have been accustomed, by a latitude of expression, to call the mischiefs arising out of moral evil, from the nature of things, by the name of *God's judgments*; to the great injury of revealed religion; and that nothing is more certain than that vice and impiety are, in their natural consequence, the inevitable ruin of a commonwealth. Impiety, which consists in a contempt of the sanctions of religion, removing the strongest prop of society, the dread of divine punishment for falshood and wrong, creating a disregard to the outward tye of oaths, the great security of the magistrate; and to the inward tye of conscience, the great security of the people.

On the other hand, vice and immorality more openly attack society.—The epidemic evils of every powerful community, in its decline, are luxury and avarice; by which the *national wealth*, one of our great supports against foreign power, becomes exhausted, or unequally distributed: and the *personal vigour* of the people, the other great support against foreign invasions, is either enervated by misemployed opulence, or debased by sordid poverty. —*Hence the author reckons* a long train of evils, and thence the destruction of a government. As *impiety* and *vice* always act in concert, prophaneness giving hardness to immorality; and immorality a leaden biass to irreligion. And tho' the state be not the object of God's judgment for private vices, yet they bring upon it the most inevitable ruin from the nature of things. A case, that admits of less hope.—For *God*, whose mercies are over all his works, frequently withholds the evils of his judgments from sinful man; but never reverses the order of nature to embolden him in his impieties and wickedness. However we have this consolation, that, tho' such destruction be sure, we yet have it in our own power to avoid it, by a speedy course of sobriety, justice, and piety; by which, as kingdoms become great, so by that only, can they thus continue.——

As to the second question, "Whether states "may not be the subject of divine displeasure, "so as to bring down his severest judgments "upon them?—Nothing is more certain.—

But the reasons on this head, and why Great Britain *may expect the protection of heaven, must be left to the next month, lest we should pleasure our readers at the expence of another, whom, by stopping here, we presume that we shall benefit.*

MR URBAN,

I Confess that I am an old unpolish'd country gentleman, and but lately come to town, where I am not less surprized with the fashions I see, than the news that I hear; tho' indeed the first may enable us to account for the latter; for, methinks, all I meet with has a Frenchify'd air. It is amazing to me, at a time when we are, or ought to be seriously engag'd in a war with *France*; at a time when not only our own immediate safety, but the liberties of *Europe* are at stake, that we are giving the *French* all the encouragement we can, by consuming their commodities, affecting their dress, and speaking their language.

O infatuation, astonishing infatuation! By the foppery of their dress, and the smoothness of their dialect, they have already corrupted all the courts of *Europe*, and laid the foundation of universal monarchy. Shall we *Britons*, then, the only free remnant of the globe, hearken to their Siren voice, and bewitching arts? No, heaven

"Keep us as we ought to be,
"Keep us honest, brave and free.

Every *Englishman* should look with detestation on the prevailing taste. Every lady who appears *French* by her dress, should forfeit all her *English* lovers. Every *English Petit Maitre*, should be sent over to *Paris* for a new mistress. If *English* gentlemen will drink *French* wine, let them go thither, and partake the slavery of the country; or be poison'd with the potion, for 'tis no better than aiding the rebels, with our money.—Cry loud, Mr *Urban*, sound a trumpet on thy *Gate*, for these things are no longer to be born. WILL. DOWNRIGHT.

Quere. *From Mr* Faulkner's Dublin *Journal*.

WHether all persons who wear *French* waistcoats, or any other *French* commodities, do not in effect send money to the pretender, or, what is the same thing, to the *French* king, the pretender's avowed abettor? and whether, if they were to be tryed for so doing by the laws of common sense and right reason, they would not be convicted of high treason? But happy for them! those laws have not for many years past been in force in this kingdom.

Learn, learn, *Irene's* sons, thy good to prize;
'Tis *Stanhope* bids you to be [illegible] wise.

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The LARK. *A* FABLE.

Inscrib'd to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. *By a clergyman in* Yorkshire.

CRæsus, great prince, and *Cæsar* too,
Fam'd for success in war, like you,
Wou'd not disdain a tale to hear,
That did not wound the royal ear.
Since you our *Cæsar*'s offspring are,
Pardon if I presume too far
To entertain you, for a while,
With *Æsop*'s fable in his stile.
A lark, which us'd to mount on high,
And cut mæanders through the sky,
Resolv'd one morn to visit *Jove*,
And ask advice from some above.
Built on the glebe, and lay'd, and hatch'd:
But, lest her young ones shou'd be catch'd,
She gave them caution, every morn
To keep them close within the corn;
And let her know, when she came home,
(For she for food was forc'd to roam)
What news they heard, and what folks said,
Which way they walk'd, and what they did.
Some weeks past on, and all was well,
And nothing had the young to tell:
The caution, every morn renew'd,
Was much observ'd by all the brood.
One night the lark, at her return,
Perceiv'd their little hearts to burn,
And ask'd the cause of all their fear.
Their answer was, "the harvest's near,
"The farmer came himself to day,
"His golden acres to survey,
"And told his son, it was high time
"To cut them down whilst in their prime.
"To-morrow, *John*, you may bespeak
"Our neighbours round to help this week.
"I'll find them drink enough and meat,
"And in return repay their sweat."
"If that be all, the lark reply'd,
"You're safe enough, my little pride;
"But still take notice what you hear,
"For nothing now must 'scape your ear."
Three days past on, no business done,
The farmer comes again anon.
"My son, let's all our kinsfolks try,
"Since our proud neighbours are so shy;
"The corn's quite ripe, and gold appears
"In ev'ry angle of its ears."
The lark at night returns again,
And finds her young in fear and pain.
The cause was told, she chears 'em all—
"But be observant of my call,
"For this is doing like the rest;
"So be content, and keep your nest."
No kinsfolk come, the farmer swears
He'll cut them out o'th' calendars;
Says he, "I'll trust to none, I know,
"For all's pretence, and outward show.
"Therefore, my boy, let's view the field,
"And try what force our house can yield.
"To-morrow you, and I, and *Jin*,
"With God's permission, will begin.
"We'll take our time, and do our best,
"And trust the season for the rest."
The lark returns, and hears what's said—
"Yes, now 'tis time the birds were fled."
For when the man, whose business 'tis
To put his hand to all that's his,
Sets on his work, that work is done.
Nothing so sure, if not so soon,
And all the honour is his own.

X.

On the DEATH *of Dr* BROOME.

——— *Celentem*
Debita spargam lachryma favillam
Vatis Amici. HOR.

SI magna infando tanguntur numina luctu,
Cælestesque animas tristia fata movent,
Solvite jam crines, jam pectora tundite palmis,
Pierides! mœstas imbre rigante genas:
Carmen ad *Aonias* non posthac BROMEUS undas
Fundet, habent avidi corpus inane rogi.
Quid doctrina juvat, quid concita sistere cantu
Flumina, quid dulci ducere saxa sono?
Indoctos doctosque simul *Proserpina* sæva
Raptat ad inferni lurida regna dei.
Carmine *Apollineos* æquabat *Homerus* honores;
Num minus ad stygias ivit *Homerus* aquas?
Vertitur in cinerem divinæ *Æneidos* autor,
Et qui *Pelignæ* gloria gentis erat.
"Quo crudelis abis? et nos rape in omnia tecum,
Lethæam calces me comitante viam.
Nil habet extincto lætabile mundus amico,
Vilia sunt auri pondera, vilis honos.
At mihi nunc virtute opus est, nunc pectore forti,
Nunc opus exemplis, consiliisque tuis.
Quanta infelicem terrent discrimina gentem!
Quam furit in toto belliger orbe deus!
Hinc inimica atrox minitatur *Gallia* cladem,
Littoraque infesto milite nostra petit:
Illinc armatas in nos *Hispania* classes
Instruit, heu! vastum vix subit æquor onus.
Ecce *Caledoniis* descendit rupibus hostis,
Et sitit *Angliacas* turba rebellis opes.
Tempore tam tristi quid amicum tu quoque linquis?
Hei mihi! non usquam est intemerata fides.
Fallor—et immodico finitur vita dolore,
Nec patriæ poteras tot superesse malis.
Elysios animam quicquid demisit in agros,
Terra precor cineres non onerosa tegat.
November 16, 1745.

VERSES *for the 29th of* May.

WHat! shall the crowd in annual lays defame
The glorious memory of the greatest name?
Still complaisance mislead our careless youth;
And not one dare be singular for truth!
Impious the hand that prostitutes the muse;
To varnish vice, and virtue to abuse!
Are lust and lux'ry prais'd, and heav'n desy'd,
And the best actions of the best bely'd?
Shall vice on record stand the nation's shame,
And shall that vice in verse pretend to fame?
Yes, still let art her utmost pow'r apply
In truth's lov'd likeness to disguise a lye,
From shame to save who *England*'s honour lost,
And make a saint at sanctify's own cost.
For this be rhimes, on rhimes by volumes made,
Till bastard wits forsake the scribbling trade.
Great *Cromwell*'s virtue needs no mortal lays,
Since heav'n rewards it, and her angels praise.

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Extract of a Letter from Stokſley *in* Yorkſhire, Dec. 27.

LAST *Tueſday* a number of *Stokſley* boys pulled ſome tiles off Mr *Pearſon's* Maſs-houſe, the damage of which might amount to 11s. The papiſts could not ſee their place of worſhip thus inſulted, without reſenting it; therefore got a warrant from Mr *Skottowe* againſt one of the boys (a ſailor) who had been the moſt active in the affair. The conſtables apprehended the boy the next day; upon which his aſſociates were called together to the number of near 200, and being joined by ſome young fellows, march'd in order (with drum beating and colours flying) to Mr *Skottowe's*, and declared to him, that they all acknowledged themſelves equally guilty with the boy charged with the fact. Mr *Skottowe* could not forbear laughing at them; however, after giving them a gentle reprimand, he diſmiſſed them, recommending it to the papiſts to put up with the damage. Upon this the boys went to *Ayton*, beating up for volunteers for his majeſty's ſervice, and enliſted about 30 or 40 boys; then march'd to *Stokſley-croſs*, fix'd their colours upon it, and made large coal-fires about it, the ſpectators all wondering what were their intentions to act next: When they had completed the fires, they marched in a full body to the Maſs-houſe, got upon it, ſtripp'd off all the tiles, and beat down the cieling; from thence they let themſelves down into the chapel, pull'd it all to pieces, and toſs'd the things out of the windows into the yard, where they had placed a guard to ſecure them: When they had got every thing out, not even ſparing the doors and wainſcot, they march'd with their booty to the Market-croſs, and ſet the things around the fires; then one of them put on a fine veſtment and cap, with a mitre in his hand, and mounted the croſs, called them all around him, and made them a ſpeech, in the concluſion of which he told them, that in conſideration of the great ſervice they had done to their king and country, in deſtroying the Maſs-houſe that day, he preſum'd, from the great authority he was then inveſted with, to abſolve them from all their paſt ſins, but exhorted them for the future to lead a peaceable and godly life; upon which they gave a great huzza, *God ſave king* GEORGE, *and down with the Maſs*; then he put off his robes, and threw them into the fire; at the ſame time each hand was employed in burning the reſt of the things, laid ready for the flames; after which they diſperſ'd, and went to their reſpective homes.

SHERIFFS appointed by his majeſty in council for the year enſuing,

Berkſhire, Richard Tonſon of Water Oakeley, *Eſq*;
Bedfordſhire, Robert Aſhwell of Laton Buzard,
Buckinghamſh. George Pearſe of Mendſmore, *Eſq*;
Cumberland, Chriſt. Pattenſon of Penreth, *Eſq*;
Cheſhire, Ralph Leyceſter of Toſts, *Eſq*;
Cambr' & Hunt' Thomas Houghton of St. Ives, *Eſq*;
Devonſhire, Poſtponed.
Dorſetſhire, Benjamin Adney of Lothers, *Eſq*;
Derbyſhire, Poſtponed.
Eſſex, John Olmius of Newhall, *Eſq*;
Glouceſterſhire, Poſtponed.
Hertfordſhire, Charles Halſey of Great Gaddeſden, *Eſq*;
Herefordſh. Richard Smyth of Bullingham, *Eſq*;
Kent, Arthur Harris of Barming, *Eſq*;
Leiceſterſhire, Edmond Morris, *Eſq*;
Lincolnſhire, William Welby, *Eſq*;
Monmouthſh. Thomas Jenkins of Glaſcoed, *Eſq*;
Northumberland, John Watſon of Newham, *Eſq*;
Northamptonſh. Sir Samwell Newham, *Bart.*
Norfolk, Sir Horatio Pettus, *Bart.*
Nottinghamſhire, John Thornhaugh, *Eſq*;
Oxfordſhire, John Raine of Badgmore, *Eſq*;
Rutlandſhire, John Mitchell, *Eſq*;
Shropſhire, George Weld of Willey, *Eſq*;
Somerſetſhire, John Halladay, *Eſq*;
Staffordſhire, Poſtponed.
Suffolk, Philip Coleman of Ipſwich, *Eſq*;
Southampton, J. Walter of Eaſt Tuderley, *Eſq*;
Surrey, Thomas Pape of Cobham, *Eſq*;
Suſſex, Thomas Ridge of Trotton, *Eſq*;
Warwickſh. John Hunt of Windſon Green, *Eſq*;
Worceſterſh. William Amphlett, *Eſq*;
Wiltſhire, Godfrey Kneller Kneller, *Eſq*;
Yorkſhire, Henry Ibbetſon of Woodhouſe, *Eſq*;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Richard Wellington of the Hay, *Eſq*;
Carmarthen, Eugene Vaughan of Plaſgwyn, *Eſq*;
Cardigan, Sir Lucus Chriſtianus Lloyd, of Millfield, *Bart.*
Glamorgan, Whitlock Nicholls of the Ham, *Eſq*;
Pembroke, Morris Bowen of Upton, *Eſq*;
Radnor, Henry Williams of Sconſals, *Eſq*;

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſea, Edward Williams of Plas Tirion, *Eſq*;
Carnarvon, William Thomas of Coedallen, *Eſq*;
Denbigh, Thomas Lloyd of Faxhall, *Eſq*;
Flint, Sir Thomas Longueville, *Bart.*
Merioneth, Robert Parry of Goppa, *Eſq*;
Montgomery, Thomas Edward of Fentry, *Eſq*;

Part of the cargo of the Notre Dame de Deliverance, *from the* South Seas, *taken by his majeſty's ſhips the* Cheſter *and* Sunderland *off* Cape Breton, *and arriv'd at* Portſmouth.

EIghteen ſcrons of gold, each 65 lb. wt. are 1170 lb. averdupoize; 15189 double doubloons.

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blooms, each four piſtoles, are 61,596 piſtoles; 153 gold ſnuff-boxes, each ſix ounces, are 918 ounces; a gold-hilted ſword, about 2lb. wt; a gold watch; a five moidore piece; 36 piſtoles; 1,072,000 pieces of eight, at 4 s. each, are 214,400 *l.* ſterling; 764 ounces of virgin ſilver, at 5 *s.* 6*d.* per ounce; 31 pounds of ſilver ore, 2 large ſilver bargons, 9 large ſilver ſnuff-boxes, 6 pair of diamond ear-rings, a diamond ring, a pair of ſolitaires, 2 ſtone roſes, 2 diamonds ſet in gold, 5 pair of ſolitaires; 876 ſerons of cacao, 316 bags of cacao, 203 ſerons of jeſuits bark, 191 tann'd hides, 181 dozen of fans, 36 bales of *Spaniſh* or *Carmenian* wool. The above cargo is what has been already diſcovered.

WEDNESDAY 1.

Arrived an expreſs from his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, with an account of the ſurrender of *Carliſle*. *(See the Gazette articles, p. 21.)*

THURSDAY 2.

Adm. *Vernon* being arrived in the *Downs* from a cruize, ſtruck his flag before day-light, and came on ſhore at *Deal*; admiral *Martin* took the command in his room.

The Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Eſq; member for the ſhire of *Berwick*, was diſmiſſed from the office of ſollicitor general to the prince of *Wales*. *See p. 7.*

SATURDAY 4.

The moſt honourable *John* marquis of *Tweedale*, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, reſigned the ſeals into his majeſty's hands. *Gazette.*

There will be no ſecretary appointed for *Scotland*, but the buſineſs of that office will be done by the other ſecretaries of ſtate.

His royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at St *James's* from *Carliſle*, whence he ſet out on the 2d in the morning, and never was in bed during the whole journey.

TUESDAY 7.

St James's. The baron de *Boetſelaar*, plenipotentiary of the ſtates general, had a private audience of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, to which he was introduced by Sir *Clement Cottrell Dormer*, Knt. maſter of the ceremonies. *Gaz.*

MONDAY 13.

The mayor and town-clerk of *Carliſle* arrived in town under the cuſtody of two of his majeſty's meſſengers.

TUESDAY 14.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and made a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament. *See p. 28.*

WEDNESDAY 15.

Was held a general court of the bank of *England*, when the court of directors were impower'd to draw up propoſals for converting the debt of 986,000 *l.* payable out of the duty on licences at three per cent. into a ſtanding annuity at four per cent. redeemable by parliament, and to create the ſum of 986,000 *l.* an additional ſtock; and thereby to lend the government the ſum of one million upon the malt or land tax, at an intereſt not leſs than four per cent.

(January 1746.)

THURSDAY 16.

The court of lieutenancy at *Guildhall* agreed to lay aſide all further duty of the train'd bands by night or by day, unleſs call'd upon by ſome emergency.

Arrived at *Coruna* in *Spain*, from *Vera Cruz*, but laſt from the *Havanna*, the *St Raphael*, *St Michael*, *Eſperidion*, *Sea Nymph*, *St George*, the *Holy Trinity*, and a man of war of 30 guns, their convoy. The ſix firſt are regiſter ſhips, and have on board four millions of pieces of eight, and 900 ſerons of cochineal. On this news the actions at *Paris* roſe conſiderably.

MONDAY 20.

A general court of the bank of *England* impower'd the directors to lend the government one million on the malt and land taxes, at an intereſt not leſs than 4 per cent. and to ſubſcribe 1000 *l.* to the lord mayor's ſcheme for the ſupport of the ſoldiers.

Ended the ſeſſions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Webb*, a ſhoemaker, for the murder of *Herman Dock*, by ſtabbing him in the belly with a ſhoemaker's knife; and *Joſeph Maſon*, a boy of fourteen, for a burglary, received ſentence of death, *Hugh Conner*, *William Joyce*, *Patrick Cave*, and *Heſter Fowler*, condemn'd at former trials, were order'd to be tranſported for 14 years, and *Richard Horton* for life.

TUESDAY 21

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, by direction from the lords of the admiralty, adjourn'd the court martial, on board the prince of *Orange* at *Deptford*, to *Tueſday* the 18th of *February* next, when the tryal of admiral *Leſtock* is to begin.

WEDNESDAY 22.

Came advice of the fight near *Falkirk*; *ſee the* Gazette *accounts p. 27, &c. the order of battle p. 8, and further accounts as follow.*

A letter from a private ſoldier of Barrel's *regiment, at* Edinburgh, *dated* Jan. 19.

On the 16th inſt. we marched, and encamped at Falkirk, ſix miles from Stirling, and about five from the camp of the rebels. We lay on our arms all that night, and the next day we were alarmed, that the rebels were advancing towards us; and about one o'clock we ſaw their whole body marching towards a hill lying on the left of our camp: General Hawley inſtantly gave orders for us to form the line of battle, and march in order to take the hill before them; but it being very high and ſteep, made it impracticable for us to get our cannon up; however, we formed ourſelves in two lines, our left reaching to the top of the hill, and our right down into the valley. The attack was begun with our three regiments of dragoons, who broke through the enemy and behaved like bold fellows, and afterwards rallied again; ——'s regiment, being the left of our front line, fired on the rebels, but it being one of the moſt turbulent rainy days I ever knew, one fourth of our pieces miſſed fire, which cauſed ——'s regiment to give ground, the rebels having ten to one the advantage over us, the wind and rain being in their backs. At the running away of ——'s regiment, like a catching infection, the whole front followed, and likewiſe the rear, not

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not one regiment being left in the field but ours: The R——— ——— being [in] the right of the front, ran before they were engaged; we [marched up, and] took their ground, and maintained it in spite of the rebels; one party of them came running upon us, and fired, but at too great a distance, and did us but little harm; they threw away their guns, being their usual way of fighting, and advanced sword in hand; we gave them a volley of shot, and kept a reserve, which caused them to halt and shake their swords at us; we gave them three huzza's and another volley, which caused them to run; we pursued them, and took some few prisoners.

All our general officers behaved exceeding well, who came to our regiment to return us thanks for our courage, as they were pleased to express it, telling us we saved the honour of the field, besides many thousands of lives: Brigadier ——— was pleased to express his satisfaction to our behaviour, by kissing our men, and making us a present of ten guineas. The engagement began about three in the afternoon, and had not night come on, I doubt not, but by the blessing of God, we should have totally routed them: As to the number killed on either side I cannot give, but I believe they lost three times our number. We marched the same evening to *Linlithgow*, about six miles; our regiment had but one man killed, and some few wounded; our grenadiers brought one cannon out of the field by yoking themselves to it.

A letter from *Leith* of *Jan.* 23, says, we are assured, that the rebels lost 1000 men, and we but 250 in the late battle, that we kept the field two hours after it was over, and that the 7 cannon we lost were spiked.

A letter from *Newcastle*, *Jan.* 25, says, The country being desolate, our army was obliged to go back to *Edinburgh*. We left in the field 300 men, 7 pieces of cannon, with some of our baggage; and that half of our army, *i. e.* the infantry, was not engaged. The rebels did not pursue, but remained in the field of battle.

The *Edinburgh* evening courant, *Jan.* 23, has the two following paragraphs——"We are obliged in justice to acquaint the public, that brig. gen. *Price*'s regiment formed on the left of gen. *Barrell*'s, and was one of those that obliged the rebels to retreat with precipitation."

"*William Thornton*, Esq; who raised, maintained, and headed the *Yorkshire* blues, is safely arrived in town, having been concealed since the action at *Falkirk*, where he behaved very gallantly."

Other accounts relate, that an officer of the train, who through fear ran away with the country people (*See* p. 28. B) had, thro' fear of being shot for cowardice, cut his arm, and bled to death.—The True Patriot adds, that when *Hamilton*'s dragoons gave way, on receiving a brisk fire of the enemy, they bore back upon the *Glasgow* regiment. Lord *Home*, who commanded it, ordered some of his men to fire, they did so, and brought several from their horses.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *Jan.* 21.

Among the prisoners taken by the rebels at the battle, are Esq; *Thornton* of *Yorkshire* with a few of his men, Mr. *Hume*, preacher, Mr *Simpson* of *Falls*, Mr *Douglas*, Mr *Barlow*, and Mr *Maegee*, students in physic, Mr *Mackenzie*, writer, &c. and cornet *Crow* of *Ligonier*'s dragoons. The *Argyllshire* men, and some companies of lord *Loudon*'s men are in the neighbourhood of this town, sturdy, robust men, and very hearty in the cause. I am told by one who saw them, that the rebels have got two cannon 18 pounders, six cannon 8 pounders, battering over the *Firth* against Stirling-castle. Each common rebel has 5 or 10, some 50 guineas plunder which they got in their journey, and are well arm'd with guns, and a couple of pistols each. Above two hundred horse load of ammunition is come from *Montrose* to the castle of *Down*, for battering, &c. being their *French* cargo. On *Saturday* morning the rebels took possession of the field of battle, and would allow no body to view the dead. Many of *Ligonier*'s foot have got a deal of money in plundering the enemy; a serjeant I saw had about 30 l. value in 3 l. 12 s. pieces.

THURSDAY 23.

Was held a general court of the S. S. Company, in order to declare a dividend on their stock for the half year's interest due at *Christmas* last, but a debate arising whether the same should be at 1 3/4, or 2 per cent. it was agreed that it should be decided by ballot on *Tuesday* following.

Six smugglers were committed to *Lewes* goal, under a strong guard of soldiers from the royal *Scotch* regiment, viz. *Richard Martin*, *Edward Bedwell*, *John Martin* and *William Martin*, two brothers, *Arthur Speed*, and *Simon Blake*, alias *Blaze*.

Extract of a letter from Sunderland, Jan. 23.

YEsterday a number of people, consisting chiefly of sailors, went about ten o'clock in the morning to the popish mass-house in this town, where they found several people at prayers, and a couple to be married, who, with Mr *Hankins*, their priest, all fled out; upon which, the sailors immediately pulled down their altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priest's robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire in the street made for that purpose; and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest; among which was found, before they were committed to the flames, a list of the names of several people in this place, who are well affected to the present government, called by the papists *odd friends*, with letters annex'd to their names not yet decypher'd. The list so found is written by the popish priest's own hand, and is as follows. *A list of* Odd Friends.

' Matthew Russell, S D; Thomas Ayre, ' S D; Warren Maud, S D; Mark Burley, ' S D; Maylin, W; Inman F F; Cragg, ' S D; Matthew Carr, F; George Robinson, ' S B; George Syall, S B; Ann Syall, B; ' Nath. Leak, B; Cooper Shiphard, W; ' James Dowson, O; William Wilkinson, H; ' Thomas Fitzyby, S D; John Hodgshon, ' S B; Officer Bainbridge.—This piece of wood ' I cut off an old chair in Jarrow church, ' which was the chair that St Cuthbert sat in ' to hear confessions.'

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The

FRIDAY 24.

The committee of the *Guildhall* subscription order'd, that besides 5000 *l.* for rewarding such soldiers as shall be maimed or wounded, 5000 *l.* should be distributed as rewards among such soldiers and non-commission officers who shall, by their bravery, distinguish themselves in suppressing the present rebellion.

The sheriffs presented a petition from the common council to the parliament for a repeal of the negative vote of the court of aldermen. —Appointed also a committee to examine the state and revenue of the chamber of *London*, and to make a report to the common council. And unanimously agreed to present his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city. *Gaz.*

SATURDAY 25.

Whitehall. His majesty having been pleased to direct his royal highness to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon himself the command of the army there, his royal highness set out upon his journey thither, between twelve and one this morning.

MONDAY 27.

A deserter was shot at *Croydon* in *Surry*; he had listed himself in three or four several regiments, and receiv'd a gratuity of 5 *l.* for each.

TUESDAY 28.

At the S. S. house the ballot was taken for the question which was put at the last general court, viz. 'That this court doth agree, That 'the dividend on the trading capital stock for 'the half year ended at *Christmas* last, be 1 'and 3 4ths per cent.' when, upon casting up the numbers, they stood as follow:

Against the question, —— 242
For it, —— —— 133

So that 4 per cent. was agreed upon, and the declaration to be made on Friday next.

WEDNESDAY 29.

At a general court of the governors and directors of the bank of *England*, it was agreed in order to lend the government a million at 4 per cent. to make a call of 10 per cent. on the proprietors of their stock, one half of the money to be paid on or before the 28th of march next. The lady-day dividend to be reckoned in part of it. The said 10 per cent. is to be added to the stock at par, on the 10th of *April* next, and no transfer made from *Feb.* 21, to *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, *dated* Nov. 9.

ADmiral *Townshend*, with a fleet of 12 men of war, from 40 to 80 guns, two sloops, and the *Comet* bomb, now lies off St *Piers* in *Martinico*, which place it is hoped is ere now destroyed by him, it being of no very great strength, tho' of great importance to the *French*, in respect of trade. We have heard from him by capt. *Balchen*, (who came down to our island with two *French* prizes, both large sugar laden ships) that there are above 350 of the negroes of *Martinico* now on board our ships of war, even the governor's own attendants, whose general complaints are, that they want victuals, and that there are numbers of them hourly coming off to the fleet in canoes and boats. They certainly must be almost starving, for ten barrels of beef, found on board one of the ships brought in here, cost in *Martinico* 100 pistoles: and, if that was the price before the place was invested, what must it be now?—One of the *Martinico* privateers having taken an *Irish* snow with provisions for this island, intended to carry her into *Martinico*, but to her great surprize, in the night, found himself in the midst of our fleet, who lay at anchor off St *Piers*, and he endeavouring to get away under a four gun battery was sunk, and his prize brought in here. This privateer was commanded by *Ballanki*, who has done the greatest mischief of any privateer that has been out this war, being always manned with 180 or 200 men, and sailed the best of any sloop in the *Indies*.

Contributions since our last, towards the subscription at *Guildhall*, for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers are, of the prince of *Wales* 500 *l.* of the bank of *England* 1000 *l.* of the merchant taylors company 200 *l.* of the apothecaries company 200 *l.* the distillers company 100 *l.* that of the salters 100 *l.* the ironmongers company, 100 guineas; *Richard Taunton* of *Ramridge*, *Wiltshire*, Esq; 30 *l.* Rev. Mr *Featherston*, curate of *Loose*, near *Maidstone* in *Kent*, ten guineas.

On the 14th instant a very sad accident happen'd at *Preston*, 3 miles from *Ipswich*, where a young man going out to shoot, was advised by his father to strike down the lock, because the piece had lain by a considerable time. He did so, and the piece went off, tho' unprim'd, and shot both father and mother dead upon the spot.

The wife of one *Plumer* a labourer at *Mill-Wimley*, near *Hitchin*, *Hertfordshire*, deliver'd of four boys, three born alive.

The duty on hops this year amounts to 39,087 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.*

From *N. England* we hear, that the 7th of *November* was observ'd at *Connecticut*, as a day of thanksgiving for the taking of *Cape Breton*.

As soon as the young pretender came to *Glasgow*, he sent for the provost, and demanded the names of those who had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatning to hang him on refusal. To this the provest reply'd, "He would not give up the name of any one person in the town, but that he had himself subscribed more than any other, as he thought it his duty, and that he feared not to die in such a cause."

The inhabitants of *Whitehaven* having distinguished themselves by the ready assistance given to the army under the duke of *Cumberland*, Sir *Everard Faulkner*, by command of his R. H. wrote a letter of thanks to them on that account.

Was committed to *Horsham* goal, *Surrey*, *Edward Donally*, a popish priest, taken as he was saying mass to above 30 persons.

Was committed to the gatehouse *Westminster*, *James Morani*, (whose true name is said to be *Morun*) for acting as a priest, being his majesty

ſty's ſubject, and remaining in the liberty of of *Weſtminſter*, contrary to his majeſty's late proclamation.

A Romiſh prieſt was taken up at *Stokenchurch*, *Oxfordſhire*, for endeavouring to enliſt ſeveral countrymen in the pretender's ſervice.

Were committed to *Litchfield* goal, *John Newman* and *Richard Cavenagh*, two popiſh prieſts, taken at *Leek* in their journey to the north.

To my Lord C. J. W.

In alluſion to a reflection about taking the Seal's Sword in Hand, in a late poem call'd the Politic J——s.

Periſh the wretch, who, with invidious howl,
Would ſtain the glorious purpoſe of thy ſoul;
For *Britain* anxious, and the royal race,
Thou would'ſt, awhile, a martial life embrace;
The ermin'd robe ſuſpending for the ſword,
Lo! hundreds join thy ſtandard at thy word:
Let mean detractors from their corners hiſs,
The deſt'rous mark their ill-aim'd arrows miſs.
Envy will ever glorious actions blaſt,
E'en *Belzebub* by *Belzebub* was caſt.
George, on the *Maine*, was but a little ſcene,
And *Granville's* schemes and mighty genius mean.
On whomſoe'er ſhall fall th' imputed prize,
When who adorns them now or quits or dies,
Fair *Equity* on thee muſt caſt her longing eyes.

WALLICUS.

THURSDAY 30.

A meſſenger arrived from his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* at *Newcaſtle*, where he left him on Monday laſt.

From the Gazette *Extraordinary*, Jan. 30.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 24. EVery thing now is ready for another march againſt the rebels. The troops are ſupplied with all the neceſſaries they wanted, and we are now only expecting the train of artillery from *Newcaſtle*, which it is hoped may arrive upon the 26th, though a great quantity of ſnow has fallen ſince yeſterday, and the roads are as bad as poſſible. Part of lord *Mark Kerr's* regiment of dragoons is come to *Kelſo*. Captain *Thornton*, who commanded the *Yorkſhire* volunteers in the late action near *Falkirk*, and who was taken priſoner by the rebels, with his lieutenant and ſeventeen of his men, has made his eſcape from them, and came in here yeſterday, as did alſo 25 of our ſoldiers, who alſo eſcaped out of the church at *Falkirk*. Theſe laſt report, that it was with the greateſt difficulty they could get any proviſions whilſt they were in cuſtody, the greateſt part of thoſe which had been ordered for their uſe, having been forced from them by thoſe who were their guards. The *Glaſgow* regiment is ordered home. The ſiege of *Stirling* caſtle proceeds very ſlowly: General *Blakeney* has ſo often fired upon the men at work upon the batteries, and with ſo much execution, that the rebels cannot get any of their own people to go neat them, for which reaſon the *Iriſh* brigade, and *Drummond's* regiment from *France*, have been ordered upon that ſervice. But we have accounts from the deſerters from the brigade and regiment abovementioned, that there are not above 200 left of thoſe who came over to *Scotland* from *Flanders*. The court martial continues ſitting. Some private men of the foot have been condemned to be ſhot for cowardice. Moſt of the priſoners in the rebels poſſeſſion, are men of the *Glaſgow* regiment, and country people who were preſent at the action out of curioſity.

Jan. 26. Part of the train of artillery and ſtores, which we expected from *England*, is come in this afternoon. We ſhall move as ſoon as poſſible towards the rebels, who are in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, and have as yet made no progreſs againſt the caſtle of *Stirling*, having only fired hitherto with ſmall arms from the houſes. General *Blakeney* has killed ſo many of them that they are quite diſheartned. He is in a good condition in all reſpects, and has not loſt a man. Colonel *Ligonier* died here laſt night of a quinſey.

(*See the former* Gazettes *p.* 20.)

FRIDAY 31.

It appears by the lateſt account that the town of *Stirling* was, like that of *Edinburgh* and *Carliſle*, baſely given up to the rebels, the place being in a good poſture of defence. The occaſion and manner how this unhappy affair was conducted, we ſhall give a full account of in our next.

An explanation of the Oxford Almanack, 1746.

A View of St *Mary* hall: at the top of the left-hand column is the picture of king *Edward* II. founder of the hall, and over-againſt him, on the top of the right-hand column, is a picture of Dr *Dyke*, a *Somerſetſhire* gentleman, who endow'd the hall with four ſcholarſhips. In the middle, between theſe two figures, are the hall arms; under king *Edward* is a buſt of cardinal *Allen*, who was formerly principal of this hall; under the cardinal's is a buſt of Sir *Thomas Moore*, who was educated there. On the right hand, next under Dr *Dyke's* picture, is placed a buſt of *Eraſmus*, who ſome time reſided in this hall; and under the head of *Eraſmus* is a buſt of Mr *Sandys*, a celebrated *Engliſh* poet and traveller, who had his education in that place. At the bottom are emblematical figures of the arts and ſciences, and between them, in the middle, are the arms of the E. of *Arran*, chancellor of the Univerſity, and patron and viſitor of this hall.

A LIST of BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

Dec. 31. THE Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, deliver'd of a daughter.

The Baroneſs of *Romney*, ——of a ſon.

JAN. 24. The Counteſs of *Carliſle*, ——of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

JAN. 4. *Henry Mackworth Praed*, marry'd to the relict of Sir *Brian Broughton Delves*, Bart.

Geo. Pitt, of a very large eſtate at *Strat-*

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field

fieldsea, Hants,——to a daughter of Sir *Atkins*, Bart. in *Gloucestershire*.

6. Sir *Stephen Smallbrook*, of *Rochford, Essex*, ——to Miss *Russel* of *Hale End*, near *Rumford*, with 5000 *l*.

Mr *Spencer*, mercer in *Aldermanbury*,—— to widow *Slemaker* of *Cheshunt, Hertfordshire*, with 4000 *l*.

11. Mr *Gomm*, jun. of *Clerkenwell*,——to Miss *Stoneyer* of *Fleet-street*, 6000 *l*.

21. Hon. *Venables Stanhope*, Esq; nephew to the E. of *Chesterfield*,——to Miss *Anne Russel*, related to the D. of *Bedford*, with 30,000 *l*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

Dec. 31. *John Orlebar*, Esq; clerk of the peace for *Huntingtonshire*.

JAN. 2. Lady *Broughton*, relict of Sir *Brian Broughton, Staffordshire*, Bart. She was daughter and heiress of late Sir *Thomas Delves* of *Doddington, Cheshire*, and mother of late Sir *Brian Broughton Delves*.

3. *John Stert*, Esq; only son of *Arthur Stert*, Esq; of *Membland, Devonshire*, and member for *Plymouth*.

4. Mr *Ryder*, supervisor of excise in *Lancashire*. He was on the 26th of last month carry'd off by the rebels, who plunder'd his house, and detain'd him for several days.

6. *Tho. Bird* of *Coventry*, Esq; who daily employ'd 2000 hands in the silk manufacture.

8. Widow of Sir *Felix Mallstone* of *Cumberl.*

9. Sir *Philip Hall*, at *Upton, Essex*.

Luke Clennel of *Clennel, Northumberland*, Esq; *Edw. Sydenham*, Esq; at *Culliton, Devonshire*.

14. *Frances*, Lady Dowager *Stapleton*, of the small pox, near *Windsor, Bucks*; she was mother to late Sir *Wm Stapleton*.

15. Brig. Gen. *Lowther*, at his house in *Downing-street, Westminster*.

19. *Peter Walter* of *Stalbridge, Dorsetshire*, clerk of the peace for *Middlesex*, aged 82, a very noted money scrivener, and reputed worth 300,000 *l*. most of which he has left to his grandson, *Peter Walter*, Esq; member for *Shaftsbury*. His character is drawn by *Pope* in his poetical epistles.

28. Rev. Mr *Gilbert Burnet*, minister of St *James's, Clerkenwell*, and rector of *Coggeshall, Essex*, of an apoplexy.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 11. THE king has been pleased to grant unto *Henry Grey* of *Howick*, in the county of *Northumberland*, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of *Great Britain*.

From other Papers.

John, Ld *Gower* obtained a grant of the office of master forester of *Farmingwood*, part of the forest of *Rockingham* in *Northamptonshire*, for the term of 99 years.

Henry Finch, Esq; member for *Malton*, appointed a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber.

Sam. Masham, Esq;——deputy paymaster of the forces, under *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; in room of *Chas. Manson*, Esq; who resign'd.

Capt. *John Mountagu*, late of the *Hinchinbrook* sloop of war,——Capt. of his majesty's ship the *Rose*.

Wm Cust, Esq; late lieutenant of the *Royal George*,——Capt. of the *Otter* sloop of war.

Capt. *Harland*,——com. of the *Scipio* fireshi.

Tho. Smith, Esq;——a teller of the Exchequer, in room of *Rob. Pennant*, Esq; dec.

Tho. Thornbury, Esq;——Windsor Herald at arms.

Major Pratt, Esq;——commissioner of the customs in *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

Mr *Peter Toms*,——Port Cullis pursuivant at arms, in room of *Rich. Mawson*, Esq; dec.

Henry Harris, Esq;——steward of *Chelsea* hospital, in room of

Lancelot Storie, Esq;——major thereof.

Mr *Alex. Wright*,——chief clerk of the excise, a place of considerable profit.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REV. Mr *Sanxey*, presented to the living of *Sutton, Surrey*.

Mr *Nicholls*, instituted to the rectory of *Reden cum Harleston*; and

Mr *Postlethwaite*,——to the rectory of *Denton*, both in *Norfolk*.

Mr *Theodore Delafaye*,——to the rectory or chapel of *All Saints*, and the chapel of St *Mary* both in *Canterbury*.

Mr *Jackson*,——to the rectory of *Mould, Somersetshire*.

Mr *Benjamin Newton*, elected fellow of *Jesus* college, *Cambridge*.

Mr *Tanner*, son in law to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, collated by his grace, to a prebend of *Canterbury*, in room of *Dr Doune*, dec.

Dr *Herring*, rector of *Carlton, Nottinghamshire*,——prebendary of *York*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	In room of
Canterbury,	Sr *Tho. Hales*, Bt,	Hon. *Tho. Watson*, Esq; now E. of *Rockingham*.
Orford,	Ld Vis. *Bateman*,	Ld V. *Glenorchy*, a pls.
Oxford,	*Un. Peregrine Palmer*,	Dr *Butler*, dec.
Pau! Humph ies,	Esq; *for* Rygate, *not* Sam. *as in* October.	

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Margaret Dwight and Tho. Warland of Fulham, Midd. potters.
Chs. Lucas of the Poultry, London, dealer.
John Rogers of Meer, Wiltshire, shopkeeper.
John Dixon of Stroud, Kent, grocer.
Matthew Patrick of Rosemary lane, Midd. salesman.
James Corrie of Duckiane, Weh Smith. Lond. hairseller.
David Henriques, otherwise Dav. Henriquez D'Sylva, or otherwise John D'Sylva of London, merchant
Hartop Sam. Wesells of St Botolph, Aldgate, Londchap.
Rob. Norris of St Mary Rotherhith, Surrey, ironmonger.
Wm Parsons of Shoe-lane, London, carpenter.
Edw. Aldridge of Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier.
Ambroise Godfrey Manckwitz of Southampton-str. Cov Garden, chemist.
Jn Kirkpatrick of London, merchant.
Abr. Winterbottom of London, apothecary.
Benj. Platt of Billopsgate-str. London, packer.
Jn Porter of Newington Cautey, Surrey, chapman.
Wm Yalden of Burbidon, Hampshire, maltster.
Wm Oldham, St George, Southwark, cheesemonger.
Rich. Willson of Barbican, London, grocer.
Jn Jarratt of St Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Itinerary of Mr *John Leland*, the antiquary, formerly published by Mr *Hearne*, now reprinted. pr. 2 guineas the small, and 3 guineas the large paper. *Whiston.*

2. *Rossi warwicensis historia regum angliæ.* pr. 5s. the small, and 7s. 6d. large paper.

3. Microscope explain'd in 65 plates. pr. 16s.

4. Microscopical discoveries, with plates. pr. 3s. 6d. *Needham.*

5. The rise and progress of astronomy among the antients. pr. 4s. *T. Osborne.*

6. An essay concerning the mortality now prevailing among the horned cattle. By *R. Brocklesby*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Brindley.*

7. Capt. *Temple West*'s defence of his conduct against vice-adm. *Lestock*'s charge. 1s. 6d.

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9. Life of *Charles*, Pr. of *Lorraine*. pr. 3s.

10. A view of the inquisition, with cuts. pr. 2s. *Hodges.*

11. Sir *Is. Newton*'s two treatises of the quadrature of curves and analysis by equation, &c. explain'd. By *J. Stewart*, M. A. pr. 12s. sheets. *Nourse* and *Whiston.*

12. *Florilegium poeticum ex Ovidio*, &c. pr. 2s. 6d. *Hitch.*

13. Charge 2d. of Sir *C. W. Philips*, Kt. 6d.

14. The Lent preachers. pr. 3 half pence.

15. *Seneca*'s morals. An abstract. Edit. 15. pr. 3s.

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21. *Exercices Francois & Anglois pour les enfans, Nourse.* Likewise

22. *Esther tragedie. Par M.* Racine. Both publish'd by *D. Durand*, F. R. S.

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ANTI-PAPISTICAL and POLITICAL.

24. An enquiry how far papists ought to be treated as good subjects. pr. 6d. *Knapton.*

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POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

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35. Poems. By the Rev. Mr *Martin*. 1s. 6d.

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SERMONS.

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55. —— at *Queenborough*. By *T. Delafaye.*

56. —— at *Southstoke*. By *G. Gittins*, L. L. B.

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For FEBRUARY 1746.

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III. Mr *Warburton*'s reason, why we may expect the protection of heaven.
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V. Ships taken on both sides.
VI. Description of *Newfoundland*.
VII. Directions for preparing Mrs *Stephens*'s medicine, by Dr *Hartley*.
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XX. Foreign history. *Brussels* taken by the *French*. K. of *Prussia*'s speech.
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1746.

The conduct of the magistrates of *Stirling*, being arraigned in an account published in the *Newcastle* and *London* news-papers, and inserted p. 68, 69. Justice obliges us to give also the following account, which had not appeared when that part of our book was sent to the press; for our readers must observe, that tho' this is the beginning, it is last printed, as going along with the *Title* and *Contents*, neither of which can be settled till the whole is finished.

An authentick Account of the Conduct of the Magistrates of Stirling, *during the late Siege.*

EVery one knows, that the north part of the town of *Stirling* is open, and without walls, having only some low fences encompassing gardens and parks. In the two large entries on that side, a slight dry stone-wall and gate had been built, and some of the entries to the gardens stopped up. And in this situation the highland army came on towards the town on *Friday* the third of *January*, and approached nearer on *Saturday* forenoon, and on that day quite surrounded it: and on the same day, and some following, they were joined by lord *John Drummond*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, the master of *Lovat*, &c. with their levies from the north.

Next day they were observed to cut down trees, fell to making fascines, &c. in order to raise a battery against the town; and that night about eight, a drummer from the rebels came to the salt-port beating his drum, whom the centinels fired at, and obliged to retire.

On *Monday* the rebels opened a trench, and raised a battery within musket shot of the town, and at one o'clock the magistrates and town-council received a summons to surrender the town, and give up all arms and ammunition in it, with high threatnings in case of refusal or delay, and an answer was peremptorily required against two o'clock. On this the town-council and many of the inhabitants met, when it was unanimously agreed to send two commissioners, with this verbal return to Mr *Murray*, "that as it was a matter of the utmost consequence, they would chuse to deliberate on it till next day at ten o'clock." The commissioners were *William Christie*, one of the counsellors, and *James Jaffray*, merchant, who returned with an answer, That the delay was allowed. In consequence of this, the town-council, ministers, and many of the principal inhabitants and others conveened. The subject of their deliberation was, whether it would be wisest and justest conduct to continue the defence of the town against the rebels, or to give them entrance on terms; and here by far the greatest part of those present, and who are known to be as zealously affected to his majesty king *George* as any in *Great Britain*, gave it as their judgment, That to continue the defence of the place, would be a dangerous and fruitless attempt. Their reasons were, the numbers of the rebels now reinforced with some thousands from the north, and who had compleated their battery of smaller cannon against the town, and had got two large cannon cross the *Forth* that day, whil-

whilſt the town had not a ſingle piece of cannon of any ſize to help their defence: The ſmall importance of the ſlight dikes and hedges on the north-ſide of the town:——The militia and townſmen, their want of experience in military affairs, and whoſe numbers did not exceed 500, which with the addition of 100, and a few more military, was the whole ſtrength of men in arms within the town:——The impoſſibility of their enduring conſtant fatigue much longer, ſince for three days and nights paſt they had been almoſt continually under arms:——The uncertainty of rendering effectual the retreat of thoſe in arms to the caſtle when overpowered, notwithſtanding all the proviſion that it was poſſible to make for them, ſince it appeared to them, that ſuch retreat might be cut off by an aſſault in different places, and in the higher parts of the town; and even, in the event of their retreat, the whole families in the town muſt be left to the fury of the rebels:——The vaſt diſparity between the rebels, their entering on terms, and their entering by aſſault, the conſequence of which laſt muſt have been, that our ſtreets would be ſtrewed with the corpſe of the inhabitants, and others, and the whole effects in the town become their plunder.——And it was judged, that to run ſuch a riſk, when in a ſtate of uncertainty as to our relief from the army (which in fact only came to *Falkirk* in ten days thereafter) and when neither the publick cauſe, nor any material branch of it depended on our defence of the town for a little time longer, would be highly imprudent; and that it would be great miſconduct in the council not to make offer of terms of ſurrendry; and the event of the army's not coming up to *Stirling*, till conducted by the illuſtrious prince the duke of *Cumberland*, plainly ſhews, that we muſt have been quite undone, had we ſtood to the defence.

After long reaſoning from the above topicks, the town council incloſed, and agreed to return the following anſwer; That as the meſſage received, was a ſummons of ſurrendry at diſcretion, the town-council could not agree to any ſuch ſurrendry, but that they would offer the following terms: That there ſhould be no demand made on the revenue of the town; abſolute ſafety to the inhabitants, in their perſons and effects, particularly to thoſe of them who had been in arms, and that all arms, &c. in the town, ſhould be delivered into the caſtle. However, it was after this found expedient, that the deputies ſhould carry out the firſt part of this anſwer, without any mention of the above terms. This they did accordingly, and the anſwer gave great diſpleaſure, as the deputies reported to the council on their return. Afterwards the council, together with the miniſters and others preſent, reſumed the conſideration of the above terms, and our preſent ſituation being again ſeriouſly conſidered, and for the ſame reaſons fully narrated above, the council agreed to nominate other two deputies, to wit, *Peter Stevenſon*, one of the preſent bailies, and *John Joſſray*, merchant, to go out with the former two, with the above terms to be propoſed, which they did, and on their return reported, that they were accepted of, though with great difficulty, as to the article of delivering up of the arms to the caſtle. Before their return, and at eight that night, the rebels made twenty-ſeven diſcharges from their battery, on the town.

Next day the arms were conveyed into the caſtle by nine in the morning, and the rebels entered the town about three in the afternoon.

The above being a true and genuine account of the manner and reaſons of the ſurrendry of the town of *Stirling*, as ſuch is ſubſcribed by the dean of guild, in name, and by the unanimous appointment of the council, and by the two miniſters of the town, at their deſire.

In name, and by the unanimous appointment of the town-council,
At their deſire, *Will. Danſkin*, D.G.
Thomas Turner, Miniſter.
Daniel Macqueen, Miniſter.

N. B. *Mr* Walter Stephenſon *the convener, (ſee p. 69 B) and Mr* Wm Wright, *counſellor, who were moſt forward to defend the town, have publickly acknowledged their miſtake, and heartily thanked the town council for their conduct.*

Mr URBAN,

THE preſs is ſo eſſential to all bodies politic, that I know of no ſtate or governments, which have not their Gazette, and authoriſed printer, as well to promulgate their edicts, as to publiſh ſo much concerning their own conduct, and of the actions of their armies and fleets, as they think the people ought to know; ſuch accounts therefore, eſpecially in deſpotic governments, where the written and printed papers are under controul, muſt be read with very great allowance, much greater than a *Britiſh* Gazette, becauſe, as every preſs in this kingdom is open, it would be

be to no purpose to pervert the truth, or extravagantly disguise it. Our Gazette is therefore consulted with great eagerness, tho' unhappily of late, more for giving authority to such particulars as have been before published in the ordinary news-papers, than for any great addition of intelligence, especially in a disagreeable affair, which it may be allowed to extenuate, as it scarce ever exaggerates any fortunate circumstance.

The conductors of the present rebellion, whose policy has in very few instances been inferior to that of a more settled government, besides constantly magnifying in speeches to their followers their strength and courage above the king's troops, have not forgot the convenience of the press.—— At *Edinburgh* they found the *Caledonian Mercury*, a very proper vehicle for them; at *Derby* they compelled the honest printer to strike off many thousands of their manifestos, *&c.* At *Glasgow* they got printed an account of their expedition into *England* and retreat, which they represent as an instance of the greatest conduct, discipline and courage ever shewn on a like occasion, making their loss at *Clifton* † but 12, and, on the whole, but 40 men, and their number to be greatly increased. At *Bannock-bourn*, with a press which they prudently stole from *Glasgow*, they printed their own account of the battle of *Falkirk*, for the information of their good friends and allies the *French* and *Spaniards*, and it was accordingly reprinted at *Paris*, *Madrid* and *Rome*. The substance of it I have sent to you as follows.

——After a *compleat victory*, gained by 8,000 over above 12000, we remained masters of the field of battle, but as it was near five o'clock before it ended, and as it required time for the Highlanders to recover their * muskets, and rejoin their colours, and form again in order, it was quite night before we could march; and besides having no tents nor provisions, the rain fell, and the cold sharp wind blew with such violence, that we must have perished had we passed the night on the field of battle. And as we could not return to our quarters without relinquishing the advantages of the victory, our prince resolved, tho' without cannon or guides, and in the most amazing darkness, to attack the enemy in their camp; and tho' the situation of it was very advantageous, and fortify'd by strong retrenchments, their soldiers were seized with such a panic on our approach, that they durst not stay therein, but fled to *Edinburgh*, having first set fire to tents. They had the start of us hour and half, and some troops, they left at *Falkirk*, disputing trance, gained them another hou that our cavalry, being but mounted, could not come up with hence it was that in a flight, in w or 6000 prisoners might have been we did not make above 600, on of which were regular troops. had 600 men slain, 2 thirds w were horse and dragoons, but we not exactly the number of their w ed; our wounded are not above and our slain only 32, officers inc We have taken 7 pieces of cann mortars, 1 pair of kettle-drums, of colours, 3 standards, about 600 kets, a large quantity of granadoes, weight of powder, 28 waggons with all kinds of military stores, for 5000 men, and all the baggag escaped the flames. Among the cers that fell are 5 cols. 2 lieut. co almost all the chiefs of their Highl and militia: On their arrival at *burgh* a great number of their pri officers were tried by a court marti mong others the commander of t tillery, who to prevent his senten an artery. Our prince, who at t ginning of the engagement had conjured, for the love of his troop to expose himself, was in the secon of the pickets; but as soon as th wing was thrown into some disord flew to their relief with an ardou was not to be restrained. In the sition of his troops he followed t vice of the lord *George Murray*, commanded the right wing, and on foot during the whole action head of his Highlanders. Lord *Drummond* commanded the left, a distinguished himself extremely; he 2 prisoners with his own hands, h horse shot under him, and rece slight wound in his left arm with ket ball. We should likewise do to the valour and prudence of other officers, particularly Mr *Str* brig. in his most christian majesty's and commander of the *Irish* pic Mr *Sullivan*, quarter-master general army, who rallied part of the left, and Mr *Brown*, col. of the guards one of the aid de camps, forme major *Lally*'s regiment.

I shall only observe that, to r the spirits of their people, after *th*

† *See the following letter.*

* *See their method of fighting* [illegible]

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try, they printed an account that 20,000 *French* who had landed in *Sussex*, had defeated and taken the D. of *Cumberland*; and a paper, offering a reward for the author of the report of his being at *Edinburgh*. *Of such excellent service is an innocent press.*

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 10, 1745-6.

AS the intelligence convey'd to us by your magazine is very much depended upon, and may furnish materials for a more compleat history of the present troubles, it becomes every one, to furnish you with proper incidents.

In your Mag. for *December*, *p.* 624 C, in the note, and *p.* 625 F, you have given some account of the D. of *Perth*'s being attack'd at *Kendal*, and of his procedure afterwards till his joining the main body of the rebels; but as it is imperfect, I would supply its deficiencies with an exact representation of the affair.

Dec. 14. The D. of *Perth* with about 110 men, the vanguard of the rebels, dress'd in imitation of hussars, entred *Kendal* and pass'd quietly till they came into *Tinkle-street*, where the mob suddenly rising fell upon them, with clubs, stones, or any thing they could pick up in their hurry. The D.'s men made a short stand a little below the fish market, and fir'd several shot, by which four people received wounds of which they died. Of the rebels none were kill'd on the place, but four made prisoners, one of them *Perth*'s servant, who rid on a good horse, and had a mail behind him, which were secured. Then the rebels push'd forward as fast as their horses could carry them near a quarter of a mile, till they came at the bridge, being pursued all the way by the enraged people, throwing stones, &c. at them. Their rear made another stand here, and seem'd as if they would return, but a townsman, having crept privately to the end of the bridge, fir'd at the foremost, who immediately let his gun and cloak fall, and could not turn his horse, but by the help of his companions he got off; however they buried 3 before they got to *Shap*, and about noon they proceeded on their march as far as *Kamont Bridge*, intending for *Penrith* that night, but perceiving that beacon on fire, they enquir'd at a public house the reason; the landlady told them it was to raise the country, and added, "Gentlemen, I desire you "for God's sake to go back, because all the "hedges from here to *Penrith* are lin'd." They follow'd her advice, and returned to *Shap*. Here they staid the remainder of the night, and *Perth* was in so great a fright, that he durst not keep his quarters, but removed to another house near the middle of the town. Having forc'd a guide here, they set out early in the morning, but not daring to venture the *Penrith* road, they cross'd the *Eden* at a village call'd *Culgaith*, and intended to have pursu'd their route for *Scotland* along the East of that river: But *Penrith* people having notice of their march, sent a detachment of between 2 and 300 men mounted and arm'd, who crossing the *Eden* at *Langwathby* bridge, met the rebels on *Langwathby moor*, who on some shot fired at them, thought fit to retreat, without disputing for a passage; by *Temple Sowerby*, being hotly pursu'd by the country people, from every side, and sometimes almost surrounded. They once made a stand upon a plain open piece of ground, but the country people who were mostly on foot and badly armed, did not care to come too near them, except where they had hedges, walls or rocky ground to secure them from the horse. When the rebels saw that the country would not fight them, except upon their own ground, they once more mov'd forward, and when it was almost dark, were greatly distressed, for the countrymen dividing into small companies, were near them on every side, discharging guns and hussaing, which made them often vary their course: About 7 o'clock they came to *Orton*, where the D. of *Perth* had lodged all night when the rebels marched southward, but he did not know the town, nor durst enter it, till having first sent in to take some prisoners, by whom he learnt that there were no soldiers or armed men in it. During this pursuit one of the rebels was taken, and they took a country boy who had discharged his pistol 2 or 3 times at them, and seem'd determin'd to shoot him; but *Perth* dissuaded them, saying he was a pretty boy, and 'twould be a pity to kill him. The Eastern part of *Westmorland*, hearing the transactions of the day, and y the rebels were lodged at *Orton*, resolved to serve their king and country, by taking or destroying these enemies of our peace. Accordingly *Appleby*, *Kirkby Stephen*, and indeed the country in general rose that night, and went to surround *Orton* as soon as they could, many of them being near before day, and determined to attack the town, but the rebels after a short repose having proceeded forward to *Kendal*, the country were disappointed of their design.

P. 625. *Col.* 2. *H.* it is said by the *Gazette*, "the loss of the rebels could not be "known, as it was quite dark before the skir-"mish was over." I believe 'tis true, that no body does know the exact number of the kill'd. Five only being found dead upon the field, many suppose that no more were kill'd; I cannot positively assert the contrary; but as I was a very near eye witness of the action, one of the rebels having been kill'd within a few yards of the place where I stood, I had perhaps a fairer opportuity of seeing what passed than any other person, whether member of the army or not; and do declare, that the second regular fire of the king's men in the field, which was made when the two bodies were about 50 yards distant from each other, did a great deal of execution among the rebels; for I suppose, some scores might fall, and I am sure they never rose again while I kept my station; and after this the rebels receiv'd a full fire from the king's men within a very few yards, which certainly must do very great execution, but as they were immediately involved in smoke I could not see; but as to the first I am positive that numbers were either kill'd or wounded, and their not being found is no objection to the truth of the things, because they had time enough to carry them off. J. Burn.

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SHIPS *taken from the* Spaniards *and* French. Jan. 1746.

A French priv. snow, from Martinico for Gibraltar, tak. by the Dauphin priv. of New York.
A sloop from the Caraccas for Martinico, tak. by the said priv. and sent to Rhode-Island.
A Fr. ship from Martinico, taken by a man of war, capt. Stonehouse, car. into Viana.
A Fr. sloop, with 300 hogsheads of sugar, 60 of coffee, and between 2 and 3000 dollars, tak. out of 30 sail by capt. Kiel in a priv. sloop of Bermuda.
The Industry of Granville, tak. by the Jamaica sloop, and car. into Mount's bay. *Gaz.*
A Fr. ship of 30 guns, and 116 men, from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, worth 2500 l. taken by his majesty's ship the Rippon prize, capt. Graves.
Four Spanish priv. sloops, careening near Cape Nicholas, tak. by the Merlin sloop, capt. Syers.
A Fr. man of war of 36 guns, capt. La Touch (who made a descent on Anguilla, see p. 391) tak. by an English man of war, and carried into Antigua.
The Janeton, Le Febvre, from Pavo in Nova Scotia for France, tak. by the Dragon priv.
The Duke de Chartres, a Fr. priv. of 32 carriage guns, and 277 men, tak. by the Hampton Court and Edinburgh men of war, and sent into Plymouth. *Gaz.*
The Belle Maria, from Martinico for Cadiz, tak. by the Inspector priv. and car. to Gibraltar.
A Fr. ship from Leoganne, tak. by his majesty's mast-ship, the Buname, car into Antigua.
A Fr. ship of considerable value, tak. by the Hester brig. priv. and car. into New York.
Three Neapolitan vessels bound for Genoa, with arms, ammunition, &c. for the use of the Spaniards, tak. by some British men of war.
A rich Spanish prize, taken by a priv. of N. England, capt. Graham, and sent into Barbadoes.
Three prizes taken off St Domingo by two privateers of N. York, and sent to N. England.
A large Fr. priv. taken by one of his majesty's sloops of war.
A Fr. ship from Guiney, with a considerable quantity of gold, and other valuable effects, tak. by one of his majesty's ships of 20 guns near Virginia.
A Fr. ship from Cape Francois for Nantz, tak. by the Witherington priv. and another ship.
Two large privateers, on a cruize from Martinico, taken by capt. Bernard and three more American privateers, several were kill'd on both sides in the engagement.
A Fr. vessel from the Havannah, tak. by an American priv. and sent to Virginia.
A Spanish prize snow, with 36,000 pieces of eight, tak. by a priv. sloop of St Kitts.
Two Sp. ships, tak. by the Betsey priv. capt. Rouse, and Bonetta, capt. Purcel, car. to Jamaica.
A small French priv. carried into Lisbon by the Tryal sloop of war.
A Fr. man of war, 30 guns and 250 men, tak. by one of adm. Warren's squadron, after a smart engagement, in which the Frenchman was assisted by 3 privateers, who afterwards got off.
A small Sp. priv. taken by the Ferret sloop of war, and sent into Oporto.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards. Jan. 1746.

A Ship, capt. Coatam of Philadelphia, taken by a Spanish galley near Black river.
The Cæsar, Townshend, from Bristol for Jamaica, carried into Hispaniola.
The ——, Dickenson, from Jamaica for Carolina, taken by the Spaniards.
The Antigua Packet, Lesley, and a ship from Maryland for Biddeford, both carried into Brest.
Six ships, names unknown, carried into Bayonne, and six into St Sebastians.
The Ireton, Benn, and the Morton, Binny, both from Maryland for London; the Rosendale, Hodson, from Maryland for Liverpool; the Mercury, Wilkinson, from Carolina for London; the Lyme with Tobacco; the Russel with coals; and two ships with oil, from Newfoundland for Pool, all carried into St Maloes.
The Success, Horton, from Leith for the Baltic, carried into Dunkirk.
The Topsham Merchant, Cole, from New England for London, carried into Brest.
The Alexander, ——, from New England for Bristol, carried into Bayonne.
The Warren, Clark, from New England for Antigua, carried into Cape Francois.
The Friendship, Movatt, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Bayonne.
The Helen, Tillenas, from Carolina for Lond. and the Ellen, Hall, both carried into St Maloes.
The Young Samuel, Tuke, from Dublin for Antigua, taken by the French.
The Lark, Prince, from New England for London, taken by a St Maloes privateer.
The Silvia, Croucher, and the Lettice, Faulkner, from Newfoundland for Pool, car. to St Maloes.
The Olive-tree, Matty, from Gibraltar for the West Indies, carried into Porto Rico.
The Sarah, Pike, from Newfoundland for Pool, carried into Bologne.
The Dolphin, Farewell, from Newfoundland for Pool, carried into Cherburg.
A large merchant ship taken off the Start, by a French priv. after an hour's engagement.
The Expedition, Marett, from London for Barbadoes; the Blenheim, Ash, from London for St Kitts; and the K. William's prize, Burne, from London and Cork, all car. into Cherburg.
The Catherine and Molly, of Boston, from Barbadoes, and the Vernon from Jamaica, all three taken by a Fr. priv. called the Juman, and carried into Bayonne.
The Ipswich, Godice, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.
The Three Brothers, Johnson, from Maryland for London, taken by a priv. of St Maloes.
The Blast snow of war, bound round Jamaica on a cruise, taken by two Spanish privateers.
The Experiment, Carr, from Jamaica for London, taken by the same privateers.

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The Alexander, Arthur, from Madeira for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
The Chance, Gother, and the Chambers, from Africa for America, carried into Hiſpaniola.
The ——, Parrott, from St Kitts, carried into Martinico.
The Alliance, Bryant, from New York for London, carried into Dieppe.
The Welcome, Leith, from Lisbon to Cork, carried into St Maloes.
The Gamington, Nichols, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.
The Francis, Skinner, from Newfoundland for London, carried into St Sebaſtians.
The Mary, Smee; the Elizabeth, Bedlow; the Wanton, Cunningham; the Jane and Sarah, Atkins; and the St Philip, Leary; all from Jamaica for the Sp. main, taken by four Sp. privs.
The Membland, Tutt, from Plymouth for London, taken by a French privateer.
The Trevillian, Axford, from Briſtol for Jamaica, and a ſhip from London, car. into Martinico.
The —— priv. capt. Hyder of Antigua, taken by a French priv.
The Tryal, Jeſſeries, from Carolina for Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.
The Q. of Hungary, Heſſerman, from Jamaica for the Sp. main, taken by a Sp. privateer.
A ſhip of 200 tons, bound for Gallipoli, taken by a French man of war, and carried into Toulon.
The Humphry and Jane, Wilſon, from Rhode-iſland for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.
Two Schooners of New England, taken by a Fr. ſloop of war of 30 guns and 250 men.

SHIPS *taken from the* French *and* Spaniards. Feb. 1746.

THE L'Eſperance, Theullier, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, value 5000 l. taken by the Cheſterfield and Boyne privateers, and carried into Bantry bay.
The Fortune priv. of St Maloes, tak. by his maj. ſhip the Pr. Frederick, ſent to Plymouth. *Gaz.*
A Spa. ſhip of great value, taken by a priv. called the Roſe in June, near the Bermudas iſlands.
A ſhip from the Havanna to Curacao, taken by a priv. of Jamaica, capt. Coningsby.
A Spa. ſhip, having on board effects regiſter'd at 30,000 l. value, tak. by a priv. of Philadelphia.
A Sp. priv. which had landed money, &c. for the rebels, taken by the Bridgwater man of war.
A large French ſhip, from Toulon for Havre de Grace, taken by the Blandford privateer.
The Bournon and la Charite, two French tranſports from Oſtend, having on board count Fitz-James, a lieut. gen. and maj. gen. Ruth, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction, with 5 or 600 men of Fitz's James's regiment of horſe, all their ſaddles, furniture, ſome ammunition, and 5000 l. in the military cheſt, taken by commodore Knowles, *As mentioned in the* Gazette. *Other letters add* a treaſurer with 8000 l. alſo three brigadier generals, viz. Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Peter Nugent, and —— Cook; Thomas Nogent, Col. Firrel Beatough, major.
Two Spaniſh privateers taken by the Drake ſnow man of war, and carried into Jamaica.
The Auguſt man of war, 50 guns, 470 men, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Portland, capt. Stevens, after two hours and a half fight, in which the French had 50 men killed, and 94 wounded; the Portland had 5 men killed, and 13 wounded. *Gaz.*

SHIPS *taken by the* Spaniards *and* French. Feb. 1746.

THE American Merchant, Haſlam, from London for New England; the Speedwell, Iriſh, from Antigua for London; the Lyme, Swin, from Plimouth for Carolina; the lady Elizabeth, Arnoult, from Cork for Bremen; the Milford, Rowe; the Fortune, Marſhall, both from Antigua for London; and the Heathcote, Spencer, from Jamaica for London, all car. to St Maloes.
The Mary, Woodrope, from London for Madeira, taken and carried into Morlaix.
The Roebuck, Davis, from Newfoundland, carried into St Jean de Luz.
The Friendſhip, Ouchterlony, carried into Bayonne.
The Chaldow, Olive, from Newfoundland for Portugal, taken and carried into Vigo.
The Two Siſters, Bracken, from Lancaſter for Antigua; and
The Roſe, Clark, from Barbadoes for Virginia, both carried into Martinico.
The Hannibal priv. of Briſtol, ſunk by a Fr. man of war, who took up 150 of the crew.
The Scarborough, Macky, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.
The Prize Frigate, Matham, from Virginia for London, carried into St Jago de Cuba.
The Italian merchant, Douglas; and the Wager, James, both from Virginia for London, taken and carried into St Maloes; the priv. who took them was loſt, and the whole crew periſhed.
The Surpriſe, Gammon, from Jamaica for London, taken by a French privateer.
The Planters Friendſhip, Hooper, from Maryland for London, carried into Bayonne.
The Swift, Hayman; and the Speedwell, Potter, from Newfoundland for England, both taken and carried into St Maloes.
The Zant, Kilby, from the Streights for Briſtol, carried into Nants.
The Martha and Elizabeth, Hedger, from Chicheſter for Dublin, taken by the Fortune privateer, and ſent into St Maloes.
The Proſperous, Neal, from New England for Portugal, carried into Bayonne.
The Juſtitia, Johnſon, from Maryland for London, carried into St Jean de Luz.
The Bohemia, Harding, from Maryland for Biddiford, carried into Bayonne.
The Farnley, Gibſon, taken by a French privateer 10 leagues from the iſle of Wight.
The Diligence, Hodſon, from Carolina for New England, carried into Hiſpaniola.

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The LIFE *of* NICHOLAS RIENZY. (*Continued from* p. 6.)

A Surprising multitude of people attended to see this new ceremony. The priests began the office of the Holy Ghost. This being finished, *Rienzy* enter'd the bath prepared for him in the font of porphyry, (a vessel esteem'd sacred ever since the Great *Constantine* was miraculously cured in it of the leprosy by Pope *Sylvester* II.) On his coming out of the bath *Seyotto de Vic* girded on his sword, and he lay that night beneath a magnificent tent erected near the fonts of St *John*. Here, tho' the pavement was new, it fell in under him, which his followers took for a bad omen.

On the morning he appeared in scarlet furr'd with ermine. *De Vic* put on his sword and spurs. After the embassadors, nobility and magistrates were placed, while the mass of the Holy Ghost was sung, *Rienzy* was invested a knight.

The greatest error committed by the new *Tribune*, in the time of his power, was his arresting the chief of the nobility, whom he designed to put to death, without reflecting on the rashness of the enterprize. But perceiving the discontent of the people at so cruel a step, he committed a second fault, by releasing and caressing them, imagining by this artificial clemency to gain them, whereas it produced a contrary effect; for they joined with the Pope's legate, who, on an enquiry into his conduct, passed sentence against him for treason, and obliged him to quit *Rome*.

Rienzy took refuge with the king of *Hungary*, who was at the head of an army, employ'd in conquering the kingdom of *Naples*, and revenging his brother's death. The plague soon obliged this prince to return to *Germany*, so that *Rienzy*, unwilling to leave *Italy*, concealed himself in a hermitage, where, in disguise, having made several essays to regain his credit at *Rome*, to no purpose, he took the bold resolution to throw himself into the hands of the emperor, whom some years before he had the impudence to cite before his tribunal. The harangue *Rienzy* made to this prince is curious. 'August emperor! 'you see at your feet that *Nicholas Rienzy*, to whom God granted the favour 'to govern *Rome* in peace, justice and 'liberty. My authority extended over '*Campania*, and the sea coasts even to '*Tuscany*. I suppressed the pride of the 'nobles; I cleared the country of robbers; I punished crimes. But, alas! 'I was a weak man, a wretched earth-worm, and I perished. Lifted up with 'the rod the Almighty had trusted to 'my hand, my greatness blinded me, I 'lost sight of heaven, and forgot the 'meanness of my origine. The enchanting cup of power intoxicated my 'understanding, and I grew light with 'vanity. The hand of the most-high 'forsook me, and I fell into the abyss. 'The great, whom I chastised, attempted my life. They drove me from my 'seat, and, without reflecting on the 'punishment to come, they pursue my 'life, like the colt of a wild ass. I have 'the honour to be descended from a 'bastard of the great *Henry*, one of 'your imperial majesty's illustrious ancestors. I come with confidence to 'seek a shelter behind your buckler. 'The innocent should there find an inviolable sanctuary. Your clemency, 'august prince, will not suffer injustice 'to ensnare the helpless in its nets. 'Your formidable sword should destroy 'tyrants, as rooks fly before the generous eagle.'

The emperor granted *Rienzy* his protection, and an allowance for his subsistence, but had him narrowly guarded. *Rienzy* saw plainly he should in the end be sacrificed to the Pope, and as he knew his reconciliation with the court of *Avignon* was his only sure prospect of seeing *Rome* again, he desired of the emperor to be sent to his Holiness. That prince, unwilling too openly to violate the azylum he had granted this unhappy man, pretended at first to dissuade him from what he desired; but overcome by his importunity, he consented to his journey, and, under colour of doing him honour, order'd a guard to attend him. In his way the people every where crouded to see him, as an extraordinary person, and paid him the greatest honours.

At last, he was presented to the Pope, to whom he complained, with eloquence and dignity, of the censures fulminated against him by the legates of his Holiness, asserting the orthodoxy of his sentiments, and imploring that his process might be review'd. The force of his arguments prevailed, or rather the politic views of the court of *Avignon* conspired to favour him. His life was saved, his tryal deferr'd, and he remained a prisoner, when a sudden event made the Pope judge it proper to send him in safety to *Rome*.

A man named *Francisco Baroncelly*, who had proposed *Rienzy* for his model,

attempted to revive the tribunate, and reſtore the people of *Rome* to their former independency. He ſucceeded ſo far, that the Pope reſolved to make uſe of the firſt revolter to deſtroy the ſecond. *Rienzy* was freed from his impriſonment, his proceſs reviſed, and being in a new tryal acquitted, the ſentence of the legate was annulled, and he was abſolved from his excommunication. This done, cardinal *Albornos*, who was going to *Italy* as a new legate, had orders to take *Rienzy* in his retinue.

The reign of *Baroncelly* was ſoon over. He was murder'd in an inſurrection of the people; who no ſooner heard of the return of their old *tribune*, than they made grand preparations for his public entry. A great number of horſemen went to meet him with olive branches in their hand, the ſigns of joy and peace. Triumphal arches were erected in the ſtreets he paſſed thro'; the windows were hung with tapeſtry, and nothing heard but continued acclamations. In this manner *Rienzy* traverſed the town to the *capitol*, where, from a balcony, he thus harangued the multitude: 'You ſee in me, *Romans*, a 'ſecond *Nebuchadnezzar*. After ſeven 'years baniſhment, the will of the Al'mighty reſtores me to my country. 'His Holineſs has nominated me to the 'dignity of ſenatorſhip. But, *Romans*, 'as I know your conſent eſſential to 'make my election valid, I aſk of you 'my confirmation. I come, my countrymen, to re-eſtabliſh tranquillity loſt 'ſince my departure. I come to ſave 'the majeſty of the republic from the 'inſults of the great, who tread it under 'feet.'

The diſcourſe of *Rienzy* was not without effect. He perceived the influence it had on the people, and ſoon obtained his former authority. The Pope himſelf was obliged to diſſemble ſo far as to compliment him on his ſucceſs, by a brief, intermixed with congratulations and advices. The nobility prudently withdrew, and left *Rienzy* once more maſter at *Rome*.

Proſperity was a ſecond time pleaſed to ſmile on *Rienzy*, who knew not how to uſe her well. His vaſt expences ſoon brought him into diſtreſs. To ſupply theſe, he had the monſtrous ingratitude to ſeize two *Frenchmen* who had ſupply'd him in his journey to *Rome*, and put to death one of them, to have the confiſcation of his effects. In ſhort, his extravagances grew ſo great, that he was no longer ſupportable.

On *September* 8. *Rienzy* was alarmed with a loud uproar. On opening his window, he perceiyed the people in arms, who flocked from all quarters to the *capitol*. The town-guard was at A the head of the populace, and a body of horſemen; they endeavoured to break open the great gate. *Rienzy* ſtood motionleſs at the ſight: his ſervants ſoon eſcaped by the back-doors, ſo that only three of his family were left, who ſoon forſook him. Recovered of his firſt ſurprize, he put on his armour, and ap- B pear'd at the balcony to the people, waying his hand to demand audience. Had he obtained this, perhaps his eloquence had once more ſaved him. But, on his preſenting himſelf, the noiſe increaſed, and the ſtones and ſticks thrown at him obliged him to retire.

His flight augmented the tumult of C the mob, who finding it impracticable to break open the gates, ſet them on fire, which reaching the gallery above made the portico fall with a terrible noiſe. The mob now grown furious, made their way over the burning ruins, and ſet the inner gate on fire. It is not eaſy to expreſs the ſtate of *Rienzy*, wandering D thro' this vaſt building, which reſounded with the cries of the populace, the hiſſing of the flames, and the noiſe of the ruins. Sometimes he graſped his ſword, reſolved to iſſue out, and ſeek an honourable death; the next moment his fear prevailed, and made him concert E new meaſures for his eſcape.

Cowardice at laſt got the better of the hero, he quitted all the marks of his dignity, cut off his beard, black'd his face, and hid himſelf in the porter's lodge, watching an opportunity to eſcape. He found there an old ragged cloak, which he threw about him, and F caſting on his ſhoulders a dirty carpet, the end of which cover'd his face, he broke thro' the flames, and came to the baluſtrade.

He had juſt got down the uppermoſt ſteps, when a man, knowing him again by a bracelet he had forgot to throw off, catch'd him by the arm, and with a G terrible voice, cry'd, *Stop, Rienzy!* At theſe words the ſenator ſtood thunderſtruck; his hands drop'd the carpet, and, without ſpeaking, he was carry'd to the baluſtrade of the lyon. At ſight of him the multitude were ſilent; all look'd, but none durſt approach him. H In this condition *Rienzy* held his arms acroſs his breaſt, and look'd wildly on the people. At laſt *Cevio de Vaccio* ran him thro' the body. His fall awaken'd the

the mob, and tho' he was dead with the firſt ſtroke, every one made a merit of a new ſtab. His mangled body was drawn to the ſquare of *St Michael*, and hung on a gibbet, where it remain'd three days. On the fourth the *Jews* took it down, and burnt it without the city.———Thus we behold in this man a remarkable inſtance of the infatuation of proſperity! The turns of his life are ſurpriſing, and had he uſed his laſt good fortune with moderation, he might have eſcaped his fate. But as he twice fell, he remains a ſtronger proof of that maxim *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat:* and ſhews, that the higheſt *profeſſions* of zeal for the eſtabliſhment of right and juſtice, when they riſe only from ambition, introduce cruelty and confuſion, and terminate in the diſappointment and deſtruction of the deluded people.

Mr WARBURTON's SERMON, *preach'd on the* Faſt Day. *Continued from* p. 34.

STATES, as well as private men, have all thoſe eſſential qualities, which conſtitute a moral agent; a diſcernment of good and evil, a will to chuſe, and a power to put their choice in execution. And accordingly we find (for here ſcripture comes in again *for our learning*) that God dealt with the Jews under this idea. And tho' his *particular contract* with them will not ſuffer us to collect, from that adminiſtration, a ſimilar mode of providence over others; yet his entering at all into contract, ſhews that ſtates are conſidered by him as moral agents.

We muſt therefore conclude, both from revelation and reaſon, that the hand of heaven diſtributes good and evil to ſocieties, according to their moral merit or demerit. Not upon that fancy, that as ſtates are only artificial beings with a preſent exiſtence, and incapable of a *future*, God is *obliged* in juſtice to puniſh and reward them *here*. This is a mere ſchool invention, and confuted by the general hiſtory of the moral world; in which we find many ſignal examples of the divine vengeance amongſt ſtates and communities; yet, generally, at ſuch a diſtance from the crime, that a new ſucceſſion feels the pain of their predeceſſors tranſgreſſion. Now, the doctrine here confuted, goes upon the idea of *identical* puniſhment; but, in the caſe given, the *ſameneſs* is not real or natural, but nominal merely, and artificial. Again, according to this doctrine, the adminiſtration ſhould be conſtant and exact, failing in no inſtance, nor defective in any degree; whereas we have many examples in States, as well as private men, where iniquity hath quite eſcaped the divine vengeance. From hence we conclude, that, not for the fantaſtic reaſon here confuted, but for one far more ſolid and ſubſtantial, ſocieties are puniſhed or rewarded according to their behaviour; a reaſon worthy the dominion of the great Lord of the univerſe, that is to ſay, for example, and to keep alive the ſenſe of a divine providence, in a careleſs, impious world.

It remains, therefore, only to conſider what thoſe actions of ſociety be, which are the peculiar object of divine favour or diſpleaſure: and thoſe (in a ſociety, already eſtabliſhed, like our own, on a ſyſtem of fundamental laws, ſecuring reverence to the deity, and diſcouraging all vice and immorality) can evidently be no other than what concern its conduct in tranſacting with neighbour ſtates; or, in other words, its obſervance or neglect of good faith, juſtice, and equity. By this teſt, then, let *Great Britain* be tried. Let it be fairly examined, whether, in its collective capacity, it deſerves, or has juſt reaſon to fear that impending vengeance, from the hand of heaven, with which, in a time of ſo apparent danger, good men may be but too apt to terrify themſelves.

Now, to paſs over our national tranſactions ſince the revolution to theſe times (which have been ſo unfaſhionably tenacious of the public faith, and objective to the good of *Europe*, that we have gained abroad the character of the worſt politicians in it) and come to our preſent doings; it is certain, a common obſervation will be ſufficient to inform us, that, tho' the corrupt intereſts of private men, of trading bodies, and of ſtate parties amongſt us, might have all concurred to puſh us forward into a war, the effects of which we at preſent labour under; yet that this war was begun firſt againſt *Spain*, for the reparation of real injuries, owned and acknowledged, with promiſe too of ſatisfaction, in public convocation, by our very enemies themſelves; but encouraged by our unhappy diviſions, they violated this convention, on which, hoſtilities commenced. In this quarrel we were *principals*. An *auxiliary* war followed, in ſupport of the houſe of *Auſtria*, unjuſtly attacked, and againſt all the faith of treaties ravaged, which very faith engaged us to carry our arms to her aſſiſtance. Both theſe together ſoon produced a *defenſive* war againſt *France*; whoſe reſtleſs ambition, (eſſential to her conſtitution) to give law to *Europe*, ſeizing every favourable conjuncture of advancing that darling idol of her politics, encouraged *Spain* to perſiſt in denying us juſtice, and ſupported the ecemies of the houſe of *Auſtria* in their cruel inroads upon her dominions. And all this, with the moſt apparent purpoſe of breaking that eſtabliſhed and equitable balance of power, ſo neceſſary for the peace and felicity of *Europe*: which, when ſhe found us reſolved to maintain, ſhe publicly denounced war againſt us in all its forms.

This is a true ſtate of the public quarrel, and of our ſhare in it, and conduct with regard to our neighbours. And what is there in all this, that ſhall make us afraid to appeal for juſtice to the throne of right?

If reparation, by the ſword, for national injuries, after all the ways of peace had been tried in vain: if the performance of public faith, when ſolemnly called upon, in behalf of confederate power, moſt unjuſtly and perfi-

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dioufly oppreſſed; if ſelf-defence againſt thoſe who openly ſet themſelves to traverſe and defeat the honeſt purpoſes which God and nature called upon us to diſcharge; if, laſtly, the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed balance of power, that is, the liberties of *Europe*, againſt the moſt deteſtable perfidy, the moſt unjuſt uſurpations, and the moſt lawleſs and deſtructive ambition that any age hath diſcloſed; if, I ſay, all, or any thing of this, may entitle us to the protection of heaven, we ſeem to have the moſt rational and well-grounded expectations of its declaration in our favour.

This public act of humiliation, before God, is enjoined, therefore, with a modeſty, and holy confidence, not commonly obſerved by authority on theſe occaſions: where the tremendous majeſty of heaven is, with an impiety that makes ſober men aſtoniſhed, too frequently mocked and inſulted by invoking its bleſſings on the arms of fraud, rapine, and injuſtice. But, bleſſed be God! *Great Britain* has a cauſe which may not only, with modeſty, ſupplicate the protection, but, with confidence, appeal to the juſtice of heaven: being founded on the ſolid baſis of ſelf-defence, public faith, and the liberties of mankind, in a juſt and neceſſary war.

There is only one impediment we have to fear, in the happy iſſue of our appeal; and that is, the private vices and impieties of the nation: and to remove this, was the purpoſe of this ſolemn act of devotion; in which we are called upon by our gracious ſovereign (ever intent upon our welfare) to humble ourſelves before the avenging hand of God, and deprecate his judgements, by a free confeſſion of our ſins, and a determined purpoſe of amendment.

I have ſhewn you how certain and inevitable a deſtruction vice and impiety at length bring upon a people. If this be not ſufficient to induce you to a ſpeedy reformation, think upon the conſequence of perſiſting in them at this juncture; when, by ſuſpending the protection of heaven, which, as a community, I have ſhewn, we might have juſt cauſe to expect, we haſten, by God's diſpleaſure, that ruin which is more ſlowly advancing from the nature of things. So that in this, beſides the reaſon of infinite importance, our *future* welfare, which we have in common with all men, our *preſent* is vitally and immediately concerned. The enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to men, depending on the preſervation of our happy conſtitution, now more ſhaken by our private vices, than by the arms of its degenerate and rebellious ſubjects.

Let us then, in good earneſt, reſolve upon a thorough reformation; a return to that ſimplicity of manners, that modeſty in dreſs and diet, that temperance in pleaſures, that juſtice in buſineſs, which made *Britain* ſo diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our forefathers. Let us ſpeedily return to that ſober piety, and ſerious ſenſe of religion, by which they were encouraged to form, and enabled to ſupport, the principles on which this happy conſtitution is erected. But above all, as the firſt ſtep into the old paths of honour, let us emancipate ourſelves from that deteſtable ſpirit of libertiniſm, impudently aſſuming the name of *freethinking*; the bane of civil life, the opprobrium of common ſenſe, and a diſhonour even to our common humanity. Let us do this, and we ſhall ſoon have earth and heaven once more in conjunction, to make us happy and victorious over all the enemies of our peace.

A particular Account of the Surrender of the Town of STIRLING. *From the* Newcaſtle Journal.

THO' *Stirling* was ſometime ago an open defenceleſs place; yet, by the care of the brave general *Blakeney*, the town walls were all repair'd, additions made where neceſſary, all the avenues leading to it built up, ſeveral deep trenches made, and every thing elſe ſo well provided for a ſiege, that, with ſo great a number of county militia, townſmen, *&c.* under arms as were in it, firmly reſolved to defend it at all hazards, the town could have held out ſome months againſt the rebels, had it not been for the treachery of the p——, and the puſillanimity, diſaffection, and cowardice of a few of the inhabitants, as appears by the following letter from a gentleman in *Stirling*, writ *Jan.* 9. the day the rebels enter'd the town.

'*January* 2. the rebels approach'd 'this town; on which the gates were 'order'd to be ſhut, and the militia, vo'lunteers and townſmen put under arms 'for its defence. On *Sunday* the 5th 'Inſt. at nine at night, the rebels ſent a 'drummer to the eaſt gate of the town 'with a meſſage, demanding the town 'to ſurrender to them on terms of ca'pitulation; but the centinels, ignorant 'of the forms of war, fir'd ſeveral times 'at the drummer; upon which he baul'd 'aloud, *I'm but a meſſenger*; and then 'ran off with all ſpeed, leaving his 'drum at the gate, which the town's 'people towed up the walls, and brought 'into the town. On *Monday* morning, 'the 6th Inſt. the rebels ſent another 'perſon with the ſame meſſage; upon 'which the p—— called a council, to 'ſee what was fit to be done; when he, 'with a few of the council, were for 'capitulating, but the majority were for 'defending the town. Notwithſtanding which, the p—— and one of 'the counſellors went out in the after'noon to Sir *Hugh Paterſon*'s of *Bannockburn*, where the young pretender 'lay, and ſtaid there till night. Next 'morning they call'd a council, and 'ſhew'd them the terms of capitulation 'they had made, which were, that the 'rebels

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'rebels were, on getting poſſeſſion of 'the town, to harm no man's perſon or 'effects, nor even thoſe that bore arms 'againſt them; and to pay for every 'thing they call'd for. On hearing 'which ſome more of the town's peo- A 'ple were for agreeing to theſe terms; 'but the greateſt part were for defend- 'ing the town 'till general *Hawley*'s ar- 'my came up to its relief; and the con- 'teſt at laſt grew ſo high, that Mr *Ste- 'phenſon*, the conveener of the trades, 'and the Rev. Mr *Erſkine*, the ſeceding 'miniſter, took a proteſt againſt the ca- B 'pitulation; to which proteſt the great- 'eſt part of the town adher'd. Gen. *Blakeney*, on hearing of this, came 'down to the town, and went round 'all the guards, exhorting them to this 'effect: *Gentlemen, be true to your re- 'ligion, king and country, and defend your 'poſts to the laſt extremity; and if you C 'are overpower'd by the rebels, make a 'handſome retreat, and I'll keep an open 'door for you.*

'On this the conveener cauſed the 'drum to beat to arms; upon which a- 'bove 900 men, well arm'd, drew up 'in the Market-place before the general, D 'who deſir'd all thoſe that were for de- 'fending the town to give three huzzas, 'which was immediately done. Not- 'withſtanding which the p———, with 'two of the b---l---s, went out again 'in the afternoon to the young preten- 'der, to make ſome other agreement 'with them; but the general being in- 'formed of their deſign, call'd all the E 'militia up to the caſtle. Moſt of the 'volunteers, on ſeeing this, fled alſo up 'towards the caſtle, except part of Capt. *Main*'s and Capt. *Erſkine*'s companies, 'ſeceders, who placed centinels at the 'poſts the militia left; and the con- F 'veener, and ſeveral others, perſuaded 'the volunteers to return to their poſts, 'where they met with no diſturbances, 'except by 27 cannon ſhot which the 'rebels fir'd againſt the town, that did 'no other damage than breaking a few 'chimney tops; the conveener, and ſe- 'veral others, going thro' the guards 'all night, ſword in hand, encouraging G 'the men to ſtand out. About twelve 'at night the p——— and two b---l---s 'came to one of the gates, where they 'were challenged very hard, and car- 'ry'd priſoners to the main guard, but 'kept no time there. Immediately a H 'council was called, and a letter ſent 'to the general, ſhewing him the terms 'of the ſecond agreement, to which he 'returned this anſwer: *Gentlemen, I re- 'ceived yours. Deliver me up my arms 'and ammunition. Your humble Ser- 'vant. Jan.* 8, 1746.

'On this the conveener, with the 'captains of the volunteers, ſent a letter 'to the general, telling him, that if he 'would aid them with the militia as 'formerly, and head them, they would 'ſtand out the ſiege 'till our army came 'up; that if he would give them or- 'ders, they would ſend all theſe diſaf- 'fected gentlemen to him. To which 'he return'd this anſwer: *Gentlemen, 'as your p——— and b---l---s think the 'town not worth their notice, to take care 'of it, neither can I. I will take care 'of the caſtle.*

'On receiving this anſwer, nothing 'but diſtraction and confuſion was to 'be ſeen among the militia, and which 'was heighten'd by the loud cries of 'the women and children, on ſeeing 'the place ſo eaſily given up to a band 'of mercileſs villains. The militia ſee- 'ing they could do no more towards 'the defence of the town, went up to 'the caſtle about nine in the morning, 'with their arms, leſt the rebels ſhould 'get them. About eleven the gates 'were thrown open, and the rebels en- 'ter'd at four in the afternoon; where 'they were not two hours, 'till they 'broke the capitulation, by breaking up 'and pillaging the ſhops of thoſe per- 'ſons that were moſt noted for their 'oppoſition to the pretender.'

SPEECH *ſaid to be deliver'd by the perſon who calls himſelf* Duke of PERTH, *at a general council of war held at* Brampton *near* Carliſle, *in preſence of the pretender's eldeſt ſon. (If not genuine, it may be ſaid to be proper.)*

May it pleaſe your royal highneſs!

I Cannot help expreſſing the concern I am in, to ſee ſo little unanimity, and ſo much heat and animoſity prevail in this honourable aſſembly; but my concern wants words ſufficient to expreſs it, when I reflect, that there are ſo many reaſons to complain of our preſent ſituation; that there are ſo many circumſtances daily occurring to perplex us in our projects, to weaken our ſtrength, and diſcourage us in our undertaking.

Our diſappointments are ſo many, that we can number them only by the days that have elapſed ſince our firſt inſurrection; and their greatneſs is to be meaſured only by the danger into which we are now plunged.

Our hopes, before your highneſs's ar-

rival

rival in *Scotland*, were raiſed to the higheſt pitch; and could only be equalled by the zeal which ſubjects of all ranks in that kingdom expreſſed for his majeſty. We flatter'd ourſelves, that your highneſs would have appeared back'd by a numerous army, well ſupplied with arms, money, and ammunition; their number, we were made to believe, would not be leſs than 16000 men, and thoſe of the beſt troops of *France*. Theſe were ſolemnly promiſed us by Mr *Kelly*, when with us laſt ſpring; we were told they were ready in the ports of *France*, with tranſports, and a fleet ſufficient to protect their landing. But when the time came, how were we diſappointed! Your royal highneſs landed in the weſt, with a retinue ſcarce ſufficient for a private gentleman: however, this did not diſcourage your faithful clans from joining you; being ſtill flattered that the promiſed ſuccours were at hand, and would certainly arrive before there was any occaſion of coming to an action.

The numbers of the faithful Highlanders ſtill increaſed, till they were ſtrong enough to venture for the eaſt. When I had the honour of joining your highneſs at *Perth*, I was then aſſured that the *French* were actually embarked, and waited only a fair wind; and that a conſiderable inſurrection would preſently appear in the north, and ſeveral other parts of *England*. The places of the ſeveral riſings were particularly mention'd, and we were made acquainted with the names of many conſiderable men in *England*, who had undertaken to appear openly in his majeſty's intereſt.

We were aſſured, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty would certainly detain the *Engliſh* forces in *Flanders*; and would hinder the *Dutch* from ſending any troops to *Great Britain*, by openly declaring your royal father his ally. But how have we been diſappointed in every article of theſe promiſes! The long promiſed ſuccours are not to this day embarked; the *Breſt* ſquadron, which we were made to believe was to conduct the tranſports, has long ſince ſailed; but whither, no man knows; only we are certain, they could not be deſigned for this kingdom, for they have had both time, and frequent fair winds, to have brought them long before now.

His moſt chriſtian majeſty has been ſo far from declaring himſelf openly in favour of his majeſty, that his miniſter at the *Hague* peremptorily aſſerted to the States, that his maſter had no hand in the *Don Quixote* expedition, as he was pleaſed to term your highneſs's undertaking in *Scotland*. The *Dutch* were allowed, without moleſtation, to ſend over 6000 of thoſe very forces which were made priſoners by the *French* king's arms: troops, which could be of no uſe to the *Dutch* in their own country, by the capitulation with *France*; troops, which his majeſty of *France* could hinder being made uſe of againſt us, by a ſimple declaration, that your royal father was his ally; yet this was thought riſking too much in favour of a people who had ventur'd their all upon the aſſurances, promiſes, and faith of the *French* king. And what makes this diſappointment ſit the heavier upon us, is, that we are ſure, if the *Dutch* had not ſent theſe very identical troops, they would have been much embarraſſed to have ſpared others, to perform their engagements with the elector of *Hanover*.

But the promiſe of detaining the *Engliſh* forces was as ill performed as the other, tho' that ſolely depended upon his moſt chriſtian majeſty's general. They had it in their power to have hindered every man of them from returning to *England*; and either I am very ill informed, or they might have made moſt of them priſoners, had the *French* general been as ſanguine at the latter end of the campaign, as at the beginning of it. But they were allowed to embark at *Williamſtadt*, without interruption; and are now almoſt all landed in *England*, without the loſs of a tranſport; tho' the poſſeſſion of *Oſtend* enabled his moſt chriſtian majeſty, had he been ſo inclined, to have annoyed them much.

As to our hopes from *England*, they have been as deluſive as *French* promiſes. When we arrived at *Edinburgh*, and had the fortune to defeat Sir *John Cope*, our aſſurances of a ſpeedy inſurrection in *England* were renewed, and the days fixed; but theſe, and many others, have paſſed by, and not the leaſt appearance of any ſuch deſign; tho', on the faith of them, we continued unactive at *Edinburgh*. We might have proceeded ſouthward, while the panic of *Cope*'s defeat was freſh upon peoples minds, and before the elector's forces could poſſibly be got together; but that opportunity was loſt, in hopes, Sir, that your *Engliſh* friends would declare for you, and ſuperſede the neceſſity of your loyal clans going out of their own country. But inſtead of any ſuch numbers declaring for you, we were entertained with nothing but aſſociations in all parts of *England*, in defence of the elector's right; and

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end not a man from that kingdom either joined us in *Scotland*, or made any intereſt to promote an inſurrection in your favour, in their own country.

At laſt, Sir, the ſcene was ſhifted, and new conditions annexed to old promiſes. We were now told, that the *French* embarkation was delayed until all the *Engliſh* forces were drawn northward; and that then an invaſion would be made on ſome part of the ſouth, now ſuppoſed to be left deſtitute of troops to defend them; and that the *Engliſh* in the north are now intimidated from riſing, by the vicinity of the enemy's troops; but promiſe faithfully to join us, ſo ſoon as our army ſets foot on *Engliſh* ground. The general diſpoſition of the people is repreſented to us, as ſtrongly in our intereſt; and we are aſſur'd, that the gates of all towns will almoſt open of themſelves to receive us; and that the people ardently wiſh to join us.

Notwithſtanding the numerous diſappointments we met with from the firſt beginning of this affair, yet we were again perſuaded to liſten to deluſive promiſes. We march from *Edinburgh*, enter *England*; but inſtead of that diſpoſition to join us, which we were flatter'd with, we find thoſe who cannot oppoſe us, fly us; and thoſe who have the leaſt ſhelter from our reſentment, deſpiſe us, and treat us with the utmoſt contempt.

We were aſſured by a gentleman, upon whoſe veracity I always thought I might depend, and who now hears me, that the city of *Carliſle* we have juſt now paſſed, would open its gates to us at our firſt appearance; nay, that your highneſs would have received the keys of the city ſome miles from the place. But how we were diſappointed, you all know, and with how much contempt your highneſs's ſummons was treated.

The value of the place I know to be inſignificant; nor do I believe the poſſeſſion of it would be of any real ſervice to the main cauſe; yet the repulſe we have met with from that paultry town, has this influence upon me, to convince me, and I am afraid too late, that we are all made the tools of *France*; a nation, whoſe faith, like that of *Carthage*, is become a proverb; and there is as little dependence on the promiſes of *Engliſh* male-contents, whoſe zeal for your royal houſe, theſe 50 years paſt, has manifeſted itſelf in nothing elſe but womaniſh rattling, vain boaſting, and noiſy gaſconades; their affection for you is moſt elevated when in their cups; and their ſenſe of loyalty only conſpicuous in the abſence of their reaſon: warm'd with wine and a tavern-fire, they are champions in your cauſe; but when cool, their courage and zeal evaporate with the fumes of the wine.

Thus, Sir, I conclude that we have no dependence on *Engliſh* aſſiſtance; to what purpoſe proceed we any farther then? The elector's forces are by far ſuperior to ours in number, daily ſupplied with money, arms, carriages and ammunition; while we were deſtitute of all theſe. Your loyal Highlanders will fight for you with as much zeal and courage as men can boaſt of; but ſhall we lead theſe brave men to certain deſtruction? Were the enemy's number but equal to us, or but exceeded us in a ſmall proportion, I doubt not, but from the juſtneſs of our cauſe, and the courage of our men, we might hope for ſucceſs; but when they are three to one, and that we muſt expect to diminiſh, rather than increaſe, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of the groſſeſt barbarity, ſhould I give my voice to proceed any farther into *England*, until ſuch of this nation as have promiſed to declare for the cauſe, actually join us.

I entered, Sir, into this affair, with as much chearfulneſs as any man here; I have contributed as much to ſupport it as any; and I think, I may ſay without offence, that I have as much to loſe by the event as moſt men, and as little to hope. I ſhall venture my life with pleaſure to promote his majeſty's intereſt; yet, I think I owe ſomething to the ſafety of theſe people, who have followed my fortune: I think I am bound in duty to prevent their ruin, as much as in my power, which I think inevitable if they proceed farther; therefore I propoſe that we return to *Carliſle*, and attempt to poſſeſs that city; the taking of it may give ſome reputation to our arms, and encourage the *Engliſh* to join us, if they have any ſuch intention; if they have not, we muſt then make the beſt retreat back to the Highlands while we can, there diſperſe our unhappy followers, and ſhift for ourſelves in ſome foreign country, where there is more faith than in either *France* or *England*.

(*See* 149.

REMARKS *by* M. BELLIN, *in relation to his Maps drawn for* P. CHARLEVOIX's *Hiſtory of* New France, *&c. (See the chart given with the Mag. of laſt month.)*

GEOGRAPHY is ſo neceſſary to illuſtrate hiſtory, that they ought to be

be inſeparably connected. The Hiſtory of *New France* ſeems to verify this aſſertion. The author has treated it in ſuch a manner, that the *Geography* of this *vaſt country* is laid down in a method as clear and juſt, as it is agreeable and entertaining. P. *Charlevaix* had one great advantage, that he ſaw things with his own eyes. He travelled theſe wide regions, by order of his court, and examin'd them with an attention and curioſity requiſite to acquire a full knowledge of them, and impart that knowledge to the publick. His papers have therefore afforded me many lights in forming theſe maps, which I had in vain ſought elſewhere, and enabled me to give a better geographical view of thoſe conſiderable parts of *North America*, call'd *New France*, or *Canada*, and *Louiſiana*, than have yet appear'd to the world.

I owe to the treaſure of charts, plans, and ſea journals lodged in the office of the marine, my taſte for this kind of ſtudy. Here lie regiſter'd a great number of maps, and MSS plans, taken on the ſpot, and ſent to our miniſtry by ſkilful engineers, and able ſailors. Here are alſo exact and circumſtantial accounts of all our new diſcoveries, and, particularly, a great number of ſea journals, fill'd with remarks and obſervations; by the review and compariſon of which *geography* and *hydrography* may receive great improvements. By the aid of theſe, and the pleaſure I took in the work, it is no wonder if I have been able to ſet the geography of this part of the world in a clearer light than it has hitherto been ſeen.

My intention is not to criticiſe former performances of this ſort. They are few, and both on ſo ſmall a ſcale, and ſo diſtant from truth, that they merit no attention. I cannot omit, however, taking notice of the large *Engliſh* map of *North America*, publiſh'd ſome years ago by Mr *Popple*, by the title of the *Britiſh empire* in *America*. As this map is of a greater compaſs, and more circumſtantial, than any other, many have been led to regard it as a good performance, which might be depended on; but that the caſe is quite otherwiſe, I ſhall eaſily make appear in the ſequel, after I have firſt premiſed ſome account of the conſtruction of my maps, and ſhewn the reader the principal remarks I have made uſe of, and the alterations they have produced.

Let the lovers of *geography* view attentively my map intitled, The Eaſtern part of *New France* or *Canada*, which comprehends, *Newfoundland*, part of *Labrador*, the gulph of St *Laurence*, *Iſle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*, *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, and the courſe of the river St *Laurence*, and the rivers which fall into it, from its mouth to the entry of the lake *Ontario* (with the countries lying North of it to *Hudſon*'s Bay, and thoſe to the South, as far as *New England*) I can affirm, they will find it entirely new, and fill'd with particular diſcoveries unknown till now.

1°. The iſle of *Newfoundland* is reduced to its juſt proportion, and the due and exact configuration of its coaſts. I have found in ſeveral journals, obſervations of latitude taken in ſight of *Cape Raz*, which is the Southermoſt point of the iſle, and which all agree to lay it down in 46° 50'. N. Lat. The map of Mr *Popple* places it 46° 30'. which is 20' too much S. I find other obſervations * taken in the ſtraights of *Belle Iſle*, and near the Northermoſt point of *Newfoundland*, which place it in 51° 30' N. whereas Mr *Popple*'s map makes it lie in 52° 10', that is, 40' too much N. So that from the beſt evidence I have given the true length of this iſle, which the *Engliſh* map makes a degree too long. Its breadth from E. to W. is determin'd by all navigators, who agree that from Cape *Raz* to Cape *Raye*, is about 80 leagues, and that Cape *Raye* lies in Lat. 47° 30', or 35', whereas Mr *Popple*'s map allows but 50 leagues diſtance, and places the latter 20' minutes too far N. ſo that by this there is between Cape *Raz* and Cape *Raye*, 1° 20'. for the difference of latitude, whereas it is but 40'. Now if to this error in latitude, we join that of 30 leagues in longitude, which amount here to 2° 30', there reſults a prodigious difference in the poſition of the coaſt. If this part only be examin'd, it will introduce a number of defects. For example: Between Cape *Raz*, and Cape St *Mary*'s, which is only 20 leagues, the difference of latitude is only 5 minutes. This is a point known to all ſailors: Mr *Popple*'s map makes it 30'. The opening of the bay of *Placentia*, between Cape St *Mary*'s, and the *Chapeau Rouge*, is at leaſt 15 leagues, and we have laid it down ſo; whereas Mr *Popple*'s

* This I owe to the journal of the pilot of the king's ſhip *Queen Mary*, ſent from *Quebeck*, 1735, to viſit the coaſts and diſcover the ſtraits of *Belle Iſle*.

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ple's map it is but 8. This may be seen on comparing our draughts.

The North part of *Newfoundland*, the straits of *Belle Isle*, and the coast of *Labrador* appear much more distinctly and clearly in mine, than in any other maps, especially that of Mr *Popple*. I owe this precision to several MSS. from whence I have formed a particular map of *Newfoundland*, on a scale large enough to admit the names of all its capes, ports and harbours, tho' it is not particular enough to give the exact bearings of the coast, necessary for sailors, that being not the present question. A B

2°. *Isle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*, and the gulph of St *Laurence*, I have endeavoured to lay down with accuracy, founded on latitudes observed, the distances as computed by skilful navigators, and confirm'd by their journals, the bearings of the coast, and authorities of a like kind. By these it appears that the North Cape of *Isle Royal* lies in 47° 5'. that the Lat. of *Bird Isle* is 48°, and that of Cape *Rosiers* 49°; that between the isles of St *Paul* and Cape *Raye* is but 14 or 15 leagues, and their bearing from each other N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. C D

Let us now see how these ports are placed in the *English* map. The distance there between the Isle of St *Paul* and Cape *Raye* is 25 leagues, and their bearing N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. What a prodigious difference, even 4 points of the compass at one bearing, and an excess of 10 leagues in the space of 14! What is yet more surprising is to see Cape *Rosiers*, which we have shew'd to be in 49°, plac'd in 50° 20'; by which, according to this map, the distance between it and *Bird Isle* is 60 leagues, whereas at most it is but 42, or 43. Nor are *Isle Royal*, St *John's Isle*, and the adjacent coast to the mouth of the river St *Laurence*, more correctly plac'd in the *English* map, which wants the names necessary to give an idea of the coast, as may be seen by comparing it with mine. E F G

I have made the particular map of *Isle Royal* from several MSS and journals in the marine office, so that I believe it may be depended upon. I have also added a *plan* of the *port* and *town* of *Louisbourg* its capital, and one of Port *Dauphin* and its road, whose situation is very commodious.* H

The readers will perhaps wonder I have not in these plans mark'd the soundings, the fathoms or depth of water; a point of great use, and which I could easily have ascertain'd, but particular reasons †, foreign to geography, prevented me. With regard to such ports as do not belong to *France*, I have been very exact in this particular. A

3°. I have been equally careful with regard to *Acadia*, the latitudes of its E. and W. points being taken from different journals belonging to his majesty's ships station'd there. By their reckonings I find its length from E. to W. to be 80 leagues, and by this help the bearings and true position of its coast are determin'd. I have also given the interior parts of this country, which were wanting in all former maps, and try'd to preserve the real figure of its bays and ports, for which end I have given a particular map of it; but have made the distance 15 leagues too much between Cape *Sable* and Cape *Canso*. The dwelling too minutely on particulars has produced this error, and will always have the same effect: For by attending too nicely to express the form of the ports, and the windings of the capes and islands, it is scarce possible, if the scale be small, but they must appear larger than they are in reality. This was my case, since my scale allow'd at most but a line (or the tenth part of an inch) to the great *French* league of 2853 toises; but I have corrected this fault in my map of the E. part of *Canada*, in which the peninsula of *Acadia* is reduc'd to its true position. And to satisfy the curiosity of the publick, I have join'd particular plans of its principal ports, such as the bay of *Chebaudieu*, now call'd *Milford Haven*, the bay of *Chibouctou*, Port *La Heve*, and *Port Royal*, now *Annapolis*, all taken from MSS in the *office of marine*, which has plans of all parts of the world, especially those possess'd by the *French*. B C D E F

As to *Acadia*, the latitudes and length of it are pretty exact in Mr *Popple*'s map, tho' it places Cape *Canso* 20' too far N. But it is no way correct as to the figure of the ports and bays, and the particular windings of the coast. As to the inland parts, they are not the subject of our examination; but the courses of its rivers and lakes, which bound the several districts of that peninsula, are not marked in that map, nor indeed in any other that I have seen. G H

K 4. The

* *See* these *plans* in the map in our list.

† *Reasons of state*; it's for ever might not know how to attack their ports.

4. The course of the river St *Laurence*, and the countries to the north and south of it, would require a particular dissertation, beyond the compass allowed me. I could have wished to have given a particular map of this great river, and A shew its whole course, which is 250 leagues from its issue from the lake *Ontario* to its disemboguing itself into the gulph of St *Laurence*, half of which length it is navigable for large vessels; to have mark'd the prodigious number of isles of all sizes which adorn its channel, its ports and roads, its shoals and B dangerous ports, the rivers it receives, the lakes it forms, its cataracts or falls, and the places where canoes are carried over land from one part of it to the other: these afford room for a thousand particulars, equally curious and instructive, and wholly unknown. But this C design was too great and expensive for the work of P. *Charlevoix*, as I intended not solely to confine myself to this river, but also to give the course of the *Mississippi* for 400 leagues, *&c.*

However, in part to supply this defect, as my map of the east part of *Canada* makes the river of St *Laurence* small, I have given particular charts of several D parts of it, or relating to it; such as of the isle of *Orleans*, the bason of *Quebec*, a map of that city, a chart of the isle of *Mont Real* and its adjacent isles, a chart of the river *Richlieu*, and lake *Champlain*, and one of the course of the river *Saguenay* from *Checoutimi* to its entrance into E that of St *Laurence* (near *Tadoussac*); all these are circumstantial, and taken from the best memoirs and authorities. The journals of the king's vessels, which yearly go to, or return from *Quebec*, furnish me with materials for the construction of a map of the river St *Laurence*, F from that city to the sea; I have their latitudes, courses, weighings and anchorages. The most judicious pilots, with whom I am acquainted, have communicated their observations to me: such are my materials for this work.

Let my draught of this famous river be now compared with Mr *Popple*'s, and G the difference will appear surprising between us. For example, the breadth of the river at *Matane*, in mine, is 12 leagues, in his it is 28. In his the seven isles lie to the north of *Matane*, whereas they lie to the north east. The whole course of the river is equally defective in the *English* map. The one H half of the islands are omitted, and the rest have neither their just proportions or situation. Most of the rivers are also left out, and the others inserted incorrectly and at random. For instance, let the reader see, in my draught, the vast number of lakes and rivers between the river *Saguenay*, and the lake of *Mistassins*, all which have particular names. There are near 80 lakes, some of which are between five and six leagues in compass, others much more; and have all either *French* or *Indian* denominations: neither the *English*, nor any other map, have any thing of this. The lake of *Mistassins* is there indeed, but erroneously drawn. In my map it forms three different lakes, communicating by channels with each other; the largest of these is called the lake of *Mistassins*; the second, the lake *Albanel*; and the smallest, the lake *Dauphin*. To the north and west of St *John*'s lake, there are many rivers, remarkable and singular for the number of their cataracts, and some lakes; all wholly omitted in Mr *Popple*'s map.

I shall only add a few things as to the *Longitudes*: The astronomical observations taken at *Boston* and *Quebec* were my fixed points of direction. I could have greatly wish'd to have procured a good observation at *Newfoundland*, or *Cape Breton*. It is easy to see of what importance it would be to fix the longitude of these places, in a satisfactory and certain manner.

I know some *Geographers*, particularly the *English*, assert, that *Quebec* is more westerly than *Boston*, by 40 or 45' but I see no proof for this opinion. I have examin'd the observation of the moon's eclipse, taken by Mr *Deshayes* at *Quebec*, by which the longitude of this place is determined to be 72° 13' more westerly than *Paris*; and comparing it with that of *Boston*, which is 72° 55', I find the difference exactly agrees with the observations of sailors, and the journals of ships bound from *Quebec* to *Boston*, as also with the best geographical accounts. M. *De Lisle*, in his map of *America* publish'd 1722, has followed these longitudes. Notwithstanding this, I shall be ready to alter my opinion with respect to the longitude of *Quebec*, as soon as I see cause; for that of *Boston*, it is universally acknowledged.

It is proper to remark, that leaving *Boston*, and following the coasts of *Acadia* and *Newfoundland*, as far as cape *Raz*, the distances, as taken from the journals of the best navigators, fix this cape in 53° 10' west from the meridian of *Paris*, while the *English* map of Mr *Popple* places it 56 degrees west of the meridian

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meridian of *London*, which makes it equal to 58° 25′ west of *Paris*; a difference of longitude, of no less than 5° 15′. Yet great as this disproportion is between our maps, it is nothing to the following: Between *Quebec* and fort *Rupert*, which lies on the east side of the bottom of *Hudson*'s bay, I find about 6 degrees difference in longitude; Mr *Popple* makes it 14. This surpriz'd me so greatly, that I resolv'd to know on what memoirs he founded it, or what could occasion so great an error. I have examin'd this point with all possible attention; all my manuscripts agree, there is but 6 or 7 degrees of difference between *Quebec* and the bottom of *Hudson*'s bay *. The Sieur *Franquelin*, *Geographer* to the *King*, who has spent his life in *Canada*, and visited several parts of this vast continent, as well as convers'd with those who made discoveries, both in his memoirs and the maps sent the ministry, always makes the difference between *Quebec* and *Hudson*'s bay 6 degrees; whence it results that fort *Rupert* at the utmost is in 78° 20, or 30′, whereas Mr *Popple* places it in 87° 30′.

Hudson's bay is too considerable to be overlook'd; and as we have no exact charts of it, I have given one, formed on the memoirs and journals of several navigators. To render the islands at the bottom of this bay more distinct, I have given a particular map of them. I shall only observe, that the western side of this bay, extending beyond the 60th degree of north latitude, has been hitherto unknown. It was believ'd a passage might be found this way to the south sea; some late discoveries of the *English* have clear'd up this point, as my chart will show. For this I am indebted to the map and journal of capt. *Middleton*, who was sent on this expedition, Anno 1741.

* I have the remarks of *Lewis Joliet*, who travelled from *Tadoussac* to *Hudson*'s bay in 1678, by the lake of *Mistassins* and *Rupert*'s river, and has left a chart of his route; as also the journey of *Peter Allamand*, who went over land from *Quebec* to *Hudson*'s bay in 1688, and sent a chart to M. *Seignelay*. The same person made two voyages from *Quebec* to *Hudson*'s bay by sea.

GEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS

relating to the Map in our last, from the 2d Letter of P. Charlevoix;

1. *On the great Bank and South End of* Newfoundland.
2. *On the Gulph of St* Laurence, Anticoste *Isle, and the river St* Laurence *to* Quebec.

THE great bank of *Newfoundland* is, properly speaking, a vast mountain conceal'd under water, lying about 600 leagues W. of *France*. Tho' M. *Denys* (author of a useful description of *North America*, and a treatise on the cod-fishery) gives this bank 150 leagues from N. to S. but, according to the best sea charts, it begins S. in 41° N. Lat. and ends N. 49°. 25′.

The truth is, that the two extremities are so pointed, that it is not easy to mark its limits this way. Its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 90 marine leagues of *France* or *England*; between 40° and 49° of longitude. Some sailors have affirmed to me, they have anchor'd in 5 fathom, which is contrary to the Sieur *Denys*, who says the least depth is 25; it is certain in some places it has 60 fathom. About the middle of its length, on the side of *Europe*, is a kind of bay call'd *La Fesse*, which is the reason that of two ships in one line, even in sight of each other, one shall find ground, and the other not.

Before you reach the great bank, you meet a smaller, call'd the *Jacquet Bank*; it lies opposite to the bay beforementioned. Some even place a third before this, in form of a cone; but I have seen pilots who say these are all one shoal or bank, and assert the mistake arises from the cavities in the *Great Bank*, which have deceiv'd those who reckon three, only because they did not let down cable enough to reach ground. But whatever be the dimensions or figure of this bank, which it is impossible to know exactly, it is cover'd with a vast quantity of shells, and several kinds of fish of all sizes, most of which serve as food to the cod-fish, whose number here seems to equal the grains of sand on the bank itself. For two centuries between 2 and 300 vessels have loaded here annually, and yet this vast consumption has produced no alteration in their plenty. It would, I think, however, be proper to discontinue this fishery from time to time, especially as the gulph and river of St *Laurence* for 60 leagues, and the coasts of *Acadia*, *Cape Breton*, and *Newfoundland*, abound with cod, as well as the great bank. These are true mines, of greater value, as well as cheaper wrought, than those of *Mexico* and *Peru*.

There is one remarkable phenomenon, which this bank discovers. The sun scarce ever appears on it. The air is con-

constantly cover'd w'th a cold thick fog, by which sailors know when they arrive at it, so as never to be mistaken. By what can this appearance be produced? Not surely by the neighbouring coasts and forests; for besides that Cape *Raz*, A the nearest part of *Newfoundland*, is 35 leagues distant from hence, only that side of this island which lies opposite to the bank is subject to fogs, all the coast elsewhere is clear, and enjoys a serene air. My conjecture is this, which I submit to the learned:

I begin with observing that there is another sign of our approaching the great bank. This is, that on its edges, or extremities, the sea is always tempestuous, and the winds high. May we not to this impute the fogs that cover it, by saying that the agitation of the water, on a sandy or slimy bottom, contributes to thicken and darken the air? And that the sun here only attracts such gross vapours, as he cannot dissipate? If it be demanded, why this agitation is found on the extremities of the bank, while all the rest of its surface enjoys a profound calm: To this I answer, that these seas abound with currents, which run sometimes one way, and sometimes another. The sea impetuously driven by these irregular tides, and forcibly beating on the edges of the bank, which are steep and perpendicular, is repuls'd with violence, and produces the agitation in question.

If this phenomenon does not appear on other banks or shoals, it is because they are not so large, or have no currents near them, or these currents are not so strong, nor their edges so steep. As to the rest, it is certain that the agitation of the sea, and the slime it raises, contribute greatly to thicken the air, and feed the winds. But when the winds have no other cause, they do not extend far; so that on the great bank, at some distance from its edge, you are calm as in a road, unless the wind blows very strong from some particular quarter.

Cape *Raz* is the S. E. point of *Newfoundland*, and is situated in 46° 30' N. Lat. From hence the coast runs 100 leagues W. a little inclining to the N. and ends at Cape *Raye* in 47°. About midway is the great bay of *Placentia*, one of the noblest ports in *America*; W.S.W. of this bay is a hill seen at a great distance, and easily known. It is call'd *Chapeau Rouge*, or the *Red Hat*, because afar off it has that form, and is of a reddish colour. A little farther W. lie the islands of *St Peter*, three in number, of which the two easternmost are high, and from sea appear like hills cover'd with moss, beneath which, as some say, is found excellent porphyry. Towards *Newfoundland* there are some good grounds, and a good port, where the *French* had once a settlement. The largest and westermost of the isles, call'd *Maquelon*, is not so high, and the land appears level; it is about ½ of a league in length.

The gulph of St *Laurence* is about 88 leagues in length. About midway B across you meet *Bird Islands*, which are two small steep rocks about 60 foot high, the largest of which is not 300 paces in circumference. They appear like sugar-loaves, and are so near each other that a large boat cannot well pass. It is impossible to tell what colour they are of, for they are wholly covered with the C dung of fowls; in some places however appear veins of a reddish hue.---Whole boats have been loaded with eggs here, and the stench, they say, is scarce supportable. The wonder is, in this feather'd republick, form'd of such a variety of birds, how every one finds its own nest; on firing a cannon, there appeared over the islands a cloud of birds D for 2 or 3 leagues round.

Cape *Rosiers* forms the S. point of the entrance into the river of St *Laurence*, and from hence its mouth should be measur'd, which is here 30 leagues over. A little to the S. are the bay and point of *Gaspe* or *Gachepe*. Those who make it 40 leagues probably measure it from hence. Above this bay is a sort of isle, which is really only a steep kind of a broken rock, about 30 toises long, 10 high, and 4 broad, and resembles a piece of an old wall. There is a report that it once join'd *Mount Joli* on the North side of the river. This rock has in the midst an opening like an arch, thro' which a small sloop might sail, whence it is call'd the *Pierc'd Island*. Sailors know when they are near it, by a flat mountain, which appears over several others, and is call'd *Roland's Table*. A league beyond the *Pierc'd Isle* lies that of *Bonaventure*, and at the same distance beyond this the isle of *Miscan*, 8 leagues in circumference, and has a good harbour. A little wide of this isle rises from the sea a fountain of fresh water, which bubbles up, and springs to a considerable height.

Just at the mouth of the river St *Laurence* is the isle of *Anticosti*, extending 40 leagues, from S. E. to N. E. but its breadth is not considerable. It was

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granted to the Sieur *Joliet* at his return from his discovery at *Missisipi*; but the present was not great, for it is good for little. It has no good timber, the soil is barren, and it has not even a creek to shelter a cock-boat; but the coasts abound with fish.

After passing this isle, you enter the river *St Laurence*, and have the pleasure of seeing the land on both sides, and knowing where you go; but it is necessary to proceed with caution in this channel.

To the left lie the hills of *Notre Dame* and *Mont Louis*. These are a very high range of mountains, with some valleys interspersed, formerly inhabited by savages. In the neighbourhood of *Mont Louis* are some good lands, and some *French* settlements; a little higher, on the opposite side, is *Trinity Point*. Advancing still, on the S. side, are the *Mamelles de Matane*, or two heads of the same mountain, about two leagues from the river. The country appears frightfully wild and desart, being only scrubby wood, rocks, sands, without an inch of good ground. There are however fine springs, and wild fowl in plenty, but hunting is impracticable here to all but savages or *Canadians*.

Proceeding, on the north side, you meet the river *Saguenay*, which is navigable for the largest vessels 25 miles. In entering it you leave the port of *Tadoussac* on the right. Most geographers have placed a town here, tho' there never was but one *French* house, and a few *Indian* huts for the savages, who come here at the fair time, and carry away their booths with them, when it is over.

Tadoussac has a safe port, where 25 men of war may ride secure from all winds. Its form is round, and encircled with steep rocks on all sides but the entry, which is easy, and the anchorage good. There is a small rivulet that runs into it, capable of watering a fleet. The country abounds in marble, and has a good whale-fishery.

Half way between *Tadoussac* and *Quebec*, *i. e.* 15 leagues from each, lies the *Isle de Coudres*. The channel lies on the N. side, and is dangerous, if the wind be not fair, the river here for a quarter of a league being rapid and narrow. In the time of *Champlain* it was easy, but in 1663 an earthquake overturned a mountain, and threw it on this isle, which it increased by one half, and in the place of the mountain was sunk a dangerous gulph. The channel to the S. of the isle is not so dangerous, and is called the pass of *Iberville*, from the general of that name; but it is neglected, because it is the custom to go to the N. side, and custom often over-rules reason.

Beyond this gulph is *St Paul's Bay*, where the settlements on the north side of the river begin; here are many plantations of pine trees, and a good lead mine has lately been discovered. This lordship belongs to the *seminary* at *Quebec*. Six leagues higher is a very high promontory, which terminates a chain of mountains that runs 400 leagues to the westward; it is called cape *Torment*, probably because the person who christen'd it met with contrary winds here. The anchorage is good, and surrounded with several isles great and small, which secure it. Amongst these the chief is the isle of *Orleans*, whose lands, all cultivated, rise like an amphitheatre, and agreeably bound the view. The channel for vessels from hence to *Quebec* is on the S. side of the isle of *Orleans*; for the north channel is impassable, even to shallops, when the tide is out. They are obliged therefore to cross the river to go to *Quebec*, and this passage is not without difficulty, for you meet with shoals of loose sands, where the water is too shallow for ships of great burden, unless at high tide. At cape *Torment*, which is the usual passage, though 110 leagues from the sea, the water is still brackish; it is not fit to drink, even at the beginning of the two channels which form the isle of *Orleans*. This brackishness is a phenomenon not easy to be explained, especially considering the great rapidity, notwithstanding the largeness, of the river. The isle of *Orleans* is well peopled, and the inhabitants live at their ease. When *James Cartier* discovered this isle, he found it overgrown with vines, and called it the *Isle of Bacchus*. The *Normans*, who settled here, displac'd this deity to substitute *Ceres* and *Pomona* in his room, and it now produces wheat, and excellent fruits. Tobacco has been lately planted, and thrives well.

DIRECTIONS *for preparing and administring Mrs* STEPHENS's *Medicine for the Stone, in a solid Form.*

1. TAKE of Alicant or Castile soap eight ounces, of powdered quick-lime one ounce, of salt of tartar a dram. Shave the soap, mix it with the lime and salt, and beat all into a soft mass, by adding thereto as much water as is necessary for this purpose.

2. The-

2. The weights here intended are the apothecaries weights. But the medicine may be prepared by any others; care being taken to preſerve the proportion of the ingredients here directed; that is, to make the lime an eighth part of the ſoap, and the ſalt an eighth part of the lime.

3. Quick-lime may be reduced to powder for the purpoſe of this medicine, either by dipping it in water for a few moments, or by expoſing it to the air for ſome days. This powder is to be paſſed thro' a fine ſieve.

4. The lime which is made from lime-ſtone is ſtronger than that made from chalk, or the ſhells of eggs, oyſters, &c. However, this laſt is ſufficiently ſtrong for the general purpoſes of this medicine, when highly calcined and freſh. And, on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt ſtone-lime may be made weaker at pleaſure, by being expoſed to the air, or by repeated affuſions of freſh water.

5. Strong lime is a more powerful ſolvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occaſion irritation and pain in the urinary paſſages. New ſoap appears alſo to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief uſe of the ſalt of tartar is to preſerve the maſs ſoft. This is neceſſary that the ſtomach may digeſt it eaſily, and the bowels abſorb the efficacious part, in its paſſage along them. If therefore it ſhould at any time grow ſo hard and dry as to lie heavy on the ſtomach, or paſs thro' the body undiſſolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the addition of a little more water, and ſalt of tartar. The ſame purpoſe may be obtained by uſing a weaker lime, or a leſs proportion of a ſtrong one.

7. This medicine muſt not be prepared in a copper or braſs mortar, leſt it ſhould corrode the metal, receive a taint from it, and ſo occaſion ſickneſs or vomiting.

8. The method of adminiſtring it is as follows: make each ounce of the maſs into ſix rolls, of about two inches in length, and a little taper at each end; and let the perſon who has a ſtone in the kidneys or bladder, take from eighteen to twenty-four of theſe rolls, that is, from three to four ounces of the maſs, every day. Leſs than three ounces every day ought not to be depended upon for the ſolution of a ſtone, and I cannot authoriſe any one from experience to take more than four. Three, four, or five rolls may be taken at once, and at any hour of the day, according as each perſon finds his ſtomach beſt able to digeſt them.

9. If one of theſe rolls be laid lengthways on the tongue, and then a mouthful of water be taken and ſwallowed, the roll will ſlip down along with the water, ſo as ſcarce to be perceived in its paſſage.

10. If the patient drinks lime-water and milk for his common drink, during the uſe of this medicine, the cure will be forwarded thereby: but then it will probably ſubject him to a greater degree of irritation and pain in the urinary paſſages; and therefore is not adviſeable in caſes where theſe complaints are already conſiderable. Lime-water is made by pouring a gallon of cold water upon a pound of quick-lime, ſtirring it about, and after it has ſtood for two or three hours, paſſing it thro' filtring-paper.

11. Where the irritation and pain are very great, alſo where the patient is ſubject to diſcharge much blood with his urine, the medicines ought to be prepared with a very mild lime and ſoap, and even with a leſs proportion of lime, than according to the foregoing directions. The ſalt of tartar may alſo be left out, as the maſs will not now be ſo apt to grow dry. But it ſeems requiſite to give the medicine in due quantity in ſuch caſes, leſt the ſtone ſhould happen to be of ſo brittle a nature, as to fall into fragments with ſharp edges and corners from a ſmall quantity; at the ſame time that, thro' want of a due quantity, the urine is not powerful enough to make theſe edges and corners grow rotten, and fall off from the fragments; but on the contrary ſhould ſuffer theſe fragments to continue rough and hard, and thereby to occaſion great irritation, pain and danger. For the ſame reaſon the medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilſt rotten fragments are voided.

12. Where a perſon cannot ſwallow the rolls, nor take a ſufficient quantity of the above-mentioned medicine, in any other form, the following may be directed in its ſtead, *viz.* Mix equal parts of powdered quick-lime and ſalt of tartar together, and let the patient take a quarter of an ounce of this mixed powder, in half a pint of milk, three or four times every day. This medicine appears to be of about equal efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increaſe the pain and irritation. It cannot be taken in due quantity in any other vehicle beſides milk, as far as I have been able to diſcover; and when

not

not taken in due quantity, it appears to me to expoſe the patient to the hazards mentioned in the laſt article, in a greater degree than the foregoing medicine. This powder ought to be mixed with the milk only a few moments before it is taken; otherwiſe it will acquire a great increaſe of acrimony. Pot-aſh purified by ſolution, filtration and evaporation, or fixed alkaline ſalt of any kind, may be uſed inſtead of ſalt of tartar, both in this and the foregoing medicine.

13. A ſixth or eighth part of either of theſe medicines, taken every day, ſeems ſufficient to prevent the formation of gravel or gravel-ſtones. Half an ounce of mere ſoap, or a pint of ſtrong lime-water, taken every day, may alſo in general be ſufficient for the ſame purpoſe. Neither is there any reaſon to apprehend, that any of theſe methods will be hurtful to the health, tho' continued for many years. On the contrary, ſoap, lime, and lime-water appear to be very ſalutary to moſt perſons in the decline of life, and to be excellent remedies in the gout, in jaundices, and in all ſuch diſorders in the firſt paſſages, as ariſe from, or are attended by acidities there. Soap alone, in the quantity of half an ounce or an ounce a day, is very uſeful in habitual coſtiveneſs, and in obſtructions of the catamenia, or tendencies thereto, eſpecially if there be previous pains; as is ſtrong lime-water, mixed with an equal quantity of milk, and uſed for common drink, in habitual looſeneſſes. I am alſo inclined to believe, that a diet, conſiſting of bread, milk and lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient time, would be of the greateſt ſervice in many ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous caſes.

Nov. 9. 1745. D. HARTLEY.

*** As another ingenious phyſician is making accurate experiments with lime-water and ſoap lees, [qualify'd with a ſmall quantity of ſtarch] the public may expect to know the full efficacy of this medicine.

Of the Cauſe and Method of Cure of the Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle.

THE diſtemper which at preſent rages among the cattle, and which it is apprehended rather ſpreads than diminiſhes, is a matter of ſuch high importance to the public, that it is the duty of every man to contribute, to the utmoſt of his power, towards putting a ſtop to ſo heavy an evil: The following attempt therefore to account for the riſe and progreſs of the malady, with a hint or two of the management proper to be obſerved on the occaſion, cannot fail of being acceptable to the public.

As this diſtemper made its appearance in *Germany*, at leaſt two years before it was known in *England*, ſo it may be eaſily traced thro' the ſeveral Northern countries of *Europe*, where it has ſince ſpread: and by an inquiry into the ſeaſons which immediately preceded the diſtemper, it may afford a conſiderable light into its nature and riſe.

But I ſhall content myſelf with obſerving that, in general, a wet ſeaſon was known to precede the diſtemper in every country; and that the ſevere froſt in 1740, it may be ſuppoſed, may have greatly contributed toward it: Since the bad effects that winter had upon vegetables in general, are to this day too viſible, and may hold for years to come. But I ſhall confine myſelf to the effect which that winter, and the following ſeaſons, have had on the herbage.

It is well known to every ſkilful perſon, who has with any attention obſerved the paſture lands (either in this or any other country) that they are ſtock'd with a great variety of different ſpecies of graſs, ſome of which afford a ſweeter and more nouriſhing food than others; and in ſuch paſtures where theſe abound, the cattle are obſerved to eat them much cloſer, and to thrive better, than on ſuch paſtures where rank, ſour ſpecies of graſs are in the greater proportion.

It was generally obſerved, even by perſons who knew little of agriculture, how much the graſs ſuffered by the ſeverity of the froſt in the year 1740; but more ſkilful and diligent obſervers know that the finer and ſweeter ſpecies of graſs ſuffer'd much more than the coarſer, and, in ſome paſtures, was almoſt deſtroyed; which occaſioned ſuch thin crops of hay the two ſucceeding ſummers: Nor was the hay, then made, equal in goodneſs to ſuch as had been produced on the ſame land before the froſt.

The great drought of the ſeaſons immediately following prevented the coarſe graſſes from growing very luxuriant; and alſo rendered the dreſſings which had been laid on the lands, during thoſe dry ſeaſons, of little ſervice. But the great quantity of rain which has fall'en ſince midſummer, having waſhed theſe dreſſings into the ground, have greatly contributed to the extraordinary rankneſs of the graſs the laſt ſeaſon; which, together with the great quantity of wet that continued all the autumn and

and winter, have rendered it very full of moisture, and less nourishing. Moreover, it is observable, that in many of the pastures near *London*, where the distemper first appear'd, and has raged with the greatest fury, the grounds are spread over with chickweed, and other weeds, which were extremely rank and luxuriant. While the cattle on the poorest lands, where the grass was extremely short, either have not been seized at all with the distemper, or been much more favourably visited, than on the richer grounds which bordered on them.

From whence, as also from the distemper's having increased with the frost, it may be presumed, that it proceeds not from any infection in the air, but is produced by a redundance of crude aliment.

It must follow, therefore, that the methods which have hitherto been offered to the public, will not reach the case.

The only course which has been attended with any success, is by frequent bleeding at the beginning, or before the distemper appear'd, and feeding the cattle with dry meat; giving them once every day warm-water-gruel.

Besides this method, it will be of great service to roll the pastures with a very weighty roller, the oftener the better; for this will correct the rankness of the grass, and bring the sward fine and close. Where this has been practised, it has rendered some pastures, in which the cattle would not feed before, so good, that they have eaten it quite close, and have thriven exceedingly upon it.

There should also be great care taken, not to turn the cattle upon such pastures as have been lately dunged: And if the spring should prove cold and moist, they should be constantly fed with dry meat.

LETTER *from Adm.* V—RN—N *to the D—— of* B——F——D.

My L—d D—e,

YOUR gr--e having from a nobleness of mind, and humanity of temper, becoming of your high birth, espoused the cause of an injured innocent person, and honoured with marks of your generous friendship an officer you thought so deserving of it, so as to become his advocate, and procure his being restored to his rank in the royal navy, and employed in it accordingly at this critical conjuncture; as a testimony of your gr--e's confidence that he had judgment to execute it, and an honest zeal for approving himself a faithful, zealous and diligent officer and servant to our royal master. And I hope in God, as well as I sincerely believe it to be true, that this officer, in the person of your humble servant the writer, has had that just regard for the discharge of the duty confided to him thro' your gr--e's means, that he may with confidence assert, that he has acted to circumspectly, diligently and assiduously in the execution of that trust, as to have manifested to the world that your gr-ce was neither deceived in your judgment of his capacity for the service of the crown, nor his inclination to discharge his duty to our royal master, with a sincere, honest zeal, for approving himself his majesty's faithful subject and servant, which he has had the double incitement to, of his duty to the king, and the just regard he ought to have for justifying your gr-ce in the good opinion you had entertained of him. As I am conscious I have done nothing ever justly to forfeit that good opinion that engaged your gr--e to honour me with your patronage and friendship, I entertain too good an opinion of your gr--e to think I have not the continuance of it, *notwithstanding the late incident of my being hunted out of my command by the operative malice of some malicious and industrious agent, that is too well screened over, for my being able particularly to discover him, and point out who it is*; so that must remain to me a secret, till some happy providence in the course of time may more clearly discover it; not being nevertheless in my own mind doubtful, but I can trace the original cause of it, and guess pretty nearly at who may be the concealed director of it. As the pen of the s-cr-t-ry of the ad——ty conveyed these bitter shafts that were levelled at me, I thought it right to suggest that his pen might be tinged with a gall flowing from his own mind, beyond the direction he might receive for it, from which I thought it my duty to acquit him on a gentleman-like apology in regard to his office, which I was no stranger to its being his duty to obey, and on an assurance of a good will he had always professed, and I well knew I had never given him occasion to alter the sentiments of a professed friendship for me.

And one of the occasions taken to justify this conduct towards me, having been that I had, within the channel of *England*, on a ship's service being immediately wanted for proceeding to sea, and being without a gunner, (certainly a necessary officer for her defence, and which I could not think myself justified in permitting to go to sea without) presumed, as it is called, to warrant a gunner to her, for proceeding to sea in her, as I judged it to be absolutely necessary for his majesty's service, and the defence of the ship.

And having now stated the fact, I shall presume to give your gr-ce my sentiments in that particular, viz. That it is my opinion, that when the ad——ty is ordered by the crown to fit out a fleet for the service of the government in the channel of *England*, or on foreign service, and the Adm——ty had commissioned them out of the sea officers on shore, and appointed the admiral to command in chief, in pre-

pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, and the fleet were assembled together, that to support the necessary command of the officer the king had appointed, it was the government's interest that the commander in chief should name all officers that fell vacant, and has not been denied while the depending service was essential; but pretences from the ad——ty, that 5 ships were not assembled, or not under orders, and as cheeks are in their power, they have contradicted it, tho' always to the prejudice of the crown's service. For when the people of the fleet see their commander in chief can neither support their pretensions of merit, nor his own authority over them, they must naturally look after those who are no judges of their service, and renders the commander contemptible to the fleet. This power is known to have been absolute in the commanders in chief in the channel, and in one who has added honours to your gr-ce's family; and when that power has been wanting, has, I believe, been always found prejudicial to the service of the crown, and prosperity of the kingdom.

And having given your gr-ce the trouble of reading my sentiments in this particular, I will now proceed to declare, that it is my opinion that this is the sentiment of Sir *J—n N—rr—s* likewise, and that your gr-ce has most grosly been imposed upon in the assertion of Sir *J—n N—rr—s*'s being of a contrary opinion; and I thank God that Sir *J—n N—rr—s* is now living, who can satisfy your gr-ce, his majesty, or the public, what are his sentiments, whenever it be thought proper to take his opinion upon it. Your g—ce may think I talk with much confidence of Sir *J—n N—rr—s* opinion at this distance, but when I inform your gr-ce that I have served immediately under his command as a lieutenant, when he served as first captain under that brave, honest and experienced admiral, Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, that was an honour to his country and the service, and whom, I believe, no man knew that did not love and esteem him; and I have on several occasions served as a captain under Sir *J——n N—rr—s*, whom I know to be a consummately experienced and gallant sea officer, and have lived in an uninterrupted friendship with him; your g—ce will not be surprized that I venture to assert what is his opinion, as well as my own; and were you to consult ad——l *M——sn*, or Sir *Ch——er O—le*, tho' I don't pretend to give you now my opinion in regard to them, yet I do verily believe this to be their opinion likewise; but of this it is easily in your gr-ce's power to satisfy yourself.

I shall now only add, that I am at present detained here, for having my baggage embarked for proceeding to *Harwich* in one of the armed vessels v—ce adm—l *M——n* has been so obliging to assign me, to carry to my house on the *Ipswich* river.

I propose at present being in *London* by *Tuesday* or *Wednesday* night; whenever it is I shall be at your gr-ce's door the next morning after my arrival, in order to pay my duty to your gr-ce, and afterwards, before I set out for *Suffolk*, (if it has your gr-ce's approbation) to be presented by you to pay my duty to his majesty. And the favour I shall now desire of your gr-ce is, that your porter may have orders from you to let me in, if such a visit be agreeable to your gr-ce, and if not that I may be told so, not to give an unnecessary trouble to you or myself.

A I have begun with expressing a grateful sense of the testimony of the friendship you have honoured me with, which on all events I shall ever retain, as I may say it is a sort of hereditary inclination in our family to have entertained an honour for your gr-ce, from the memory of that glorious martyr for the liberties of his country, my l—*dW—m R—ff—l*, the memory
B of which has in some manner been transmitted to posterity with my father's hand, whom I think was the draughtsman of the ducal patent in your gr-ce's family; and I have heard it much commended for the elegancy of the stile, and the just honours done to a nobleman of so many amiable qualities, unsullied by any vices that ever I heard of.

That your gr-ce may live and die as great an
C honour to your family, shall ever be the sincere wishes, *My L—d D—ke,*

Of your Gr—ce's, &c.

Extract of other Letters from Adm. V——n *to the Secretary of the Ad——ty.*

I Could not but be under some surprize what could be meant by the expression in your
D letter, of "having kept all my great ships in "the *Downs*, and employed only my frigates "for gaining intelligence, while the enemies "ships have passed backwards and forwards be-"tween *Ostend*, *Dunkirk*, and *Calais* at their "leisure, without hindrance or molestation; and that you mention "the *York*, *Eagle*, and "*Carlisle* as privateers acting under their own
E "orders;" whereas ever since the 11th of *December* they have acted under my orders only; and within that time (I must repeat it now) 5 galliot boys have been taken coming from *Havre de Grace* to *Boulogne*, and sent into *Dover*; and of those coming from *Dunkirk* going to *Calais*, a dogger, laden with 5 pieces of cannon, several field carriages, 100 barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores, has been set fire
F to, and all seen to blow up in the air by Capt. *Gregory*, who was with them in a cutter on that service; two of their shallop fishing boats sunk, 12 others of them chased on shore, and 3 with cannon and military stores brought into *Dover*, and a *Calais* dogger privateer of 6 guns and 50 men taken, 31 of which I have on board the *Princess Louisa*, and have desir'd
G vice-adm. *Martin* to give himself the trouble of examining some of them, to try if better intelligence cannot be procur'd from them, than what Capt. *Hill* has been able to gather from them, which you had inclosed in my yesterday's letters, as you have had of the 12 sail of ships chas'd from within two leagues of *Calais* back into *Dunkirk* road by the *Sapphire* and *Folkstone*,
H one of which they chas'd on shore upon the sands, and the pilot would not venture so near as the captain took upon himself to do. Surely these are instances of the enemies having been

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watch'd much closer than could have been expected in this winter season: And what are the large ships I have kept in the *Downs*? The *Norwich* and *Ruby*, two 50 gun ships; for till the arrival of the *Monmouth* and *Falkland* I have had no other. I thank god, by a prudent conduct, the enemy have been prevented from sailing either from *Dunkirk* or *Ostend* for this month past, and none of his majesty's ships have been shipwreck'd, by any imprudent disposition of them, and that I think I have acted prudently and successfully in his majesty's service, tho' in many of your letters I have been treated as if I had done neither. As to my reasons for mentioning the counties of *Kent* and *Sussex* to be my province, I have some letters of yours that mention it to be as such. I shall always serve my royal master with a sincere zeal for his service, and with the utmost diligence, resolution and capacity that I am capable of, and while my services are approv'd of, I shall always continue them with pleasure; but if I am judged not to have a capacity for it, as by the stile of your letter seems to be insinuated, if you have thought of any one you judge more proper for it, all that I desire is, that his majesty may be most effectually serv'd, and I shall with pleasure resign any command I have to him.

Dec. 25. Capt. *Knowles* has brought another letter of yours of the 23d and that he is come to serve with me as a volunteer, which as I well know his zeal and activity gives me a particular pleasure, as I shall be glad to advise with him for defeating the enemies intentions for invading his majesty's dominions. And their L——s will see by my orders to vice admiral *M*——n, I have strengthened his command with all the force their l——ps have ordered for watching the enemies motions from *Ostend* and *Dunkirk*. As to the 4 ships lately arriv'd from *Cape Breton*, which, by their l——ps orders of the 23d I am to take under my command, those I hope to meet withal in their passage here, and shall incorporate into my division, or detach a part of them to join vice-adm. *M*——*n*, as subsequent intelligence shall make necessary, and nothing either has or shall be omitted for his majesty's service, that I can think of, or any one can suggest to me. You have always had copies of the orders I have issued for that purpose sent for their l——s approbation.

Jan. 1. This morning Capt. *Scot* of the *Badger* came on board me with a letter from vice adm. *Martin*, and two * letters inclosed from *Holland*. And tho' the vice admiral says, as he says, sent you copies of them, yet as the advice was sent to me, I chuse to do the same.

It could not but give me great pleasure to find the gentleman's letters from *Holland* intirely confirm the † intelligence I have given their l——ps,

* *Extract of a Letter from* Holland *in* December.

SOME of the *Irish* troops were to be embarked in large ships, but the *French* national troops were to land somewhere very near in *England*; and, in order to transport them, the fishing boats along the whole coast are taken up to the number of 130, the poor fishermen lamenting, that, by the king's order, they were to leave their daily business, and go they did not know where; that these troops were said to be not less than 12,000. The common report at *Dunkirk* was, that they were all going for *Scotland*, but many of their vessels being so small, I cannot but be of the opinion I was first informed, that the greatest part is for *England*, somewhere to the westward of *Dover*; especially if the people of the smuggling cutters which trade to *Boulogne* are, as it is said, all taken up to serve for pilots; it is pity such pernicious villains cannot be destroyed, their villainous trade is the least thing I think of at at this time, for it keeps up, to my certain knowledge, a daily correspondence betwixt *England* and *France*, so that there is not the least thing done or ordered but the enemy immediately knows it by their means.

On the 22d some small vessels went from *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, and every day, or rather every night since, they have been going from *Ostend* and *Newport* to the same place; and now the talk is of their landing near *Dover*, and so marching directly to *London*.

† The intelligence here spoken of seems to be grounded on the following *Deposition*, and is confirm'd by a *Letter* from on board the *Weasel* sloop, which likewise follows.

'The confession of *Geo. Harrison* of *Hastings* declares, that on *Thursday* or *Friday* 7-night last, he saw about 50 sail of transports of about 100 tons and under in *Boulogne* harbour, intended for an embarkation of troops, that about 6 or 7000 were designed to embark there; but he was informed the whole number was to be 23,000 from different places; that they work night and day, and even employ'd women to fit their vessels; that as soon as convenient they intended to push for *Dungeness*, run their vessels on shore, and land their men; that he believes they intend to take the opportunity of sailing the next spring tide in the night; that their sails were not bent when he was there, and the whole number of troops in *Boulogne* at that time was not more than 4000, but the rest were ready to join immediately; and it was publicly said they intended for *England* to join the pretender, if possible.

'That when he goes to *Boulogne* in the day time, his signal is a white jack on the gaff-head, and in the night a lanthorn hoisted and lowered three times, and when hailed by the centinel, his watch-word was *ami*, then he is admitted on shore; that one Mr *Jermain*, a merchant at *Boulogne*, told him the pretender's second son was taken by one of our men of war, and asked him if he thought they would hang him. *Dec.* 17, 1745.

SIR, *Weasel sloop, Downs, Jan.* 8.

STanding in on the 6th Inst. within cannon shot of *Boulogne*, saw in the harbour about 100

l——ps, and to find that he thinks with me likewise, that my diligent exertion of my duty, has even been said there to have frustrated their intention of invading this part of the kingdom this last full moon, of which nothing could give me greater pleasure than the having rendered such effectual service to his majesty and my country, tho' I have been treated in that contemptuous manner in your letters.

I have given Capt. *H*—— the orders for making a fresh inspection at *Calais* this evening or to morrow morning. As soon as the windward tide makes I shall weigh with the squadron, and keep plying and exercising my ships in line of battle, and for being ready at hand on any advice of the enemies motions, till I have but barely time for anchoring in the *Downs* before it is night, when I shall obey their l——ps commands, consign the command of the fleet to Vice-Adm. *M*——*n*, then strike my flag, and go on shore, pursuant to their l——ps orders. *I am*, &c.

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100 masts of small vessels and boats, at the same time 5 *Englishmen*, who had been taken prisoners in merchant ships, and one soldier at *Fontenoy*, who had entered into their service, as thousands have been forced to do, thro' the ill treatment they meet with in their prisons, deserted to us; these men informed us of there being 15 battalions at *Boulogne*, and 3 squadrons of horse with their accoutrements put on board the vessels, and all their warlike stores; and that there is a person who stiles himself duke of *York*, and several more with *English* titles; most of the forces are *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish*, of which great numbers want only opportunities to desert. They say their numbers are about 11,100, and as many at *Calais*, and were to have made their attempt the last full moon, had they not met with information that Adm. *Vernon* was off *Dungeness*, their intended place of landing, with several men of war. They have expected the *French* fleet of 30 sail of the line all this month, with several transports, which, if they are disappointed at the *Nest*, are to make an attempt in *Ireland*: Col. *Lalley* went over to *England* in a smuggling boat, dress'd in a sailor's habit, where I hope he will meet with his deserts.

*** Agreeable to the foregoing accounts, published by Adm. *V*——*n*, one *Charles Henderson*, a sailor (who, with four more, were taken in the *May-Flower* on the 4th of *Jan.* by the *Trinity* privateer, and carried into *Boulogne*, where they were forced into the *French* service, in lord *Clare*'s brigade there, having made his escape, and got to *York* on *Jan.* 24,) affirm'd, that there were ten brigades of foot at *Boulogne*, six of them *Irish* and *Scotch*, and four *French*; that he was himself of Capt. *Macguire*'s company, who was continually endeavouring to spirit up his men, by telling them, *They should all soon be landed at* Romney-marsh *in* Kent, *that the* English *were a rich people, and every man of them might make his fortune by the plunder.*

From the Westminster Journal, *Feb.* 8.

A Specimen of Authentic News.

In the Stile of the L——n G——tte.

Wh—h—ll, February 7.

THE chimney-sweepers of *Westminster* being in arms against the shoe-blackers of this neighbourhood, early yesterday morning were in motion to attack them. Our people had not at first any advice of the enemy's motions, and tho' scouts were sent out to *Tothill-street*, *Mill-bank*, and several other ways, they were not perceived till the front of them appear'd at the bottom of *King-street*. Upon this the shoe-blackers form'd with all expedition, and mov'd on to get the advantage of the ground: but parties of the chimney-sweepers coming round by *Channel-Row* and the *Park*, in spite of our teeth got to the windward of our friends, the wind being then north-east. Just as the armies engag'd a violent gust arose, which blew the soot from the chimney-sweepers so strongly into the eyes of our people, that they could not see at all, and thought proper to retreat in good order into the *Mews*. The enemies loss was judg'd to be very considerable: but no particulars can be given, as it is believed they carried off their dead and wounded in their sacks. The battle was fought in the *Broad-way*, just over-against the *Horse Guards*. Our friends kept the field: (especially the kill'd and wounded;) we found, when we came to our quarters, that several stools, baskets, brushes, and blacking-pots, were missing. This was owing to the behaviour of *Jack Linklight* and *Tom Scrubit*, who being left in charge of the stores, abandon'd them at the beginning of the action: but some accounts say, that what they could not carry off, they threw into the fire of a neighbouring gin-shop. *Joe Sizeum* and *Will Japan* behav'd well, the enemy not daring to come near them. The shoe-blackers are getting up a new set of tools, and design to attack the chimney-sweepers, who are now quiet in their cellars.

N.B. *The above article bears no allusion to the* Gazette *of last* Wednesday.

To the Author of the Westminster Journal. *Feb.* 15.

SIR,

I Remember it was some time ago said, that a certain wily old *Scotish* L—d,* who had been for many years oblig'd

* L—d *Lov-t.*

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oblig'd to the government, and whose son hath since appeared in the rebellion at the head of his clan, had † insinuated in a letter to a very great officer, that for the sum of 25,000 *l.* he would engage to keep all quiet in his parts, which he could not promise to do without such a sum to distribute among the chiefs. This insinuation was then treated with great contempt, and bitter reflections upon the man that made it, who was thought to have been wicked enough to employ this money, had it been granted, in raising men for the pretender, against the government, which in this case would have condescended to bribe him. The event prov'd that his l—dsh-p was not greatly wrong'd in the opinion form'd of him, since he found means, while his son was in open arms, to elope from a noble peer, ‡ to whom he had delivered up his person for a security of his loyalty.

A report that has been propagated within a few days past (I know not from whence it took its rise) occasions me to take notice of this fact. It has been given, out that the sudden extinction of the rebellion is owing to something else than the bravery of our troops, under their gallant and royal leader: That means have been taken to buy off some of the leaders, whose desertion of the rest has proved the utter ruin of their cause.—I hope, and am inclined to believe, that the whole story is a calumny and invention: for I think the promise of a pardon would, under the late circumstances of the rebels, have been a sufficient motive, without money, to make every man of sense among them submit: but lest there should be any truth in this tale, I cannot help making these reflections.

1st, Can more honour be expected from men who have been actually in arms, than from a man who more modestly only conniv'd at his son? If money was a thing so much wanted among the chiefs of the rebels, that for a supply of it they would outwardly consent to sacrifice their friends, the furnishing them with it is the only way of restoring their spirits, and enabling them to make another attempt when they see opportunity.

Especially, 2*dly*, as the consenting to treat with them upon such terms must represent us as under some kind of terror for the event of the rebellion, which I believe no man has in fact been for at least six or seven weeks past. Would it be less than saying, 'Gentlemen, we 'perceive we cannot subdue you by 'strength, or not under a long course 'of time; and you by this time see, 'that the resolution you attempted is 'impracticable to bring about. The 'wealth is in our hands: we will give 'you a part of it to let us be easy, and 'as an equivalent for the places and ho'nours you expected.'

Miserable indeed would be our state, if we had no art of supporting, as some already say we have none of administring, our government, but corruption: and yet I really believe there are men so weak or corrupt as to think this art sufficient for all purposes, because I have heard some plead for the necessity of it in this case of the rebellion.

Have we not, over and above the reasons already given, the words of his royal highness himself, in his letter to the duke of *Newcastle*, to overthrow the suggestion of bribery? That brave prince, whose words came directly from his heart, calls the flight of the rebels a *strange flight*. Now could it have been strange to him, if he had known it to have been brought about by corruption?

Lastly, can any thing be more injurious to the character of this young hero, whom we already look upon as another *Alexander*, than to attribute that to bribery, which was owing alone to his indefatigable vigilance, courage, and conduct? *I am, &c.*

The following are the Letters alluded to in the foregoing.

The Copy of a Letter from Lord P—d—t to Lord L—v—t, Oct. 28, 1745.

My LORD,

AS I have now the honour of being charg'd with the public affairs in this part of the kingdom, I can no longer remain a spectator of your lordship's conduct, and see the double game you have play'd for some time past, without betraying the trust reposed in me, and at once risquing my reputation, and the fidelity I owe to his majesty as a good subject. Your lordship's actions now discover evidently your inclinations, and leave us no further in the dark about what side you are to choose in the present unhappy insurrection: you have now so far pull'd off the mask, that we can see the mark you aim at, tho', on former occasions, you have had the skill and address to disguise your intentions in matters of far less importance. And

† See p. 87 A ‡ See p. 22. F

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And, indeed, methinks a little more of your lordſhip's wonted artifice would not have been amiſs, whatever had been your private ſentiments with reſpect to this unnatural rebellion. You ſhou'd, my lord, have duly conſidered and eſtimated the advantages that would ariſe to your lordſhip from its ſucceſs, and ballanced them with the riſques you run if it ſhould happen to miſcarry; and above all things you ought to have conſulted your own ſafety, and allow'd that the chief place in your ſyſtem of politics; which, I perſuade myſelf, would have induc'd your lordſhip to have play'd the game after quite a different manner, and with a much greater degree of caution and policy. But ſo far has your lordſhip been from acting with your ordinary *fineſſe* and circumſpection on this occaſion, that you ſent away your ſon and the beſt part of your clan to join the pretender, with as little concern as if no danger had attended ſuch a ſtep: I ſay, ſent them away; for we are not to imagine they went of themſelves, or would have ventured to take arms without your lordſhip's concurrence and approbation: this, however, you are pretty ſure can't be eaſily prov'd, which, I believe indeed, may be true. But I can't think it will be a difficult matter to make it appear, that the whole ſtrain of your lordſhip's converſation in every company where you have appeared, ſince the pretender's arrival, has tended to pervert the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects, and ſeduce them from their allegiance: and give me leave to tell you, my lord, even this falls under the conſtruction of treaſon, and is no leſs liable to puniſhment than open rebellion, as I am afraid, your lordſhip will find when once this inſurrection is cruſh'd, and the government at leiſure to examine into the affair. And I am ſorry to tell you, my lord, that I could ſooner undertake to plead the cauſe of any one of theſe unhappy gentlemen, who are juſt now actually in arms againſt his majeſty, and I could ſay more in defence of their conduct, than I could in defence of your lordſhip's. The duke of *Perth* and lord *Ogilby* never qualify'd, nor did they ever receive the ſmalleſt favour from the preſent government; but, on the contrary, were both ſtripp'd of their titles and honours, and from men of the firſt quality reduced to the ſtate of private gentlemen, ſince the revolution, and may both be ſuppoſed to act from a principle of reſentment, and only took up arms to recover what they thought themſelves unjuſtly depriv'd of. Lord *George Murray* never had any place or penſion from the public, and was, no doubt, drawn in by the influence of the marquis of *Tullibardin*, perhaps, touch'd with pity and commiſeration for his eldeſt brother, who has ſpent the beſt part of his life in exile, and undoubtedly upon an allowance much inferior to his dignity. Theſe, and ſuch like apologies, may be offer'd in defence of moſt of the leading men in the preſent rebellion; but what ſhall I ſay in favour of you, my lord? You, who have flouriſh'd under the preſent happy eſtabliſhment? You, who, in the beginning of your days, forfeited both your life and fortune, and yet, by the benignity of the government, was not only indulg'd the liberty of living at home, but even reſtor'd to all you could lay claim to: nay, his majeſty's goodneſs went ſo far as to employ your lordſhip in his ſervice, and was pleaſed to honour you with the command of one of the independent companies that were raiſed ſome years ago in the Highlands, which you enjoy'd for a very long time: ſo that both duty and gratitude ought to have influenced your lordſhip's conduct, at this critical juncture, and diſpoſed you to have acted a part quite different from what you have done. But there are ſome men whom no duty can bind, nor no favour can oblige; and, I'm afraid, if a timely repentance don't prevent it, your lordſhip will, not unjuſtly, be rank'd among that number. You now ſee, my lord, how unanimous the people of *England* are againſt the pretender, and what forces they are muſtering up to oppoſe him. The king has ordered home his troops; ſeveral noblemen have raiſed regiments at their own expences; and every county and corporation throughout the kingdom are entering into aſſociations in defence of the preſent eſtabliſhment: ſo that theſe few unhappy gentlemen who are engaged in this rebellion, will have armies after armies to encounter, and if your lordſhip entertains any hopes of their ſucceſs, you'll find your miſtake, when 'tis too late to amend it. What I would therefore propoſe to your lordſhip, as the only expedient left to reſcue you from the hazard of a rigorous proſecution, is, to recall your ſon and his men immediately. This ſtep, I'm perſuaded, would produce ſeveral good conſequences, for, on the one hand, it would prevent numbers from joining the rebels, who now hang in ſuſpence, and, on the other,

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occasion a great many of those already engaged to desert and retire to their respective habitations, and, perhaps, may be the means of crushing the rebellion without further bloodshed, which would do your lordship a great deal of honour, and such a remarkable piece of service would be amply rewarded by the government. If you shall judge it proper, my lord, to follow this advice it will give me a great deal of pleasure, as it will contribute to stop the progress of an unhappy civil war, that threatens us with endless calamities; but if your lordship continues obstinate, and will not order your men to disband and return home, I shall be obliged to take you into custody be the event what it will: and then your lordship will run the risque of having your family extirpate as well as other of the Highland chiefs, when the rebellion is once quelled. Now, my lord, I have told your lordship my sentiments pretty freely, and no less out of friendship to your lordship than duty to the public. I might have advanc'd many other arguments, to induce your lordship to follow my advice, but, methinks what I have already said, is sufficient; and so I shall only further add, that I am, *My Lord,*

I——ss, Oct. 28, 1745. *Yours, &c.*

A Copy of Lord L—v—ts *Letter, in answer to Lord* P—d—t's *Letter, October* 29, 1745.

My Dear LORD,

I Received the honour of your lordship's letter late last night, of yesterday's date; and I own I never receiv'd one like it since I was born; and I give your lordship ten thousand thanks for the kind freedom you use with me in it: for I see by it, that for my misfortune, in having an obstinate stubborn son, and an ungrateful kindred, my family must go to destruction, and I must lose my life in my old age. Such usage looks rather like a *Turkish* or *Persian* government, than like a *British*. Am I, my lord, the first father that has had an undutiful and unnatural son? Or am I the first man that has made a good estate, and saw it destroyed in his own time, by the mad foolish actions of an unnatural son, who prefers his own extravagant fancies to the solid advice of an affectionate old father? I have seen instances of this in my own time, but never heard till now, that the foolishness of a son would take away the life and liberty of a father that liv'd peaceably, and was an honest man, and well-inclined to the rest of mankind. But I find, the longer a man lives, the more wonders and extraordinary things he sees. Now, my dear lord, I beg leave to tell you my mind freely in my turn. I thank God I was born with very little fear in the greatest difficulties and dangers by sea and land, and, by God's assistance, I often sav'd my life by the firmness and steadiness of my resolutions; and though I have now but a little remains of a life that is clogged with infirmities and pain, yet by God's help I am resolved to preserve it as long as I can. And though my son should give way with the young people of his clan, yet I will have six hundred brave *Fr—s—rs* at home, many of them about my own age, that will lose the last drop of their blood to preserve my person; and I do assure your lordship, if I am attack'd, that I will sell my life as dear as I can. For since I am as peaceable a subject as any in the kingdom, and as ready to pay the king's taxes, and to do every thing else that a faithful subject ought to do, I know no law or reason that my person should not be in safety. I did use, and will use, the strongest arguments that my reason can suggest to me by my cousin *Gort-l-ge*, that he may repeat them to my son; and if they should not prevail, is it any ways just or equitable that I should be punished for the faults of my son? Now, my dear lord, as to the unhappy civil war that occasions my misfortunes, and in which almost the whole kingdom is involv'd, on one side or the other, I humbly think, that men should be moderate on both sides, since it is morally impossible to know the event; for thousands, ten-thousands, on both sides, are positive that their own party will carry. And suppose that this venturous prince should be utterly defeat, and that the government should carry all in triumph, no man can think that any king upon the throne would destroy so many ancient good families, for engaging in a cause that was always their principle, and what they thought their duty to support. King *William* was as great a king, as to his knowledge of government and politicks, as fate for many hundred years upon the throne of *England*; and when his general, who was one of the best in *Europe*, was defeat, and forced to run to save his life, and all his army routed at * *Killicranky* by a handful of *High-*

* In 1689, between K. *William*'s forces com-

Highlanders, not full two thouſand in number, king *William* was ſo far from deſiring to extirpate them, that he ſent the earl of *Breadalbine* with twenty-five thouſand pounds ſterling, and ſought no other conditions from them, than that they ſhould live peaceably at home. So, my lord, we cannot imagine, that though the *Highlanders* ſhould be defeated this time, and moſt of them killed, and the government full maſter of the kingdom, that any adminiſtration would be ſo cruel, as to endeavour to extirpate the whole remains of the *Highlanders*. Beſides, it would be a dangerous enterprize, which we nor our children would ſee at an end.

I pray God we may never ſee ſuch a ſcene in our country, as ſubjects killing and deſtroying their fellow-ſubjects. For my part, my lord, I am reſolved to live a peaceable ſubject in my own houſe, and do nothing againſt the king or government. And if I am attack'd by the king's guards, and his captain-general at their head, I will defend myſelf as long as I have breath in me: and if I am kill'd here, 'tis not far to my burial-place; and I will have, after I am dead, what I always wiſh'd, the Coronoch of all the women in my country, to convey my body to my grave; and that was my ambition, when I was in my happieſt ſituation in the world.

B--rofort, I am, My Lord,
Oct. 30, 1745. *Your Lordſhip's, &c.*

commanded by Gen. *Mackay*, and thoſe of the late K. *James*, who remained maſters of the field, tho' with the loſs of their general, viſcount *Dundee*, a brave ſoldier, which prov'd fatal to their party, that dwindled away for want of a good leader.

Explanation of the Baſſo-Relievo *over the grand Pediment of the* MANSION-HOUSE.

THE principal figure repreſents the genius of the city of LONDON in the dreſs of the goddeſs *Cybele*, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to expreſs the ſtability of her condition; and on her right ſide ſtands a naked boy, with the *Faſces* and *Axe* in one arm, and the *Sword* with the *Cap of Liberty* upon it, in his other hand, to ſhew that *Authority* and *Juſtice* are the true ſupports of *Liberty*. At her feet lies *Faction*, as it were, in agony, with ſnakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preſerves herſelf, but retorts *juſt Puniſhment* on ſuch as *envy* her *happy Condition*. In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure repreſents an ancient *River God*, his head crowned with *Flags* and *Ruſhes*, his beard long, a *Rudder* in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an *Urn*, which pours forth a copious ſtream; the *Swan* at his feet ſhews this to be the *Thames*; the *Ship* behind him, and the *Anchor* and *Cable* below him, expreſs the mighty tribute of riches paid by the *Commerce* of the river to *this City*, to which it belongs. On the left hand appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble poſture, preſenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a *Cornucopia*, or *Horn of Plenty*, with the other, ſignifying that *Abundance* which flows from the union of *Domeſtick Induſtry*, and *Foreign Trade*. Behind her we ſee a *Stork*, to ſignify, that *Piety*, *Brotherly Love*, and *mutual Affection*, produce and ſecure that vaſt ſtock of wealth of various kinds, which appears near them in *Bales*, *Bags*, and *Hogſheads*.

Peterborough, Feb. 2, 1745-6.

AS the common methods now in uſe have been found of little effect for preſerving the cattle; I beg leave to lay before the public the ſubſtance of what has been ſaid by *Lanciſi* and *Ramazzini*, two of the moſt celebrated *Italian* phyſicians, who wrote upon the ſubject in the year 1711, when the diſtemper had ſwept away the greateſt part of the cattle in their reſpective countries.*

It ſeems of little moment to perplex ourſelves with enquiries into the nature and cauſes of this diſtemper; we may however conclude, that it was owing to no taint in the air, †becauſe the ſeaſon (they tell us) was not ſickly for any other creature; nor occaſion'd by badneſs of food, becauſe there had been no blights or mildews among the herbs and corn, to afford any ſuſpicion of their being unwholſome: it appears then to have been a peſt peculiar to the ox-kind only, and by tracing it to its firſt beginning, they find it brought into the country from *Hungary*, and ſpreading far and wide by contagion.

With

* See Vol. XIV. p. 186. † See Vol. XV. p. 631. And ſee Vol. XVI. p. 79.

With respect to a cure, the two gentlemen are greatly divided in the affair of bleeding; and, indeed, nothing has occasioned more controversy amongst some of our best writers, than the expediency of that in pestilential fevers: on comparing however the different accounts, it seems a safe and necessary means, if done immediately; and probably the miscarriages which the adversaries to this practice have attributed to it, may be in a great measure owing to its being too long deferr'd: perhaps, in cattle, some regard should be had to their condition, whether fleshy or otherwise; as likewise to the mildness or inclemency of the season.

Burning also with a hot iron on each side the neck, and rowelling the dewlap, will answer all the purposes of blistering; for nature requires an outlet, whereby the peccant matter ought to be discharg'd; seeing that no beasts have been found to escape, without having pustules break out on the skin, affording thick and fœtid matter.

The tongue and palate should be often wash'd likewise with vinegar and salt; and the frequent use of a curry-comb would occasion a more free and plentiful perspiration, and lead the morbid matter to the glands of the skin, where a crisis has been shew'd to be always salutary.

For internal medicines, vinegar made cordial with mint, rue, sage, and such like herbs (increasing the warmth of them according to the stage of the distemper) will be most easy and effectual. ‡

As to the preventive part, nothing will contribute more than cleanliness, with frequent fumigations of pitch and tar: ‖ it might be proper also to bleed such as are of a full habit, and to keep a rowel constantly discharging under the throat, that the impurities of the contagion may go off insensibly, which usually gather about the head.

BUCOLICUS.

‡ See Vol. XV. p. 574. ‖ See Vol. XV. p. 528.

A short Description of the City of BRUSSELS.

Brussels, one of the greatest, most beautiful, and best peopled cities in the *Netherlands*, is the capital of the duchy of *Brabant*, the seat of the chancellary and court of *Brabant*, of the councils of state, of the revenues, and the ordinary residence of the prince or governor, whom the king of *Spain* formerly kept, and the empress-queen of *Hungary* now keeps in the *Low Countries*. It is situated upon the small river *Sinne*, or *Senne*, which discharges itself into the *Scheld* by a canal of the length of five leagues that was made in 1561. Its avenues are fine, and its circumference about seven miles. It is built part in the plain, and part upon a hill, extremely pleasant, environed with a double brick wall, having a pretty large interval, and small ditches. The town is divided into upper and lower: The latter is much more agreeable and beautiful than the other, having several fountains, and the two branches of the great canal border'd with broad keys, and fill'd with a prodigious number of boats, that come thither from the sea by the *Scheld*. The palace is in the upper town: it has many rich apartments, spacious enough to lodge several kings at once; to which belong a very fine mall, a park full of deer, and very curious gardens near it, with fine waterworks, grottos, and a square wilderness. The town house, the tower of St *Nicholas*, which has the town clock, the church of the jesuits, and the prince of *Orange*'s house, deserve to be seen by strangers. Among the churches, the collegiate, dedicated to St. *Gudula*, is the chief and the most antient, where they pretend to have a *host stabb'd by a Jew*, which shed *blood* out of the wound; whereupon, they say, the *Jew* was immediately struck with death. Here you find some footsteps of the ancients fancy for the number seven; for there are seven parish churches, seven principal streets, in which are seven stately houses rented by the publick, seven gates of dorick work, seven considerable families, seven sheriffs who have the care of affairs, and seven licensed midwives, &c. *Brussels* is a trading town, and has several manufactures. There are 52 trades, divided into nine guilds or companies, called the *nine nations*, among which the cutlers and armourmakers are chief. The streets of the city are broad and handsome, and the buildings, both publick and private, uniform and elegant. Among their hospitals there is one for penitent whores, and another for foundling children. Adjoining to the palace is a large circuit of enclosed ground, containing whatever can contribute to the diversions of the court. Over the stadt-house, which is a noble building, is a brazen [illegible] St *Michael*, the guardian [illegible] city, 15 feet in height. [illegible] many fine paintings, by the [illegible]

As the *French* know how tender the *Austrian* princes have ever been of the curiosities of this fine city, they have made it a barbarous rule to damage them, when they have been hardly pressed elsewhere, in order to draw off the confederate army to their protection. Thus, in 1695, it was bombarded by marshal *Villeroy*, who came before it with 100,000 men, while king *William* was carrying on the siege of *Namur*. Though prince *Vaudemont* lay then within the walls with 30,000 men, he could not prevent the enemy's beating down 2000 houses, several churches and abbeys, and the old stadt-house. In short, what with the bombs and red-hot balls, the city lying exposed on the side of a hill, in 48 hours it was reduced almost to a heap of rubbish. But it emerg'd more stately and beautiful out of these ruins, though with immense loss to the inhabitants. In 1708, while the confederates were employed in the siege of *Lisle*, the elector of *Bavaria*, who had formerly resided in *Brussels* as governor, came before it, and made several furious attacks: but the duke of *Marlborough* marching with great expedition to its relief, upon his passing the *Scheld* the enemy withdrew precipitately. *Brussels* was in the hands of the *French* from 1700 to 1706, when it surrender'd to the duke of *Marlborough* after the battle of *Ramillies*, and has been ever since in the possession of the *Austrians*. This capital stands 30 miles S. E. of *Ghent*, 24 S. of *Antwerp*, 96 S. of *Amsterdam*, 150 N. E. of *Paris*, and 190 almost E. of *London*.

P.S. This capital of the *Austrian* netherlands was invested by the *French* on the 29th of last month, the trenches were open'd on the 3d instant, and the place surrender'd on the 19th, and the garrison was made prisoners of war.

An Example to our Sea Commanders.

AS I think every instance of *British* virtue and generosity, in our degenerate age, ought to be honourably remembred, and transmitted to posterity; so I doubt not but the following relation will give pleasure to most of your readers, and consequently merit a place in your collection. This you may be assured of, that it is *matter of fact* without any disguise.

A year or two since his majesty's ship the *Dursley* galley of 20 guns, capt. *De L'A—*, commander, cruizing to the eastward of *Alicant* bay, made a small sail, to which she gave chace, and towards evening coming up with it, and firing a gun, the bark struck, and the boat going off to take possession of her, found her a small xebeque, bound from *Malaga* to *Yvica*,* with provisions and some passengers of both sexes, whom our sailors, without much ceremony, plundered of what money or things of value they had on board.

The surgeon of the man of war, (from whom I have this narrative) soon after going on board the prize, it being almost dark, could just perceive a Romish clergyman (for such he appear'd by his dress) leaning in a disconsolate manner over the side of the vessel, with a young girl just by him, all in tears. On this he took occasion to speak to him in *Latin*, which brought on a conversation in that language, by which he understood this prelate was bishop of *Yvica*, and on his passage from *Spain* to that island, and that the young girl was a relation left under his care. The surgeon, after a few compliments of condolement, return'd to his ship, and gave capt. *De L'A—* an account of what had pass'd. This worthy commander immediately sent his pinnace for the bishop and his fair kinswoman, for whom he had provided an elegant supper, during which they were placed at the head of the table, and treated by him and his officers with all the politeness and respect due to their rank and quality. In the mean while the captain had taken such proper measures, that as soon as supper was ended, he caused to be restored to these distressed prisoners, all the little money, jewels, plate, cloaths, &c. which they had lost, excepting a silver chalice which could not be recovered. Imagine, Sir, to yourself, the sentiments of this honest prelate, at such unexpected treatment from those, whom, no doubt, he had been taught to regard as cruel heretics, and from whom he pro-

* *Yvica* is an island lying between *Spain* and *Africa*, a little E. of the straights of *Gibraltar*. It is poor and produces little, and is chiefly inhabited by *Spanish* criminals banish'd hither, or their descendants. The *See* is of no great value, and therefore not much sought after; the adjacent isle of *Formentera* is inhabited by persons exil'd from *Yvica*, who are consequently a most wretched race. At this last mention'd isle our men of war often wood and water, and get such provisions as it affords, viz. fowls and fruits, for old cloaths and rags, of which the natives are very greedy. Both these isles abound in cork-trees, and have plenty of fresh water.

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probably apprehended the worſt uſage both for himſelf and his young relation. The ſimplicity and goodneſs of his heart diſcovered itſelf by a flood of tears, more expreſſive than the rhetoric of a *Jeſuit*, or the wit of a *Cardinal*. Capt. *Dr L'A*——, pleaſed with the ſincerity of his joy, aſſur'd him of his being ſafe and free, and that next morning he ſhould be at full liberty to purſue his voyage, without any fears of future danger. Accordingly, after an agreeable breakfaſt, he was reconducted on board his own bark with ſome kind preſents, and arrived ſoon after ſafe at *Ivica*.

I am well informed, that this biſhop has ſo laſting a ſenſe of this obligation, that, whenever (tho' the war yet ſubſiſts) an *Engliſh* man of war appears off the port of *Ivica*, he never fails to ſend out a boat with ſuch refreſhments as the iſland affords, and his compliments to the captain, in acknowledgment for the favours ſhown him on board the *Durſly* galley; and, therefore, this ought to recommend a generous behaviour even to our enemies.

I know not which your readers will moſt admire, the politeneſs of the *Engliſh* commander, or the gratitude of the *Spaniſh* prelate; but this I think is evident, that the *Spaniards*, eſpecially the merchants and gentlemen, are not ſuch monſters as our common people too generally conceive them to be. I am fully ſatisfied from good authority, that they are for the moſt part men of good ſenſe, honour and politeneſs, and highly agreeable in converſation, provided you forbear to touch on the points of *loyalty*, *religion*, and *love*, on all which articles, eſpecially the two firſt, they are impatient of contradiction.

Your conſtant reader,
PHILEMON.

ACCOUNTS *of the Motions of the* REBELS *and of the* KING'S FORCES, *from the* London Gazette, *with ſome Remarks. Continued from* p. 29 *and* 44.

From the London Gazette, February 1.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 28. WE have received here, with the greateſt joy, the news of the D. of *Cumberland*'s intended journey hither; we are now every day in expectation of his royal highneſs, and the army will be ready to march at an hour's warning after his arrival. By our laſt accounts from *Stirling*, the cannon from the caſtle continued to do good execution upon the rebels, who have not yet, by what we can learn, fired a ſingle ſhot from their batteries upon it, neither has Gen. *Blakeney* loſt a man of his garriſon. By the beſt accounts we have, they continue in great want of proviſions. We have diſtreſſed them all we can, by ſending out parties towards the weſt; and our ſloops have burnt ſeveral of their boats which are employed in bringing over meal, &c. from *Allowa*. This morning another ſloop went up the *Forth* with ſome cannon and foot on board, to be employ'd upon the ſame ſervice. We have advice, that the *Hazard* ſloop, which was ſome time ago taken by the rebels in the river *Tay*, is refitted, and ſailed for *France* as is ſuppoſed. The following are the particulars of the advices received from *Stirling*: The rebels had yeſterday erected two batteries againſt the caſtle, one at *Gowan Hill*, within 40 yards of the caſtle, and one at *Lady's Hill*, upon which they gave out they ſhould have their cannon mounted this day, conſiſting of two pieces of 18 pounders, two of 16, and three of 12. A drum had been ſent round the town, with notice, that every perſon that was taken near the caſtle ſhould be ſhot; and that if any of the town's people entertained any of the wives or children of the ſoldiers who were in the caſtle, they ſhould be puniſhed with military execution. Upon the 26th they fired ſeveral platoons of ſmall arms againſt the caſtle, but without doing any harm; whereas the loſs which they have ſuſtained by the firing from it is very conſiderable. Seven *French* officers are ſaid to have been killed. The principal part of their army remains about *Falkirk*. All the priſoners (except officers) taken by them in the late action, were ſent from *Stirling* on the 25th to *Down Caſtle*, and upon the ſame day the baggage of the pretender's ſon was ſent to *Leckie houſe*. They were ſecuring all the meal that they could get in the country.

* Having received, from a ſubaltern officer in *Battereau*'s regiment, a draught of this river, and a plan of the late battle, it has given us a much clearer idea of it; and tho' we are concerned in the publication, for his benefit, we may, without favour, ſay, it far exceeds all others, and is well performed by the engraver, who has added to it a view of *Stirling* caſtle, and an ornamented bordure of the Highlanders flying from the duke.

From the London Gazette, February 4.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 30. THIS morning, about three o' clock, his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* arrived here in perfect health,‡ and having found the army in readineſs to move, his R. H. propoſes to march as far as *Linlithgow* to-morrow with fourteen battalions, and *Cobham*'s and *Mark Kerr*'s dragoons.

‡ Other accounts add, that the rebels were under ſuch a perplexity and conceern at the arrival of his royal highneſs, that they publiſhed a proclamation at *Stirling*, offering a reward to any who would diſcover the author of that *damnable lye* that the perſon called the duke of *Cumberland* was arrived in *Scotland*.——That a fellow had been brought thither as a ſpy, who confeſſed

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ſeſſed that he had been hired to aſſaſſinate the duke:——That the rebels ſent a meſſenger to the duke, to crave mercy; but received for anſwer, "That they might expect all the mercy that perfidious rebels, and diſturbers of the peace of their country deſerved.

There will be left here our own regiment, and many of the country militia, beſides the garriſon of the caſtle, and the dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Ligonier*; and on *Saturday Bligh*'s regiment of foot will arrive.

By advices from *Stirling*, the rebels had on the 28th mounted three pieces of cannon on a battery againſt the caſtle, and yeſterday morning a continual firing was heard.

The London Gazette *extraordinary*, Feb. 5. *Publiſhed by Authority*, Price 2d.

Whitehall, *Feb.* 5. THIS day at twelve o' clock at noon, an expreſs arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following letters.

Copy of a letter from his royal highneſs the D. of Cumberland *to the D. of* Newcaſtle.

Falkirk, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke of Newcaſtle,

IN my laſt of the 30th of laſt month, I inform'd you of our intention to march to the relief of *Stirling* caſtle. When I wrote that, I hoped that the rebels, flush'd with their late ſucceſs, would have given us an opportunity of finiſhing this affair at once, which, I am morally ſure, would have been in our favour, as the troops in general ſhew'd all the ſpirit that I could wiſh, and would have retrieved whatever ſlips are paſt: but, to my great aſtoniſhment, the rebels have blown up their powder magazine, and are retired over the *Forth* at *Frew*, leaving their cannon behind them, and a number of their ſick and wounded, beſides 20 of our wounded priſoners, taken at the late affair, which I have found here. I hope to be at *Stirling* to-morrow, from whence I ſhall be better able to inform you of all this ſtrange flight.

Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the two regiments of dragoons, and Lieut. Col. *Campbell*, with the Highlanders, are in purſuit of them.

I am, your affectionate friend,
WILLIAM.

This moment comes in from *Stirling* a man, who ſays, *Blakeney* had put troops in the town, and that all the rebels had croſſed the *Forth*. I encloſe the beſt account for the preſent I could draw up.

Copy of a letter from his R. H. the D. of Cumberland *to the Ld Juſtice Clerk.*

Camp at Falkirk, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Ld Juſtice Clerk,

I Thought it proper to give you an account of what has happened ſince I left *Edinburgh*.

Yeſterday I marched from *Edinburgh*, with the army, in two columns, conſiſting of 14 battalions, the *Argyllſhire* men, and the two regiments of dragoons of *Cobham* and *Mark Kerr*, and quarter'd myſelf at *Linlithgow* with eight battalions; and brigadier *Mordaunt* with ſix battalions at *Burrowſtounneſs*. The dragoons quartered in the adjacent villages, and Col. *Campbell*, with the *Argyleſhire* men, in the front, towards the ‖ *Avon*. A conſiderable body of the rebels were then at *Falkirk*, and ſome few of them appeared on the hills between that place and *Linlithgow*. They gave it out, that they intended to ſtand another action with the king's forces, but at the ſame time ſeem'd very uneaſy for their baggage, which they were endeavouring to ſecure on the other ſide of the *Forth*. They were very much diſappointed at the defence Gen. *Blakeney* had made in *Stirling* caſtle, and ſaid, it was impoſſible for man to take it.

‖ See the map mentioned *p.* 90, E F.

This morning early word was brought, that the rebels had retired to the *Torwood*, and intended to make a ſtand there; and that the reſt of them from *Stirling* would join them at that place.

I reviewed the whole army this morning, before we march'd, who were in the higheſt ſpirits. The advanc'd parties of the rebels retir'd with precipitation on the approach of ours, and our foremoſt ſcouts brought in ſome ſtragglers, who ſaid the rebels were repaſſing the *Forth* in a good deal of confuſion, being afraid, as they ſaid, of another battle, becauſe of the increaſe of our ſtrength, and the great deſertion there had been amongſt the clans, which had much diminiſhed their numbers. On our march we heard two great reports, like the blowing up of ſome magazine, and it was ſoon confirm'd to us; for the rebels had blown up a very large quantity of powder in the church of St *Ninians* before they went off.

On my arrival here I found all our wounded men, whom they had made priſoners in the late action, and in their retreat had been obliged to leave behind them. And I hear they have left their artillery at *Stirling* ſpiked up.

As ſoon as I came here, I detach'd immediately brigadier *Mordaunt* with the *Argyllſhire* men, and all the dragoons, in purſuit of them, tho' it is imagin'd, that moſt of them will have eſcaped at the ford of ‖ *Frew*, as they generally make a good deal of haſte when they are going off. They have loſt a great many men at *Stirling*, and ſay it is all over with them, and they ſhall make to *Montroſe*. One circumſtance is particular, that lady *Kilmarnock*, who 'till laſt night hadalways ſtaid at *Callenden* houſe, went off with them.

‖ Four miles above *Stirling*.

I propoſe to march to-morrow morning to *Stirling*, and there take meaſures for further quieting theſe parts of his majeſty's dominions.

I am, &c.

Copy of Lord Chief Juſtice Clerk's Letter to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke,

THE arrival of his R. H. the duke has done the buſineſs, animated our army, and ſtruck the rebels with terror and confuſion. He loſt no time to improve the advanta-

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ges, march'd the whole army yesterday to *Linlithgow* and the adjacent places, and continued his march this morning to *Falkirk*, the rebels always flying before him. This morning the rebels renew'd their firing against *Stirling* castle; but Gen. *Blakeney* continuing to make a good defence, they raised the siege, and have blown up their magazine of powder, and, as believed, have spiked their cannon, and the whole army of the rebels have fled with precipitation, and crossing the *Forth* at ‖the ford of *Frew*; and his R. H. has sent on the dragoons and *Argyllshire* men to take possession of *Stirling*, and remains with the foot this night at *Falkirk*. Wishing your grace joy of this great and good news.

I am, &c. AND. FLETCHER.

‖ *Stirling* bridge being broke (See Col. 2. A.)

From the Gazette *extraordinary*, Feb. 6.

Whitehall, *Feb.* 6. LATE last night another express arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with letters dated *Stirling*, *Feb.* 2. giving an account, that his R. H. arrived there at one o' clock that afternoon, without meeting the least obstacle or resistance, as brigadier *Mordaunt* had also done the night before, but too late to pursue the rebels. Their precipitate flight is not to be described: they were all to be at *Perth* the 2d; where, as their own men declare, they would not stay for his R. H. to come up to them. When the rebels heard that his R. H. was got to *Linlithgow*, they held a council, and drew out their men, declaring that they would meet him; but as soon as the baggage and the cannon they lately took were mov'd off, they told the country people that they were going to meet a reinforcement; but that, as they could not carry away all their plunder, they would give it to them, and that it was in St *Ninian*'s church, where they had made a magazine of powder and ball; and when the country people came to fetch it away, the rebels attempted to set fire to the magazine, but fortunately the first train miss'd, so that several escap'd; but the second was so soon fir'd, that many poor people were blown up, and buried in the ruins. [*and, as other accounts say, the two rebels that fired the train.*]

After the rebels had crossed the *Forth*, many of the leaders told their men to shift for themselves. They talk publicly of going from *Perth* to *Dundee*, and so on to *Montrose*; and his R. H. has sent proper orders to Rear-Adm. *Byng* to prevent their getting off.

As soon as his R. H. can get the bridge at *Stirling* mended, he will follow to *Perth*, and so on whilst the rebels remain in a body. About twenty of their sick have been taken at *Stirling*; and Capt. *Fitzgerald*, of *Monro*'s regiment, and an ensign of *Lee*'s, are retaken.

His R. H. is pleased to commend extremely the behaviour of Maj. Gen. *Blakeney*, who, by his conduct, as well as courage, has sav'd the castle of *Stirling*, which is a place of the greatest importance, from falling into the hands of the rebels. The castle would have held out, but the provisions and firing were almost consum'd.

The London Gazette *extraordinary*, Feb. 10.

Published by authority. Price 2d.

Edinburgh, *Feb.* 5. THE arch of *Stirling* bridge, which had been broke down by Gen. *Blakeney*'s order, was repair'd by six o'clock yesterday morning, with timber, (mostly provided by the rebels for the same purpose) and that day the army passed over the bridge. The advanced guard, consisting of the *Argyllshire* Highlanders, and the dragoons, went on to *Crief*, and the foot were canton'd at and about *Dumblain*, where his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* lay last night, and this night his R. H. intended to lie at *Crief*, and to order his advanced guard to take possession of *Perth*, where he intends to be to-morrow.

The rebels, in their retreat, or rather flight, divided, part of them, supposed to be the clans with the pretender's son, took the road by *Taybridge*, and it is said, are to retire to *Lochabar*; the other part of them, consisting of lord *Lewis Gordon*'s men, the remains of the *French*, Ld *Ogilvie*'s men, their Low Country foot, with all their horse, got to *Perth* on *Sunday*. On *Monday* they began their march from thence further north, and on *Tuesday* they had all evacuated *Perth*, and are said to have taken the road to *Montrose*, and to have carried along with them four pieces of small brass cannon. Before the rebels left *Perth*, they set at liberty the †sailors of the *Hazard* sloop, who were prisoners there; but it is believed they carried Capt. *Hill*, the commander of the said sloop, and the other prisoners of distinction they had at *Stirling*, along with them.

† Some arrived at *Newcastle*, relate, that, during their confinement, lord *Elcho* came into the jail, and offer'd them 3 guineas a man to enlist in the pretender's service.

The *Hazard* sloop sailed from *Montrose* on the 27th of last month, and is supposed to be gone northwards, to take up the pretender's son, possibly, about the place he landed.

It is reported, that one or two more *French* ships, have lately arrived, with money and military stores, at *Peterhead*: of which, and the flight of the rebels towards the east coast, intelligence has been sent to Adm. *Byng*.

A letter just received from Gen. *Hawley*, dated this morning at *Dumblain*, contains the following advice; 'We are just going to 'march, and shall proceed to day to *Perth*, or 'not, according to what intelligence we re'ceive, tho' I believe our *Argyll* Highlanders, 'and some dragoons, are there by this time.'

From the London Gazette, Feb. 11.

**Crief*, *Feb.* 5. THIS day his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* arrived here, and will march to-morrow for *Perth*; the further motions of his army will depend upon accounts of those of the rebels. At this place the whole of the rebel army disbanded, and march'd in three separate corps; the clans over the *Taybridge* towards their hills again; the Lowlanders of *Bamff* and *Angusshire*, are gone towards *Dunkeld* with four cover'd waggons, and seven pieces of cannon, (which are all they have remain-

* 12 miles N. of *Stirling*.

maining, as they have left fifteen pieces of cannon nail'd up at *Perth*, and have alſo deſtroy'd there what ammunition they had) and the perſon call'd Lord *John Drummond*, with all the *Iriſh* and other troops that came from *France*, is gone for *Aberdeen*, as they gave out. To amuſe us, they pretend they are to join again, and to attack lord *Loudoun* or *Inverneſs*. This day we began marching thro' ſome of the *Drummond*'s, *Strathallan*'s, and other diſaffected perſons eſtates.

From the Gazette *extraordinary*, Feb. 13.

Narrative of the Rebels Retreat by the way of Perth.

Perth, Feb. 5. UPON *Sunday* the 2d Inſt. the rebels came hither, in ſtraggling parties on horſeback, from 9 in the morning to 7 at night, when lord *Lewis Gordon*'s, lord *Ogilvy*'s, and Sir *James Kinloch*'s men, came in a body, as did the *French* picquets about nine: theſe laſt conſiſted of not above 100 men, and the whole amaunted to about 1500. About 200 ſtragglers follow'd on *Monday*; and the ſame day came in from *Crief* 140 men, commanded by Mr *Robertſon* of *Faſkilly*, and *Blairfitty*, and brought in with them ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, and four cover'd waggons; nineteen carts with ammunition came in alſo on the 2d. The perſons of greateſt diſtinction, who came in with them, were, lord *Pitſligo*, the perſon call'd lord *John Drummond*, lord *Ogilvy*, lord *Kilmarnoch*, lord *Elcho*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, Sir *John Macleod* and his brother, brigadier *Stapleton*, majors *Nairn* and *Kennedy*, ſecretary *Murray*, Mr *Mitchell*, the perſon who ſtiles himſelf the *French* ambaſſador, and lord *George Murray*. On *Monday* the 3d, there went for *Dunkeld*, ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, four cover'd waggons, and 14 carts with ammunition, eſcorted by lord *Lewis Gordon*'s men: the ſame day the main body of horſe and foot croſſed the river *Tay* in a ſtraggling manner, and took their route for § *Caupar* of *Angus*, viz. thoſe called the life-guards, *Pitſligo*'s, lord *Ogilvy*'s, and Sir *James Kinloch*'s; and ſeveral of the above gentlemen went with them. On *Tueſday* the 4th, the *French* picquets, about 100 men, who lay in garriſon here, commanded by Col. *Creighton*, and Mr *Robertſon* of *Faſkilly*, and *Blairfitty*, with their 140 men, accompanied by Ld *Strathallan*, *Gaſk*, lord *Geo. Murray*, and the remaining part of the gentlemen before-mentioned, paſſed likewiſe the ſaid river, excepting ſecretary *Murray*, who went on Monday afternoon to lord *John Drummond*'s at *Faienton*, where it is alledg'd the pretender's ſon was, and lord *Kilmarnoch*, the *French* ambaſſador ſo called, *Macleod* of *Raza*, and another gentleman, who went in a coach for *Dunkeld*.

§ About 14 miles N. E. from *Perth*.

This town was evacuated on Tueſday the 4th, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon; about an hour after marched thro' the town a ſmall party from *Crief*, and croſs'd the ſaid river. The rebels left here thirteen pieces of iron cannon, about 8 and 12 pounders, nail'd up; and threw into the river fourteen ſwivel guns lately belonging to his majeſty's ſloop the *Hazard*, which were taken out again this morning: they alſo threw a great quantity of cannon-balls into the river.

Perth, Feb. 8. His royal highneſs has been here ever ſince the 6th inſtant, and we are employ'd in laying in our magazines of bread and forage. Two detachments of 500 foot each have been ſent forward, one to ‖ *Dunkeld*, under the command of Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 120 *Argyllſhire* men added thereto; the other, under the command of Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, to *Caſtle Menzie*, a mile on the other ſide *Taybridge*. The reſt of the army remains here, in order to reſt the regiments of foot, after the great fatigue they have undergone.

‖ About 14 miles N. from *Perth*.

All the *Iriſh* and *Scotch*, who came from *France*, are gone off to *Montroſe*, under the command of the perſon ſtiling himſelf Ld *John Drummond*. The *Hazard* ſloop is gone north about, in order, as is ſuppos'd, to carry off the pretender's ſon; who, according to our beſt informations, lay on Thurſday night laſt at *Blair* of *Athol*, with a body of the rebels, not amounting, by their own account, to 1500 men, tho' it be the greateſt number they have any where together.

Edinburgh, Feb. 8. *Five in the afternoon.* This moment the prince of *Heſſe*, and the E. of *Crauford*, with the *Heſſians*, are ſafe arriv'd in the road of *Leith*. They came from *Williamſtadt* on Tueſday laſt, and have had a very good paſſage. The troops will remain on board till his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*'s pleaſure is known, to whom an expreſs has been diſpatch'd to *Perth*, where his highneſs was on the 6th, with notice of their arrival. In the mean while preparations are making for the reception of the prince of *Heſſe*, and bread and forage are providing for the troops. Adm. *Byng* is cruizing off *Montroſe* with ſome men of war, as is Capt. *Balfour* off *Peterhead*. About 14 days ago a *Spaniſh* privateer arriv'd in the port of this laſt place, with about nine tons of gunpowder, three cheſts of money, and ſeveral cheſts of ſmall-arms on board; all which were preſently after landed, and the money and powder were conducted to *Montroſe* by a party of the rebels. Capt. *Balfour* has ſince taken the above privateer; but not being able to get her out of the ſaid port, on account of her being nipp'd there by the tides, he propoſes to burn her.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 18.

Montroſe, Feb. 9. THE laſt of the rebel army left this place yeſterday at noon; it is judged their route is for *Aberdeen*. All to the ſouthward of this place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the pretender's ſon was here, a perſon having been brought into this town, and kept very privately all Friday night laſt, and having moved off before day-light on Saturday morning. The party here conſiſted of about 100 gentlemen, 50 of what they call the life-guards, 20 huſſars, about 150 private men, with lord *Elcho*. Lord *Geo. Murray* lodg'd three miles from this place on Thurſday night laſt, and the ſame day Lord *Pitſligo*

Pitſligo paſſed by *Brechin*, and moſt of the common men, excepting thoſe of the clans, went that road. There were not above 25 of the men which came from *France*, that return'd from *Stirling*, and ten of thoſe remain here in order to throw themſelves at the feet of his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*. This afternoon, at four o' clock, two ſhips came to an anchor at about the diſtance of half a league from this place, one of which is ſuppoſed to be Adm. *Byng*.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9. *at night.* By a countryman juſt now return'd from ‡ *Dalnacardoch*, who had been carrying baggage for the rebels, there is an account, that on Friday night laſt about 1000 of the clans, with about 40 gentlemen on horſeback, 40 baggage-horſes, together with all the priſoners carried from *Falkirk*, who were in a miſerable condition, ſome wanting ſhoes and ſtockings, arriv'd at *Dalnacardoch*, in their way towards the north: that yeſterday their artillery, with about 80 cart-load of baggage, was carried off from *Blair*, and that it was given out that they were driving them to § *Ruthven* in *Badenoch*: that yeſterday in the afternoon *Lochiell*, and ſome other gentlemen, march'd northwards: that very few men remain'd about *Blair* but what belong'd to lord *Lewis Gordon*'s regiment: that the pretended prince, and a number of gentlemen, continu'd at * *Blair* this morning, when the ſaid countrymen left that place. All the men proſs'd out of this country have already made their eſcapes, and are return'd home. The rebels as yet continue to keep out-guards as far as the paſs of *Killycranky*.

‡ 7 miles weſtward from *Blair*.
§ 20 miles north from *Blair*.
* Near 30 miles N. from *Perth*.

Perth, Feb. 10. By advices from *Montroſe*, the *French*, and a number of rebels, making together 700, upon ſeeing the impoſſibility of getting from thence by ſea, as Adm. *Byng* watch'd them ſo cloſely, after milling and ſpoiling ſome cannon which they could not carry from thence by land, march'd to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*. It is not quite certain whether the pretender's ſon is actually at *Blair*, or incognito with his other party that is gone from *Montroſe*, but whatever the reaſon of it is, the rebels give out that he is every day hunting and hawking at *Blair*. The duke of *Athol* has publiſh'd a declaration, requiring all his vaſſals to come to *Dunkeld* and *Kirk Michael*, and join the troops that are to be ſent thither to diſarm and apprehend the rebels, on pain of their being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity in caſe of refuſal. Yeſterday general *Campbell* came hither to meet his R. H. the duke, and brought with him four companies of weſtern Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain intelligence is come in, that the rebels had retir'd from *Blair*, upon our two detachments taking poſt at *Caſtle Menzie* and *Dunkeld*. It is now to be hop'd, that they are fully prevented from forming a corps any more, as we ſhall have poſſeſſion of *Blair*, which is the firſt place where they can rendezvous. Maj. Gen. *Campbell* is to be ſent to the weſtern Highlands, whilſt his ſon remains here with about 600 Highlanders to go upon parties. As ſoon as we can lay up our magazines of bread, we ſhall march northwards by the coaſt, to be more at hand to ſend detachments into the hills, as it will be impoſſible for the whole body to go that way.

The London Gazette *extraordinary*, Feb. 20.

Publiſhed by authority, Price 2d.

Glouceſter, at anchor off Montroſe, Feb. 10.

THE *Hazard* ſloop ſail'd from *Montroſe* the 27th of laſt month, about three in the afternoon, and by what we have been told from the ſhore ſince our being here, we are inclined to think that ſome body of note went off in her; for it is well known, that between two and three on Monday morning the 27th, there came to *Montroſe* from *Dundee* a cloſe chaiſe with two gentlemen in it, one of them much muffled up, and embark'd immediately on board the *Hazard*, and no body was afterwards ſuffer'd to go on ſhore from her, or to go on board her; and great preparations were made of proviſions of all kinds, and laid in before ſhe ſail'd; and from the wind ſhe ſail'd with, we imagine ſhe went directly for *France*, for it was contrary for her going to the northwards; and the day after ſhe ſail'd, we had a violent ſtorm at north and north-weſt, which muſt have driven her away to the ſouthward, if ſhe had not been bound that way. Capt. *Balfour*, of the *Bridgwater*, has burnt the *Spaniſh* privateer which he found ſome time ago in the ſmall port of *Peterhead*, having firſt taken out the captain and thirty-five men. The captain of her reports, that there are 4 or 5 ſail more on their paſſage, with arms and ammunition, that are to go to ſome port on the weſt coaſt of *Scotland*, where he ſhould have gone, but the weather proved ſo very bad, as to oblige him to come north-about, and his pilot brought him to *Peterhead*.

Glouceſter, at anchor off Montroſe. Feb. 12. We have received advice from *Montroſe*, that all the rebels have left that town, and are marched northward to *Aberdeen*, except ſome ſmall parties that haunt about in the neighbourhood, particularly at *Stonehive*, a fiſhing town 14 miles to the northward of *Montroſe*. Before they left this place they ſpik'd up all their cannon, except four, which they embarked on board of two boats, to be carried to *Aberdeen*, to fortify the bridge of the river *Dee*, where they give out they will make a ſtand againſt the king's troops. One of the boats ſail'd with two of them on Saturday laſt, the day before we came here; and the other, upon our anchoring off the port, finding it impoſſible to get out, landed them again upon the beach: and as the town is every night alarmed with the return of theſe vagabonds, and being uncertain of the time when his royal highneſs's troops would march this way, it has been thought moſt adviſeable, for preventing diſturbances, to order Capt. *Gore* on ſhore, with 50 of his marines, to take poſſeſſion of the town till ſuch time as his royal highneſs ſhall think proper to ſend a detachment from his army to relieve

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relieve him. Our admiral will ſend likewiſe into the harbour, as ſoon as the wind and weather will permit, his majeſty's ſloop the *Saltaſh*, which will not only ſecure a retreat to Capt. *Gore*, if the rebels ſhould return in any numbers, but prevent any landing from the *French* in that harbour, if we ſhould be blown off by bad weather, or be drawn off by chance.

Laſt night we ſent in both our tenders mann'd and arm'd, with our firſt lieutenant, with orders to ſpike up thoſe two guns that lay on the ſhore, and two more that were at the croſs, and to diſmantle all the ſhips and veſſels that lay in the port, in ſuch a manner, as to render them incapable of going to ſea; which is now all compleated.

Montroſe, Feb. 12. Juſt now we are informed, that the body of the rebels that was at *Aberdeen*, march'd from thence yeſterday in three diviſions, and took three different roads, all leading northwards. They had no artillery with them. The two great guns they ſent from this place by ſea, were not come to *Aberdeen* when they went off. Their baggage was ſent away the 10th. Lord *Elcho*, who ſeem'd to be indiſpoſed, marched, with ſix horſemen in company, ſouthwards, and paſſed at the bridge of *Dee*, two miles on this ſide *Aberdeen*, but whither is not known. All the artillery and ammunition, landed out of the *Spaniſh* ſhip at *Peterhead* ſome time ago has been ſent northwards, and the town of *Aberdeen* has been obliged to pay them 500*l.* The number of rebels at *Aberdeen* did not exceed 2000, but it was impoſſible to get it exactly.

Perth, Feb. 14. His R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, who is ſtill here, has ſent forward a brigade, conſiſting of three battalions of foot, and a regiment of dragoons, the former to *Coupar* of *Angus*, and the latter to *Dundee*.

Our army is in good health and ſpirits. The duke of *Athol* is gone to take poſſeſſion of *Blair*, where Sir *Andrew Agnew* is already with 500 men. We know not where the pretender's ſon is; but we have a report of his paſſing thro' *Ruthven*.

This moment we hear from *Aberdeen*, that the rebels are gone from thence northwards.

(See *the other Gazettes*, Hiſt. Chron.)

Mr URBAN,

YOU had in Vol. VIII. *and* IX. *a very entertaining account of* Lapland, *and the extraordinary phænomena obſervable ſo near the North pole, taken from the journal of* M. Maupertuis. *The following is an extract from a journal of one of his companions, which I think no leſs curious, as relating many paſſages omitted by the other, and ſetting ſome in a different and no leſs agreeable light. I ſend it you now early in the year, tho' writ out ſome months, that you may bring it into one volume, the not obſerving of which method is an inconvenience to your readers.*

Yours, &c. S.B.

Extract of M. OUTHIER's Journal *of a* Voyage *to the* North, 1736.

THE occaſion of ſo difficult a journey, and which was ſo expenſive to the court of *France*, was to determine whether the figure of the earth towards the poles was oblong or flat. (*See Vol.* VIII. *p.* 577.) This famous query had been long debated amongſt the learned, to ſettle which it was judged neceſſary to meaſure beneath the equator, and towards the polar circle, one or more degrees of a meridian, by trigonometrical and aſtronomical obſervations, taken with the utmoſt exactneſs.

In order to this the Count *de Maurepas*, by the king's command, furniſhed the members of the academy of ſciences with all neceſſaries for the enterprize. Proper inſtruments were made, and in *May* 1735 ſeveral academicians ſet out for that part of *Peru*, which lies beneath the line. M. *Maupertuis* at the ſame time offer'd himſelf for the journey to the polar circle. Neither the length of the way, nor the fatigues or hazards attending it, were ſufficient to diſcourage his zeal. Meſſ. *Clairaux*, *la Monnier*, and *Camus*, were appointed his aſſociates; and at his deſire M. *Outhier* accompany'd him. Mr *Sommereux* was ſecretary, and Mr *Herbelot* drawer.

Every thing being ready they left *Paris*, *April* 20, 1736, and at *Dunkirk* were joined by M. *Celſius*, profeſſor of aſtronomy of *Upſal*, who had been at *London* to procure ſome inſtruments; at *Dunkirk* they all embarked *May* 2, and arrived at *Stockholm* on the 21ſt. M. *Caſteja* the *French* embaſſador preſented them to the king, who receiv'd them graciouſly. This prince was pleas'd to tell M. *Maupertuis* that they were about to undertake a terrible journey, and that tho' he had been engag'd in bloody battles, he had rather venture himſelf in the moſt cruel of them all, than be his companion; that however they would find good hunting. Accordingly he preſented M. *Maupertuis* with a fowling piece, which he uſed himſelf.

During M. *Outhier*'s ſhort ſtay at *Stockholm*, he viſited whatever was remarkable in that city. In the church of St *Clara*, during the Lutheran ſervice, he obſerved a ſexton, who with a long rod, waked ſuch as ſlept. A pleaſant method of obliging the people to hear the word of God. In the *Greek Moſcovite* chapel he ſaw only about 15 perſons, whoſe way of ſinging ſeem'd very

ord

odd, for they repeated certain words with precipitation, till they were out of breath. They performed their ceremonies very carelesly, and the priest who officiated sometimes blew his nose with his fingers.

There is at *Stockholm* an office for geography, in which several persons are employ'd all the year round in composing maps of the country. During the winter they make their surveys on the ice, and in summer they reduce their measures, and form very neat and correct draughts. The king ordered them to furnish the academicians with those which described the coasts of the *Bothnick* gulph, where they intended to make their observations.

June 5th and 6th they set out from *Stockholm* in two coaches, to go by land to *Tornea*. From *Stockholm* to *Upsal* they reckon seven miles*. This city is pretty large, and the streets regular and strait. Excepting the cathedral and 7 or eight houses, which are stone, all the rest are of wood, cover'd with bark of birch, and turf at top. Only those of the governor and archbishop are cover'd with shingles of birch, and so those are which lie on the rest of the road Northward. On an eminence to the South lies the castle in ruins, but the garden is yet neat. The city is travers'd by a river, whose waters are quite red.

I shall omit the fatigues our academicians sustain'd in their journey to *Tornea*, where they all arriv'd *June* 21. The most part of the time, they were reduced to live on bread and cheese. At *Yffetell* they could meet with nothing but eggs, which they boil'd hard for their supper. In other places they could get neither milk nor eggs, and what milk they had was generally sour, it being the custom here to turn it as soon as it is milked. The midges, a kind of small flies, were very troublesome. They often wanted horses, there being but one at each stage. The roads were also bad, being interrupted by lakes, marshes, rivers, woods and mountains, which rendered them very difficult.

Mr *Outhier* greatly praises the natives, as a good honest sort of people, who, though very poor, are no way selfish or greedy. The academicians were often obliged to press them to take payment for the necessaries which they furnished. It is a settled rule to pay for a horse but 8 sols each mile, and their guides are yet cheaper. Our travellers gave them often double, and sometimes triple their demands. When they had six sols for 2 or 3 miles, they seem'd surprized at their generosity, and shaking them by the hand, with a look of satisfaction and gratitude, would cry, *For mijah, tonk min her*, that is, too much, thanks to you, Sir. There are no countries where people serve with more affection and sincerity, than in those where money is scarcest.

At *Tornea* our travellers first began seriously to deliberate on the method of succeeding in their observations, and resolved to visit the coasts of *Ostro-Bothnia*, and the adjacent islands. Messr. *Camus*, *Sommereux*, and *Outhier* were appointed for this survey. On the other hand, Messrs *Maupertuis*, *Clairaux*, *le Monnier*, and *Celsius* took their rout along a part of the same coast, East of the gulph. As they could not find means to form, in these places, a series of triangles, they resolv'd to make the operations in the mountains. Accordingly they set out for the mountains *July* 6, taking with them their biscuit, bottles of wine, rain-deer skins to lie upon, four tents each capable of holding 7 people, two astrolabes, two quadrants, a plain table, a pendulum, thermometers and all the instruments, which were judged necessary for their design. They were obliged to climb high mountains, by frightful paths. *(See this described* Vol. VIII. p. 577.)

To the tops of these mountains, all rugged with rocks, were they forced to carry their victuals, instruments, and even wood for firing, to drive away the midges. These rocks are composed of broad thin layers, so intermixed that it is difficult to tread. On the top of the mountain *Nuza*, M. *Maupertuis* caused a pyramid of trees to be plac'd, stript of their branches, and fastened together at the top with cords. These served for a mark, whose point might be exactly seen, to make their observations. In the centre of this they placed the instrument to take the observation of the angles. Northward of this they planted other like pyramids, on the highest and best situated places there could be found for making good triangles.

Besides the midges, they were in these mountains infested with other flies of various kinds, in great numbers, to

* The *Swedish* mile is 18,000 *Swedish* yards, each one foot ten inches *French* measure, so that their mile is equal to two *French* leagues.

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to prevent whoſe attacks they were obliged to wear a veil of gauſe, which if it chanced to ſlip from their faces, or was not exactly cloſe, theſe inſects made them all bloody. At meals, when they were obliged to uncover, their only remedy was to eat in the ſmoke.

There are in this country a great number of cataracts, which they dare not venture to paſs with a boat, eſpecially that of *Wuojenna*, which is the ſtrongeſt and longeſt of all that lie between *Tornea* and *Pello*. The *Finlanders* who row theſe boats take great care to come aſhore here, to preſerve their boat as well as their paſſengers. Their deſign is to lighten it ſo, as ſcarcely to let it touch the ſurface of the water, and ſo to ſhun the ſtones againſt which it riſques being beat every minute to pieces. To keep it from ſinking, and to avoid the fury of the waves, of the three men who manage the boat, two row ſtoutly, while the third, by means of the rudder, dextrouſly avoids the rocks. You ſometimes may ſee them in the air lifted above the waves, and the moment after as if they were ſwallowed up in the waters.

Theſe *Finland* boats, even the largeſt, are extremely light, and of a ſingular contexture. They are made of fir boards, very thin, faſtened to a frame conſiſting of a keel and ſome ribs, on which only they are nail'd; for they are fix'd to the keel and each other lengthways, by thread made of the nerves of rain-deer, which is like catgut, and the whole is well paid with tar. Theſe ſlight ſhallops have two peculiar advantages, 1*ſt*, Their flexibility, which prevents their breaking, even though they ſtrike againſt the rocks. 2*d*, Their lightneſs, by which they not only draw little water, but alſo, when you diſembark, you have no need of cordage to faſten them, but quickly draw them aſhore on dry ground. They have generally maſts, which are faſtened with three ropes, to ſail with when the wind is fair. Sometimes for want of ſails, they erect a ſmall fir with its branches on. The danger of paſſing the cataracts in theſe ſkiffs did not terrify M. *Maupertuis*, who took a pleaſure to try the effects of the rapidity of theſe water-falls.

What M. *Outhier* relates of the ſagacity of the horſes of this country is worthy attention. Perhaps it may be thought to border a little on the marvellous, if it were not now generally agreed, that it is not our intereſt to regard animals as mere machines; and that what we call *inſtinct* in them is often ſuperior to what we call *underſtanding* in makind.

In *May*, when the ſnows are melted, the horſes leave their maſters, and go to certain parts of the foreſts, where it ſeems they hold a general rendevouz. There they form themſelves into different companies, which never mix with others, or ſeparate, and each company chuſes a particular place of paſture, which department they never quit, to encroach on the territory of others. When they have conſumed the graſs here, they decamp with the ſame order to another part. The policy of theſe ſocieties is ſo well regulated, and their marches ſo uniform, that their maſters know always where to find them in caſe of need, and after their work is done, the horſes return to their companions in the woods. But in *September* when the ſeaſon ſets in, they quit the foreſts in troops, and each returns to his maſter's ſtable.

Theſe horſes are ſmall, but ſure and briſk, and no way vicious. Tho' they are commonly gentle, yet ſome are difficult to be catch'd, or harneſſed to the carriages. They are uſually in good plight, when they come from their foreſt expedition; but the continual labour they are put to in winter, and the little nouriſhment given them, ſoon bring them down again. They roll themſelves on the ſnow as our horſes do on the graſs, and in the bittereſt colds ſtand night after night in the yard, as well as in the ſtable.

(To be continued.) 129.

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 11, 1745-6.

IT has often given me great concern to hear the growth of popery in *England* attributed to the negligence of the eſtabliſhed clergy, *(See Vol.* XV. p. 547*)*. As I am myſelf a deacon of the church of *England*, it would be a criminal inſenſibility in me not to be affected with ſo heavy and indiſcriminate a charge. It will therefore be needleſs to make any apology for the following propoſal, which is intended to remove that ſuppoſed neglect.

—Let every miniſter, or reſident curate, be obliged to give to his reſpective biſhop an annual account of the number of papiſts in his pariſh.——

Such a method will have but little trouble in it, and will probably leſſen the number of papiſts: as every clergyman will have it in his power to make his diligence appear; and as he muſt, in a manner, accuſe himſelf, if he be wanting in his duty, it will be a glory to every true paſtor, to give in yearly a decreaſing number; and in others, ſenſe of ſhame may perhaps ſupply the place of natural inclination.

Mr URBAN,

I Have perused with pleasure your poetical collection for last month, and think you are much obliged to your friends. Your *parish clerk* has (as his recommender justly observes) really *out-cibber'd Cibber*. The lady's answer to your *Scarborough* poetaster is gay and lively, and the *Yorkshire* clergyman's simile finely apply'd to the D. of *Cumberland*. The imitation of *Horace*, address'd also to his R. H. has its particular beauties, tho' I should not have attempted an imitation in that manner. The Latin verses on the death of Dr *Broome* are elegant and moving, tho' there wants a real character, which might have been included in a Tetrastich, like that of Mr *Warburton*, p. 35, where a passing likeness is given, and pleases me the more, as I prefer a profile to a full face. In particular, notice might have been taken of his assisting Mr *Pope*, by furnishing notes to all *Homer*, and translating 8 books of the Odyssey, as that great poet hints in this line,

And Pope *translating three whole years with* Broome.

Also of the great Triumvirate of learning, including *Swift*, dying almost within the compass of the year.

But the poem in this Magazine, most distinguish'd to me, is that address'd to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, intitled *the first performance of a journeyman bricklayer*. This little piece has so many beauties, that I cannot persuade myself it is a first essay. I rather chuse to consider it as the production of a masterly hand, who, either to screen himself from envy, or excite curiosity, assumes a borrow'd name. But as there is no suppressing the marks of Genius, these betray the author, and his sentiments and diction prove he is no stranger to polite learning or easy versification, or, as he calls himself,

——————— *a muse*
Untaught in Latin *lays, or* Grecian *style.*

He has, however, this to plead, that it is no new or uncommon thing for eminent writers to assume feigned characters. Dr *Swift* (the ornament of his country) not only personated the *Draper*, but a *new Draper* since his death rose to personate the old (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 531.) The late ingenious Dr *Broome* veil'd himself, as I am told, under the merry title of a * *Wagstaff*; and the immortal Mr *Addison* asserted the rights of his country, and of the present royal family, by the name of a *Freeholder*. To go no farther than your Mag. *Dec.* 1745, there appear some Bout Rimez in praise of signora *Domitilla*, call'd Dr *Swift*'s, in which the author seems to be well acquainted with our late theatrical history, whereas it is well known, the dean never saw either signora *Domitilla*, or signor *Brilla*, or any of the new tribe of pantomimes, who have at once diverted and enervated the nation, and therefore it is doubly improbable that he should be the author of that piece,

But there is a little poem in the same page, which I cannot pass by without notice: it is to the memory of Mr *Savage*, whose character it so justly describes, and whose failings it so tenderly touches, and with such a delicacy of sentiment, as shews equal sympathy and humanity; so that we may well pardon the error of the double rhyme *shade* and *shade*: for, as master *Byshe* saith, and that rightly well, a word in *English* poetry, tho' it may in *French*, cannot rhyme to itself, tho' the signification be different. But the author certainly did not design it; and it might easily happen thro' the fire of composing, or by an alteration, to avoid some other inconvenience; for I did not perceive it myself till a third reading, and that not till ten days after the second.

———But to return from this digression——I think the Bricklayer's piece, to which I shall confine the rest of this *epistle*, furnishes incontestable proofs to every reader of understanding, that it is not, what it is call'd, either a first essay, or the work of an unletter'd hand.

The introductory lines to his noble patron are delicately touch'd. The praise is correct and chaste. The subsequent lines from

Tho' ne'er great Brunswick,

to the end of the paragraph, are really beautiful, and the simile little inferior to that celebrated one of Mr *Addison* in his Campaign,

So when an angel by divine command, &c.

—The remainder abounds with masterly strokes, and the reflexion on the late Dr *Swift*'s disorder is very elegant and just; I only think the two last lines fall short and languish. Perhaps the author, who forgot his assumed character thro' the poem, had a mind to resume it here; which is a new argument for me to believe he designs to lie conceal'd.

I shall only mention a few blemishes which appear to me in the poem, tho' they are more than compensated by its beauties. The first is in these two lines:

Titles *and* pomp, *which gazing crowds adore,*
The wise *will rev'rence--but thy virtues* more.

—The *wise* indeed may reverence these trappings of power, but it is doubtful if they always will do so. The word *more* renders this yet obscurer, for it may either relate to the degree of reverence paid, or the numbers who pay it.

There is another error follows this: for the poet, after comparing his patron to the Moon, who *shines the silver substitute of day*, immediately after, on the approach of the poets to congratulate his arrival, makes him the Sun itself.

To greet the Sun, *and bless the* genial ray.

However, these are little *maculæ* or foils, which only set off much higher beauties. I therefore hope we shall have more of the ingenious author's essays. *I am, Sir,*

Your constant reader,

MUSOPHILUS.

* *See Truth asserted; or, a defence of* Gulliver, *Vol.* IX. *p.* 55. *also the same enlarged in* Misc. Correspondence, Nº I.

*** According to our correspondent's wish, follows another poem by the journeyman bricklayer, whose name is [illegible]

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On

On the Countess of CHESTERFIELD's *getting a pardon for two deserters, who were carried to* Oxmantown-green *in* Dublin *to be shot.*

Inscribed to the said COUNTESS, *by a Journeyman Bricklayer, whose first performance see, p.* 38.

WHAT means this dismal sound? this march so slow?
This solemn sadness, and this pomp of woe?
Why hangs that horror on the soldier's mien?
Why droops the multitude? What means the scene?
Behold two victims pale and trembling led,
Already number'd with the mould'ring dead!
What ghastly terrors on each brow we trace!
See death imprinted on each dying face!
Frail nature bends beneath the pond'rous woe,
And prone to death, would fain prevent the blow;
Yet love of life asserts its eager claim,
But, oh alas! affords no flatt'ring gleam.
Now the pale king in horrid pomp appears,
What cruel eye could then refrain from tears?
What heart relentless then forbore to melt?
Who saw their sorrows, but like sorrows felt?
How sad the conflict, how severe the strife,
Of wretches clinging to the verge of life!
When angry justice claim'd her destin'd prey,
And frown'd vindictive on the kind delay,
Thy gracious mercy in that moment flew,
The darling attribute of heav'n and you;
To soft compassion won, thy willing lord,
His justice temp'ring, sheath'd th' uplifted sword;
And in that fearful, that tremendous hour,
Snatch'd the pale victims from offended power.
As when by adverse stars or chance misled,
Entic'd by lucre, or pursu'd by dread,
A wretch, from some high rock's stupendous brow,
Hangs o'er the waves and dreadful depths below,
The slender bough he grasps, his only stay,
Yields to his weight, and more, and more gives way;
Of hope abandon'd, as the branch he tears,
He views th' abyss, and, as he views, despairs:
Till some unhop'd for hand prevents his doom,
Lifts him to life, and lengthen'd years to come.

Redeem'd from fate, not yet restor'd to life,
They wond'ring pause, and feel a double strife;
If still on earth they breathe with human race,
Or mix with shades in death's obscure embrace;
Till dawning hope the dubious horror clears,
Confirms their safety, and dispels their fears.
Loud shouts of triumph waft thy name on high,
And STANHOPE's goodness fills the vaulted sky;
Oh! hadst thou power afflicted realms to spare,
And rescue *Europe* from the waste of war,
Fell rage and discord at thy nod should cease,
And all mankind enjoy the sweets of peace.
Then human blood should deluge earth no more,
But leagues of commerce join each distant shore.
You, like the dove, the friendly branch would bring,
And blooming olives in each climate spring;
A golden age the guilty globe would see,
And *Scotia* faithful as *Hibernia* be;
No feuds intestine in her bosom jar,
No breath rebellious wake the trump of war;
Her martial tribe a loyal fervour feels,
And virtue's strength each manly bosom steels;
For truth and freedom firmly they unite,
And stand resolv'd to tempt the hardy fight.
Thy STANHOPE's presence shall each breast inspire,
And GEORGE's glory set their souls on fire.

On a young LADY *of* Canterbury.

MY *Cælia*'s neck, more white than snow,
With transport I descry;
Eternal sunshine on her brow,
And pleasure in her eye.

What tho' she yields in charms of face
To part of womankind?
Her's is the soul's attracting grace,
And beauty of the mind.

Let others feast their ravish'd sight,
On charms that soon decay;
Poor, empty phantom of delight,
And pageant of a day!

From her, the Virtues, heav'nly train!
Their influence mild dispense;
While, willing, I embrace the chain,
A captive to good sense!

Let ideots, sunk below mankind!
Their bliss in beauty place;
Preferring, by dark errour blind,
A *Venus* to a *Grace*.

But me, the good, the chaste, yet kind,
Wounds more than beauty's dart;
Unbyass'd rectitude of mind,
And honesty of heart.

Thus while, in *Hymen*'s sacred bands,
By charms of person led,
The vulgar join their plighted hands,
Of two, one flesh is made.

But us, one common wish shall bound,
One mutual fear controul;
And of two hearts the strings shall sound
An *Unison* of *soul*.

EXTEMPORE *To a Friend, who was surpriz'd at the Flight of the Rebels.*

NO,—wonder not, I say——
—It's but a nat'ral thing
For vermin to take wing,
And, frighten'd, fly away—!

The same re-consider'd by a FRIEND.

OH! marvel no more at the news of the day,
That the Highlanders flew so swiftly away;
Think but well and you'll find it a nat'ral thing,
For vermine to cast off their coats and take wing.

The same carry'd on by Another.

NO wonder, my friend, if this wild highland rabble,
At the news of our duke scamper off as they're a-[ble
Like locusts a while they on property prey'd,
For rebellion's their nature, and plunder their trade.
But great *Cumberland*'s presence the business has done,
For vermine take flight on th' approach of the Sun.

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To the Rev. Mr LIONEL SEAMAN, *M. A. on his building a new Vicarage House at* Froom, *on the Ruins of the Old one.*

Vetuſtis dare novitatem, obſoletis nitorem, &c.
Excudent alii ſpirantia mollius æra. Virg.

WHere late an old monaſtic ſtructure ſtood,
In ruins clad, and ſilent ſolitude;
Where ſuperſtition once its empire ſpread,
And learning lurkt in cobweb, and in ſhade;
When monks in pious ignorance were nurſt,
And tomes immortal lay conceal'd in duſt,
A finiſht fabric now ſalutes the day,
With pleaſing pomp, magnificently gay:
Wh re tott'ring arches nodded all around,
The fair creation riſes from the ground,
In beauteous elegance attracts the ſight,
Smiles o'er the ruins, and diſpels the night.
As when the anxious trav'ller with ſurprize,
Sees flow'ry verdures in the deſart riſe,
Triumphant thus the edifice appears,
O'er all the ſpoils of time, and wreck of years,
Admiring eyes the pleaſing change adore,
While *Order* rules, where *Diſcord* reign'd before.
Still *Order* pleaſes each judicious eye,
E'en dunces worſhip *Art*, they know not why:
Beauty and *Harmony* ſtrike every mind,
In brutes and ſavages a *taſte* we find.
That eye, or organ muſt have ſome diſeaſe;
Which ſounds can't touch, or beauty cannot pleaſe.
Thus when you charm the liſt'ning croud a-
With pious precept, and pathetic ſound, [round,
Each tuneful period ſtill attention draws,
And ſullen Envy whiſpers out applauſe.
Or when relax'd the ſofter hours you ſpend,
To baniſh ſadneſs, or delight your friend,
The conſcious nerves feel each tranſporting ſtring,
And birds to hear your notes, forget to ſing.
Others of prouder palaces may boaſt,
Of blundering labor, and unmeaning coſt,
Where the rude plans abſurdity confeſs,
In *Gothic* ornaments, and barbarous dreſs,
And ſtone and timber lie in chaos more,
Than in the quarry, or the wood before:
Like *Babel*'s tow'r, ſuch piles blaſpheme the ſkies,
And mock the more, the more ſublime they riſe.
Here *ſenſe* and *ſymmetry* in every part,
Command the eye, and captivate the heart.
Now in a cornice, or a light we trace
Romano's ſtyle, and here *Vitruvius*' grace:
O'er all a grand ſimplicity is ſeen,
A modeſt beauty, and majeſtic mien.
Here *Attic* windows welcome in the day,
Fair without ſtate, and without ſplendor gay.
No glaring rays with wanton luſtre ſhine,
The light looks ſolemn, and the room divine.
If ſome fair villa, or ſaloon we raiſe,
Corinthian wreaths, and fluted columns pleaſe,
With checquer'd art *moſaic* ſhews its face,
And ſwoln feſtoons the gaudy pillars grace;
But when *Religion* bids the ſtructure riſe,
No flow'ry ſculptures ſhou'd enchant our eyes,
The plan, like *Epic*, ſhou'd be grand, and *one*,
And no unhallow'd chiſſel mark the ſtone.
From hence a landſkip opens to the view,
That with variety ſeems always new;
Deep in the vale, below, the river glides,
And with its wand'ring path the fields divides:
Peaceful it glides the buſy town along,
Calm, and unmindful of the noiſy throng;
As ſome lone pilgrim bent on his abode,
With ſteady ſteps purſues his ſilent road.—
The hills, the dales, the gardens, and the trees,
With mingled beauties all conſpire to pleaſe:
While tufted cotts, and farms embower'd in green,
With miſcellaneous charms relieve the ſcene.
Cloſe by the pile, where ſtood the antient hall,
A new *Gymnaſium* rears its humbler wall.
Religion thus, with *learning* in its eye,
Together riſe,* and ſhall together die:
One fate attends the *roſtrum*, and the *rod*,
And *Pallas* trembles, when her temples nod;
Still in one orb, like ſiſter ſtars they ſhine,
Move in one track, and in one ſhade decline.
The Muſe inſpir'd, ſees brighter days roll down,
And ſhed new beams of learning o'er the town,
With eyes prophetic ſees her ſages rule,
And wave the birchen ſceptre o'er the ſchool.
Sees youths unborn confeſs the claſſic ground,
And *Grecian* accents from the roof rebound;
While factious ignorance, with jealous eyes,
Far from the dawning ſeminary flies.
Long may you live, to grace the happy ſeat,
And every pleaſure bleſs the ſweet retreat.
While drooping Science here revives once more,
And lawrels bloom, where ivy creep'd before;
Arts long neglected all around you ſmile,
And exil'd Muſes hover o'er the pile.

Froom, Jan. 23, 1746. S. B—t.

* *The vicarage and ſchool-houſes were erected together.*

MARTIAL. L. II. Ep. 39.

COccina formoſæ donas & ianthina mœchæ.
Vis dare quæ meruit munera? mitte togam.

YOu give to *Alba* hoods, and ſcarves, and lace.
Give her a maſk—to hide her whoriſh face.

L. II. Ep. 58.

PExtus pulcre, rides mea, *Zoile*, trita.
Sunt hæc trita quidem, *Zoile*, ſed mea ſunt.

EMbroider'd *Rufus* ſneers my threadbare veſt.
'Tis paid for, *Rufus*: Now where lies the jeſt?

L. II. Ep. 78.

ÆStivo ſerves ubi piſcem tempore, quæris?
In thermis ſerva, *Ceciliane*, tuis.

WHere keep my fiſh in ſummer? *Hellus* cries.
Your kitchen's cool; that grotto I adviſe.

L. I. Ep. 65.

BElla es, novimus: & puella, verum eſt:
Et dives, quis enim poteſt negare?
Sed dum te nimium, *Fabulle*, laudas,
Nec dives, neque bella, nec puella es.

GEnteel, 'tis true, O nymph, you are,
You're rich, and beauteous to a hair.
But while too much you praiſe yourſelf,
You've neither air, nor charms, nor pelf.

L. X. Ep. 43.

SEptima jam, *Phileros*, tibi conditur uxor in agro;
Plus nulli, *Phileros*, quam tibi reddit ager.

SIR *Gripe* has buried here five nuptial queans.
The vault has paid him more than his demeſnes.

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The ROMISH SAINTS.

From the learned Mr WARBURTON's Faithful Portrait, *page* 11, 12, 13.

WHen *Rome*'s mad prieſts the paths of Ign'rance trod,
And deem'd grave Dulneſs the beſt guide to God,
Virtue no more on reaſon's baſis ſtood,
"But to be *blind* was conſtru'd to be good:
When men no more on Nature's *teſts* rely'd,
Scorn'd as a friend, diſtruſted as a guide:
Then Legend dar'd, Truth's birthright, Faith to claim,
Firſt ſtole her portion, then uſurp'd her name.
New virtues too apoear'd, unknown before,
Which brain-ſick *Fancy* to wild *Error* bore:
Theſe ſcorn'd by *Reaſon*, and by *Wiſdom* ſcorn'd
Foſter'd by *Rome*, her tinſel ſaints adorn'd,
Nature forſook, and ſpurn'd fair *Wiſdom*'s ſhore;
'Twas their's beyond the ſphere of *Senſe* to ſoar,
In *Sorrow*'s gloom to hide *Religion*'s ſhine,
And deem themſelves, when not like men, divine.
Self-love no more, refin'd by wiſdom's art,
Durſt to the ſoul her gen'rous aid impart;
Self love, which rul'd, and to due bounds confin'd,
"Makes and maintains the balance of the mind:"
For, hence the ſaint perceiving caſual ill,
Dreamt 'twas the fault of Nature not of Will;
Firſt fear'd its pow'r, and next, in blind diſguſt,
Stil'd it the parent and the nurſe of Luſt.
And ſtill this friend, miſtaken for a foe,
Strove not to ſoften, but to overthrow.
All then was ſad, all joy in moping loſt,
Ev'n eaſe was ſin, and miſ'ry all their boaſt.
Who thought in reaſon's, in their ſaviour's ſpight
"His yoke not eaſy, nor his burthen light."
Nature no longer cou'd their rage ſuſtain,
With watchings waſted, and worn out with pain,
She ſunk oppreſs'd, all aid too long deny'd,
All comforts ſpurn'd, which heav'n in vain ſupply'd.
Then dy'd the wretch a victim to reſtraint,
And ev'n for *ſuicide* was deem'd a ſaint;
The wretch whone'er the ſacred ſenſe had known,
Which feels, and melts at ſorrows not its own,
Which graſps the gladd'ning univerſe of ſenſe,
In one large bond of warm benevolence;
But far from man, tho' man his preſence ſu'd,
Spent in ſome cave a life obſcure and rude.
But *Rome* has ſaints, who tho', with ſober face,
They own that ſtarving is a chriſtian grace,
Yet from their bulk, if we may form our creed,
The ſaints themſelves are reprobates indeed.
Theſe in a cloyſter's dark receſs immur'd,
From the black ſin of doing good ſecur'd,
Doze out their day, by no kind virtue bleſt,
Eaſe—all their aim, and all their ſtudy—reſt.
There, foes to ev'ry uſeful end of life,
They ſooth no anguiſh, and compoſe no ſtrife;
Steel'd to the pangs compaſſion ſhould impart,
They gaze on miſ'ry with an eaſy heart,
And while their wealth is by ſome abbey fed
Careleſs they ſatten, tho' the world wants bread:
Torn from mankind, diveſted of the ties
Which ſound ſociety, and thence ariſe,
To *Popes* unlimited obedience vow,
Cling to their chair, and to their agents bow;
To kings no more the debt of homage pay,
But brave their pow'r, and with their anger play:
To ſhun the friend's, the patriot's, worldly name,
And to withold what all might juſtly claim,
By vows of poverty the world they blind,
And live the curſe, not ſuccour, of their kind.

PHILARGYRUS.

On the precipitate Retreat of a REGIMENT *of* FOOT *from* M———ld, *to* W———op, *on the 7th of* December *laſt.*

—Cur Ajax, heros ab Achille *ſecundus,*
Putreſcit, toties ſervatis clarus Achivis? [ſenn
Mille quium inſanus morti dedit, inclytum Ulyſ-
Et Menelaum *una mecum ſi occidere clamans.*
HOR. *Sat.* III. *Book* ii.

A Thouſand ſheep (if bards ſay true)
Stout *Ajax* in his madneſs ſlew;
'Down-drops (he cried) *Ulyſſes* there!
'See proſtrate each *Atrides* here!"
Thus, C———*b*! L———*e*, thy truſty ſpy,
Cries—'Ely, my lord, from *M—field* fly!
'Methinks I like not, o'er the down,
'Yon' herd, advancing to the town;
'Another too creeps up that lane,
'*Like *Birnam* wood to *Dunſinane*.
'What numbers, pouring down the hill!
'What crowds in ambuſh by the mill!
'Snugly they wait the bagpipe's call;
'Diſguis'd, by G—d, they're rebels all!
'Too late he'll rue, whoever ſcorns,
'Nor dreads in time, thoſe hydes and horns;
'Not arms more keen, not miſchiefs worſe
'Lay-hid within the *Trojan* horſe.
'How ſourly lowrs that brindled pair!
'I ſee 'em, *Perth* and *Elho*, there;
'And *Charles*, cloſe-follow'd by his trull,
'Comes toſſing forward, like a bull,
'Behind them hungry thouſands creep,
'All Highland wolves diſguis'd like ſheep.'—
Then waiting not my lord's reply,
He fled, and ſure 'twas *wiſe* to fly.
Ajax, the Muſe, with weeping eye,
Beholds thy breathleſs carcaſe lie,
Naked, untomb'd, in open air,
A prey to dogs and vultures there;
Pities thy erring hand and head,
Thy fortitude, by rage miſs-led;
Grateful thy nobler deeds ſhall ſing,‡
And curſe thy unforgiving king.
But lo! expect whene'er you die,
Within a peaceful tomb to lye,
Inſcrib'd with truth in terms like theſe,
"Here mighty NED *now* lies at eaſe,
"Who lately wing'd with panick dread,
"From ſheep, and cows, and oxen fled."

* *See* Mackbeth; Shakeſpear.

‡ Agamemnon, *who would not ſuffer the body of* Ajax *to be buried, becauſe, in his madneſs, he had expreſs'd ſome reſentment againſt him.*

EPIGRAM *on the* DUKE.

MOre great than *Cæſar*'s arm is *William*'s name,
Him *veni, vidi, vici* gave to fame:
He came, he ſaw; our prince, with equal eaſe,
Still conquers coming, and before he ſees,

The nocturnal Excurſion of FANCY. *A* RHAPSODY.

Κλυτε, φιλοι, θειος μοι ὀνειρος ἠλθεν
Αμβροσιος δι' νυκτα. [ονειρος
Ιλιαδ. Β. v. 8.

STILL night inclos'd the world in gentle ſhade,
Grateful to man and beaſt; when ſacred
With purple pinions waving o'er my head [*Sleep*
Shed ſweet oblivion from his dewy wing.
Now FANCY loves, with imitation wild,
To mock the labours of the buſy day;
And oft forſaking the low ground, aſcends
Aloft, and wanton plays in diſtant worlds.
The goddeſs reſted on a ſhadowy cloud,
Whoſe lap the moon with ever-changing forms
Joy'd to diverſify. With eaſy courſe
Sublime ſhe glided thro' the quiet ſky,
Wide o'er the ſubject globe no ſound was heard,
But the ſoft lapſe of murm'ring waters down
The lonely thicket, where the wakeful bird
Sings to the liſt'ning grove her mournful ſtrain.
Now rocky *Taurus* rears his ſhaggy head,
White with eternal ſnow; and far below,
Thro' Spring's mild realms, *Euphrates* rolls his
And like an arrow from a *Parthian* bow [flood;
Impatient *Tygris* ruſhing from the hills
Shoots his ſwift ſtream ſonorous to the north.
The goddeſs turns her cloudy car, and views
Th' inhoſpitable deep, and, on the ſhore,
Th' imperial city, whoſe aſpiring * tow'rs
Shine with the fav'ring †moon. Thy ſacred groves,
Parnaſſus, o'er the ſpring of *Helicon*
Then wave aloft their everlaſting green.
Next high *Olympus* tow'rs above the ſtorms,
And *Octa*'s rocks frown on the foaming waves.
Then, from the realms of ſcience, o'er the flood
Reſounding on the hoarſe *Calabrian* ſhore,
She, hov'ring, counts the haughty hills
Where tow'r'd the nurſe of heroes, lofty *Rome*.
From *Tuſcan Tyber*, and the fruitful plains
Of *Latium*, o'er the *Middle Sea* ſhe ſoars.
The light wave trembles to the moon; the gales
Fan with ſoft wings the brow of careleſs *Sleep*;
Beneath her flight the goddeſs leaves the fields
Of *Ægypt*, where the ſtream of bounteous *Nile*
Revives the ſacred glebe; the dreary waſte
Of *Lybia*, and the dry *Getulian* ſands,
Where *Atlas* rears his lofty brow, and ſees
All *Afric* burning underneath his feet.
Here the tall mountain lifts its ſecret top
Amidſt the ſtars, and props th' incumbent ſky.
Around his head inceſſant roars the ſtorm;
Still ſwells the pile of undiſſolving ſnow.
The middle, woods adorn, whoſe lofty ſhade
Darkens, with everlaſting night, the realms
Where Silence dreams ſecure, and widely ſpreads
Gorgonian horror thro' the black profound.
Below, the guſhing torrents from the rock,
Or thro' the windings of the hollow cave,
Impetuous ruſh, or down the craggy ſteep
Foam furious, and awake the whirlwind's ire.
Now thunder roars, and the red lightning flames;
Now the ſapp'd rock with hideous ruin fall.

But from the hanging ſteep the Goddeſs view'd
Fortunate iſles, and happy fields, like gems,
That grace the boſom of the boundleſs deep.
As when a ſtar, when moiſt *Arcturus* ſets,
Shoots thro' the liquid air the lengthening blaze,
And draws a trail of brightneſs thro' the ſky;
The Goddeſs ſo, ſmooth gliding thro' the air,
Drop'd ſwiftly down into the nether world.
Fruitful it bloom'd with every tree and flow'r
That decks the ſunny bank, or wat'ry dale,
Which ſacred Nature, with indulgent hand,
Bounteous had planted in the grateful ſoil;
Heſperian garden fair. The ſwelling buds,
On the ſame bough, where op'ning bloſſoms breath'd,
Haſten'd the fruit mature. The downy plum,
And purple fig on unprun'd branches ſmil'd.
Of juice nectareous hung the cluſt'ring grape
On ſlender twig, and, claſping round the ſtem,
Ambitious climbs the friendly elm; the peach
And golden orange, with their fragrant load,
Bended the trees delicious: not more fair
‡ The fatal apple, with temptation fond,
Which the *firſt Venus* gave the cred'lous man,
Deceiving and deceiv'd. Thro' groves to light
Impenetrable, down the hollow ſtone
The torrent flows unwearied, and awhile
Roars down the ſteep, but ſoon remits his courſe,
And ſoftly gliding thro' the painted lawn,
O'er golden ſands, plays ſlow, with wanton waves.
Here, from her verdant lap, the fruitful earth
Diſplay'd her flow'ry pomp. The lilly chaſte,
The od'rous violet, and the bluſhing roſe;
The proud carnation, and the pale-ey'd pink;
And, intermingled in the meadow's green,
Soft daiſies ſprinkled o'er the graſſy vale,
As ſcatter'd ſtars adorn the vary'd ſky.
On either ſide a grove aerial wav'd
The poplar tall, that fears the wand'ring ſun;
The ſpiring fir, with ſilver verdure crown'd;
The flow'ry lime, that feeds th' induſtrious bee;
The genial platan, friend to ſocial joy; [loves;
The ſpreading beech, whoſe ſhade the ſhepherd
The palm victorious rear'd her lofty head;
And, nodding pompous o'er th' inferior wood,
The ſtately cedar, and the laſting oak.
In the thick ſhade innumerable birds
Tun'd their ſoft notes, with native joy infpir'd,
While thro' the trembling branches Zephyr mild,
With pleaſing force unfolding ev'ry flow'r,
Spreads the freſh odour of reviving ſpring.
Here in the ſecret grove, where woodbine ſweet,
And jaſmin intermingling, twin'd a bow'r,
A lovely form appear'd; and, as ſhe mov'd
Her graceful ſteps, and turn'd her roſy neck, ‖
Shining refulgent, her ambroſial hair
Drop'd heav'nly fragrance o'er the flow'ry vale;
Beneath her feet the crocus, and the roſe
Mix'd their bright hues o'er all the ſmiling ground.
One of the naked ſiſters, or the queen

* *Conſtantinople.*
† *The ſtandard of the* Ottomans.

‡ *Apples were conſecrated to* VENUS. *She appears on coins with her left hand holding by a tree, and proffering an apple with her right.* VENUS S. C. *or* VENUS FELIX.

SANDYS.

‖ *Dixit, & averſtens roſea cervice refulſit,*
Ambroſiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere.

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Of

Of charms and ſmiles, ſhe ſeem'd, and in her hair
Soft Pleaſure clap'd her many-colour'd wings.
Her chearful preſence gladden'd every heart;
The birds their ſongs redoubled, and, with joy
Unbounded, pour'd their rapt'rous ſtrains, and hail'd
The Goddeſs, who reveals the chearful day.
Awak'd I join'd the grateful choir, and hail'd
Aurora, who reveals the chearful day.
She riſing ſlow her heavenly road began,
And with chaſte bluſhes ting'd the roſy ſky.
Hail, GODDESS! always let me meet thy ſmile
With eager eyes, nor ruſh with tim'rous guilt
To ſhun the light, and linger in the gloom.

MR URBAN,

I deſire a place for the following Love-letter, which is an original, and may ſerve as a pattern to other young inamoratoes.

To Miſs *****.

MADAM,

MUSICK's ſoft powers may calm the troubled breaſt,
And ſooth diſtraction into peaceful reſt.
REASON acure for lighter ills may prove,
But cannot eaſe the heart that's ſick of *Love*.
LOVE poiſons deep; it ſinks into the heart,
Infects the ſoul, and baffles ev'ry art.
Since only YOU, who did th' infection give,
The pleaſing, painful evil can relieve,
Exert your pow'r, and kindly eaſe my pain,
Reſtore loſt comfort to your love-ſick ſwain.

GALEN.

On the DEATH *of the Rev. Dr* BROOME. *Tranſlated from* Jan. Mag. *p.* 39.

——— *Calentem*
Debita ſpargam lachrymis favillam
Vatis amici. HOR.

IF human ſorrows heavenly minds can move,
Or mortal ſufferings touch the *pow'rs* above,
In ſolemn grief, *Pierian maids*, appear,
Rend your fair *locks*, and drop the pearly *tear!*
For BROOME no more ſhall raiſe th' enchanting lay;
Pale lies your *bard*, a lump of lifeleſs clay!
What boaſts his ſacred ſkill, whoſe myſtic *ſound*
Could *ſtop* the *ſtreams*, and *call* the *rocks* around,
If rigid *Proſerpine* no *pity* ſhow
The blameleſs *boſom*, or the laurell'd *brow?*
Tho' *Homer* equal with *Apollo* ſung,
The fatal *ſiſters* ſtopp'd his tuneful *tongue*.
Unrivall'd *Virgil* periſh'd in his *bloom*,
Nor *Ovid*'s muſe could ſave him from the *tomb!*
Where art thou fled?—one fortune let us ſhare!
Give me with thee to wing the realms of air!
For, oh! what pleaſure— (now my *friend* is loſt)
Can wretched *life* preſent, or *fortune* boaſt?
Depriv'd of *thee*, *ambition* ſhines in vain,
And *wealth* is comfortleſs, and *honours* mean.
To *Virtue*'s potent aid I fly alone,
Since thy *example* and *advice* are gone!
See wild *Bellona* ſhake her ruddy *brand*,
Alas! what dangers threat my *native land!*
Mark vengeful *Gallia*, from her hoſtile ſhore,
The deſtin'd ſtorm of black *invaſion* pour!
While proud *Iberia*, of her treaſures vain,
Forms new *armadas* to diſturb the main!
Lo! from their *highland dens* a *ruffian crew*
Deſp'rate deſcend, and, with rebellious view,
O'er fertile *Britain* urge their lawleſs way,
And taſte the ſweets of meditated *prey*.
And is it *now* a time for *us* to *part*?
Now muſt I loſe the *partner* of my *heart!*
Alas, I err!—'twas *Britain*'s mournful fate
Abridg'd thy life, and hurry'd on its *date*;
Thy *patriot* boſom ſunk beneath the *blow*,
Broome fell the *martyr* of his *country*'s woe!
Yet fled to happier *climes*, to *realms* of *reſt*,
Where *troubles* reach not, nor *alarms* moleſt.
In groves *elyſian* may thy gentle *mind*
Sequeſter'd *joys*, and blameleſs *raptures* find!
Light lie the *earth*, in which thy *duſt* is bound,
Peace guard thy *ſpot*, and *flowrets* bloom *around!*

MR URBAN,

Your kinſman URBAN SYLVANUS *ſent you the following diſtich from* Lavenham *churchyard, in* Suffolk, *ſo long ago as the year* 1735, *and yet neither you, nor any of your correſpondence, have given us the meaning. I have found the ſame diſtich inſcribed on a board in* Horſham *church in* Suſſex, *and another diſtich accompanying it, as follows:*

In Mortem GEORGII ALLEN.

Quod fuit eſſe, quod eſt, quod non fuit eſſe quod eſſe,
Eſſe quod eſt, non eſſe quod eſt, non eſt, erit, eſſe.

Vita malis plena eſt, pia mors pretioſa corona eſt,
Poſt vitam mors eſt, poſt mortem vita beata eſt.

The latter having no difficulty, your readers need not be troubled with the Engliſh, *but the firſt diſtich one of your* Sylvan *friends has attempted to explain, in eight lines, I wiſh it were done in fewer.*

The firſt DISTICH *paraphraſed.*

WHAT we have been, and what we are,
The preſent, and the time that's paſt,
We cannot properly compare
With what we are to be at laſt.

Tho' we ourſelves have fancied forms
And beings that have never been,
We into ſomething ſhall be turn'd
Which we have not conceiv'd nor ſeen.

See p. 156 —

To the Author of the VERSES *in praiſe of* OLIVER CROMWELL. (*See* p. 39.)

Curſe on his virtues, *they* inſlav'd *his* country.

CATO.

WHEN mad *Rebellion* waves her ruddy brand,
And *Faction* ſtalks gigantic thro' the land,
Is this a time the impious ſtrain to raiſe,
And ſtring the lyre to an Uſurper's praiſe?
CROMWELL had parts—this e'en his foes allow;
His virtues never did I hear till now.
His courage often in the field was try'd,
Thrice happy, had it ne'er been miſapply'd!
Sublime his genius, his conceptions great,
But wanting virtue, he betray'd the ſtate.
Ambition burning with too fierce a flame,
His laurells blaſted, tarniſh'd all his fame!
And now, like *Cæſar*, fix'd on Time's record,
His memory ſtands exalted—and abhorr'd!

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VERSES *upon the late* D---*s of* M------.

BUT what are theſe to great *Atoſſa*'s mind,
Scarce once herſelf, by turns all womankind?
Who with herſelf, and others from her birth,
Finds all her life one warfare upon earth;
Shines in expoſing knaves, and painting fools,
Yet is whate'er ſhe hates or ridicules.
No thought advances, but her eddy brain
Whirls it about, and down it goes again.
Full ſixty years the world has been her trade,
The wiſeſt fool much time has ever made:
From loveleſs youth to unreſpected age,
No paſſion gratify'd except her rage;
So much the fury ſtill out-ran the wit,
The pleaſure miſs'd her, and the ſcandal hit;
Who breaks with her, provokes revenge from hell,
But he's a bolder man, who dares be well;
Her ev'ry turn with violence purſu'd,
Nor more a ſtorm her hate, than gratitude:
To that each paſſion turns, or ſoon or late;
Love, if it make her yield, muſt make her hate.
Superior 's death! an equal, what a curſe!
But an inferior, not dependant, worſe.
Offend her, and ſhe knows not to forgive,
Oblige her, and ſhe'll hate you while you live.
But die, and ſhe'll adore you *---then the buſt
And temple ſhe,---then fall again to duſt.
Laſt night her lord was all that's good and great;
A knave this morning, and his will a cheat.
Strange! by the means defeated of the ends.
By ſpirit, robb'd of power; by warmth of friends;
By wealth, of followers; without one diſtreſs,
Sick of herſelf thro' very ſelfiſhneſs.
Atoſſa's curs'd with ev'ry granted prayer,
Childleſs with all her children, wants an heir:
To heirs unknown deſcends th' unnumber'd ſtore,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.

* *Alludes to a temple ſhe erected with a buſt of queen* Anne *in it, which mouldered away in a few years.*

To Doctor YOUNG, *on reading his* NIGHT THOUGHTS.

PREST by a weight of woe, with weeping eye,
Britannia ſaw her fav'rite genius die,
Mad with deſpair, abandon'd ev'ry hope,
And fondly thought that verſe expir'd with *Pope*;
Till taught to ſooth e'en ſorrow, in thy page,
She check'd th' immoderate tranſports of her rage,
Fir'd with thy ſtrength of thought her grief re-
ſign'd,
And found ſuperior charms to elevate the mind.
Fain would my Muſe (but oh how vaſt the aim!)
Swell with thy numbers, kindle with thy flame,
Death's vanquiſh'd pow'rs in lays triumphant
brave,
And ſing, unmov'd, the horrors of the grave.
Then, nobly wild, deſcribe the bliſsful ſcenes,
Where pleaſure revels, and th' immortal reigns;
Where ſouls unfetter'd circling joys purſue,
And prove untir'd delights forever new.
Exalted ſubjects! worthy ſeraph's ſongs,
Too grand for ev'ry Muſe, excepting YOUNG's.
Long may thy lyre indulge the pleaſing theme,
And liſt'ning angels catch the ſacred flame!
Long be thy genius *Britain*'s darling boaſt,
And late thy journey to the well-known coaſt!
There ſhall thy raptures aid the gen'ral choir,
And ſaints applauding emulate thy fire. C. B.

The STAGE. *A* POEM.

I Have heard, how learned ſages,
Whilom have been heard to ſay;
That this merry world a ſtage is,
Life, a tragi-comic play.
On this antient law preſuming,
Soft, behind the ſcene I went,
Where I ſpy'd the crowd aſſuming
Parts, that nature never meant.
Solemn nonſenſe paſs'd for wiſdom,
Pert ſcurrility for wit;
Were men wealthy, nothing miſs'd em,
Ev'ry taſte and talent hit.
Gods! how did ſome fights alarm me!
To be told, I ween, unmeet;
Cowards preſs'd to head an army,
Fops, to trim the dainty fleet.
Vice and Dulneſs maſqueraded,
Think you what their habits were?
*** and ****---: You have ſaid it,
And well purchas'd, we may ſwear.
Heirs, for joy of the departed,
Put the cloak of mourning on;
Weeds adorn'd the broken-hearted,
Pity, that the veil was lawn.
Pride was cringing, Atheiſts canting,
Envy ſmiling, Treach'ry kind;
Ev'ry human creature haunting
Functions, foreign to the mind.
While I ſtood the ſad ſpectator
Of a farce ſo vilely maim'd;
Wholly turn'd to ſpleen and ſatyr,
Nature! Goddeſs! I exclaim'd,
Tell me, thou informing power,
Tell me where the diff'rence lies,
'Twixt the actor of an hour,
And of life.---The dame replies.
In the force, the fire, the feature,
Uſher'd from a feeling heart:
GARRICK is the child of Nature,
Mankind ---- only acts a part.

Dublin, Feb. 14, 1746.

The following were ſent from Venice.

Tranſlation of Mr D---dſ---y's, *Ep. p.* 50. *V.* VII.

ANna ſacerdoti dixit, 'cur pellitur ordo
'Conjugii *Cæli*, ſi facer eſt, ut ais?
Reſpondit, "quod ibi non intrant feminæ inanes."
'Dic quia preſbytero, *reddidit illa*, caret.

On a Company *of bad* Dancers *to good* Muſick.

TRANSLATION.

QUam male tam ſuaves ſonitus hi motus adæquant!
Sic *Orpheus* luſit, ſic faliere *feræ*.

Excuſatur ALEXANDER POPE, *celeberrimus poeta Anglus, qui dolore capitis ſemper afficitur, dum verſus effingit.*

SUſtinuit * ſimilem quia *Jupiter* ipſe dolorem,
Exiluit cerebro quando *Minerva* ſuo.

* *Tranſlation from Mag. Vol.* VI. *p.* 158.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *February* 1746.

MONDAY 3.

WAS held a general court of the bank of *England*, when the reſolution of ſeveral late courts (ſee our laſt) for lending the government one million on the land and malt taxes was unanimouſly agreed to.

A cartel ſhip arrived at *Plymouth* from *St Maloes* with 200 *Engliſh* priſoners; who ſaid that ſhe left about 800 more behind, among them 20 commanders of ſhips; eight privateers of 36 guns, and two of 28, with a man of war of 54 guns, were ſailed from thence, with a deſign to intercept our *Portugal* fleet.

TUESDAY 4.

Orders were ſent to all his majeſty's yards, to fit out, with all expedition, ſuch ſhips as are repairing, and for the artificers to work double tides.

WEDNESDAY 5.

The contributions to the *Guildhall* ſubſcription begun by the lord mayor and others, for the better relief, ſupport, and encouragement of the ſoldiers employ'd in ſuppreſſing the preſent unnatural rebellion, amounted to the ſum of 18,435 l. of which 17,256 l 16 s. 2 d. had been diſpoſed of in the following manner

	l.	s.	d.
For rewards to the maim'd and wounded	5000	0	0
For rewards to ſuch private ſoldiers and non-commiſſion officers, whoſe bravery ſhall merit it	5000	0	0
Sent to *Newcaſtle* for the benefit of the ſick	300	0	0
For 12,000 ſhirts	2105	0	0
15,000 pair of breeches	2468	15	0
16,500 pair of ſtockings	825	0	0
10,000 woollen caps	208	6	8
12,000 pair of gloves	289	18	8
9,100 pair of woollen ancle ſpatterdaſhes	322	5	10
1,000 blankets	337	10	0
By ſundry impreſts, to anſwer the expence of inſurance and freight to *Scotland*, carriage and other contingent expences	400	0	0
Undiſpoſed of	1178	3	10

And the ſubſcription was kept open, and a liſt of the ſubſcribers to be publiſh'd.

FRIDAY 7.

Were committed to *Lancaſter* goal, *James Reiley*, *Samuel Newman*, and *Martin Eades*, three *Iriſh* roman catholic prieſts. It appeared on oath that they had collected ſeveral ſums of money for the pretender, which were tranſmitted to him while he was at *Derby* and *Manchester*.

SATURDAY 8.

The *Heſſian* troops, under prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, landed at *Leith*.

MONDAY 10.

The rebel officers taken at *Carliſle*, being 39, beſides a *French* colonel engineer, and 4 others, were brought to town in 4 waggons and a coach, under a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers; part of them were carried to *New Priſon*, and the reſt, among whom was *Hamilton* governor of *Carliſle*, to *Newgate*, except the *Frenchmen* who were conducted, the engineer in a coach, and the others in a waggon, to the *Marſhalſea* priſon; (the pretender's biſhop of *Carliſle*, *Coppuch*, had been committed to *Cheſter* caſtle.) They were very rudely treated by the populace, who pelted them with dirt, and ſhew'd all other marks of abhorrence of their black deſigns.

His grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, reſigned into his majeſty's hands the ſeals of their reſpective offices of principal ſecretaries of ſtate. —The king was pleaſed to appoint the right hon. *John* earl of *Granville*, to be one of his majeſty's two principal ſecretaries of ſtate. *Gaz.*

TUESDAY 11.

The Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; reſigned his place of chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer; and the right hon. the earl of *Pembroke*, groom of the ſtole to his majeſty, ſurrender'd the gold key of his office.

The Hon. *Geo. Grenville*, and *Henry Legge*, Eſqs; reſign'd their poſts as lords of the admiralty.—And next day the lord chancellor was to reſign the ſeals, and ſeveral other great officers of ſtate and army, their poſts, among them nine dukes; alſo the earl of *Cheſterfield*, on his return from *Ireland*.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The D. of *Newcaſtle* had a great levee at his houſe at *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. —As had alſo the Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; at his houſe in *Arlington-ſtreet*, on account of their reſignations.

THURSDAY 13.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

—An act to eſtabliſh an agreement between the governor and company of the bank of *England*, to advance the ſum of one million, at 4 per cent. to the government.

—An act to empower his majeſty to make rules and directions to prevent the diſtemper ſpreading among the horned cattle.

—An act to indemnify the court of ſeſſions in *Scotland* for not meeting on the 11ſt of *November* laſt.—And to ſome naturalization and private bills.

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The merchants of *London* met to conſider of a proper application to the government, concerning the numerous captures of ſhips of late, and the prevention of the ſame for the future, *(See p. 111).* They choſe a committee as follows.

Sir ROBERT WILLIMOT, *Chairman.*

North America.	*Italian and Streights.*
James Buchanan	Thomas Godfrey
James Crockatt	John Charlton
John Tomlinſon	Goddard Hagen
—— Hunt	George Preſcott
South America	Joſ. Watkins
Thomas Truman	*Inſurers*
R. Pariſh	Ald. Winterbottom
W. Beckford	Thomas King,
S. Martin	George Newland,
Eaſt Country	James Bourdieu
G. Thornton	A Director of the
James Brogden	Royal Aſſurance
John Blydeſteyn	A Director of the
Peter Muillan	London Aſſurance
	Mr Jaſper Mauduit.

FRIDAY 14.

The right hon. the earl of *Granville* reſigned the ſeals into his majeſty's hands, which his majeſty was pleaſed to re-deliver to his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. *Gaz.*——The right hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; and others who had reſigned, were alſo reinſtated.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, February 15.

I Had the pleaſure of ſeeing, the beginning of this week, our ſovereign's ſon-in-law, the prince of *Heſſe*, who is a jolly well looking man; likewiſe the prince of *Heſſburgh*, the duke of *Wolfenbuttle*'s ſon; who with many *German* officers of diſtinction, ſtay in our abby. The rebels are ſtill flying, and are now thought to be in *Aberdeen*; and it is rumour'd, that they have burnt old *Meldrum*, for refuſing them their lawleſs demands. Our harbour of *Leith* was never ſo full of fine ſhips; and there is a great deal of money circulating in it, and in ſeveral parts of this poor kingdom. There are ſeveral people of the ſcullion kind of the rebels brought to *Leith* priſon this week, and ſome of the *French*, who curſe the perſon called the duke of *Perth*, and his brother, for bringing them to *Scotland*. Part of the *Heſſians* march'd for *Lithgow* this day. This corporation is to preſent his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of this town, in a gold box; and the mariners with the freedom of their company in another gold box.

Mr PINCHBECK *having ſtruck a Medal of the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, *ſome friend of his ſtruck out the following lines.*

TO me 'tis quite plain, tho' ſome folks ſeem amaz'd,
Why the duke ſhould by Pinchbeck on medals be rais'd;
For who is more proper, all wonder to ſmother,
Than one man of *metal* to ſtrike up another!

MONDAY 17.

James Crane, a romiſh prieſt, was committed to *Guilford* goal; there were found in his pocket ſeveral commiſſions to enliſt men for the pretender's ſervice.

FRIDAY 21.

Was tried at the common pleas an action of falſe impriſonment, brought by lieut. *Geo. Ery*, againſt Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1000 *l.* damages, and he has the ſame cauſe of action againſt all the court martial.——His caſe is briefly thus. In 1740 he went volunteer to *Carthagena*, and for his gallant behaviour general *Wentworth* made him firſt lieut. of marines, but for refuſing to apprehend another lieut. without a written order, he was confined 14 months, debarred pen, ink and paper, and ſo cruelly treated, that it threw him into an epileptic diſorder and convulſions; after this he was tried by a court martial for refuſing to obey orders, and was, on the evidence of illiterate people, whom he had never ſeen, nor was ſuffered to croſs-examine, ſentenced to 15 years impriſonment, and to be incapable of his majeſty's ſervice; he was accordingly brought to the *Marſhalſea*, but on his petition to the king, was, with the advice of the privy council, reſtored to his commiſſion.

FRIDAY 28.

The court martial for the trial of the admirals was adjourn'd from the 18th to the 24th, and thence to *March* the 3d next, on account of the abſence of adm. *Byng*, and ſome other aſſiſtants.

A ſcheme for raiſing 3 millions for the ſervice of the current year, propoſes two millions and a half annuities at 4 per cent; and half a million by way of lottery, the blanks and prizes to carry 4 per cent. The ſubſcribers for 100 tickets, with the proportion of annuities, are to have a life annuity of 90*l.* per annum, and ſo in proportion to a greater or leſſer number of tickets.

Two ſhips of 40 guns, and two of 20, are order'd to cruiſe off the weſt part of *Scotland*, near the iſle of *Mull*, to watch the motions of the rebels.

The committee of the *Guildhall* ſubſcription order'd 150*l.* to be paid into the hands of *Mr Paterſon*, agent to col. *Murray*'s regiment, to be paid immediately, at 20*s.* per man, to 150 ſoldiers wounded at the battle of *Preſton-pans*.

The lord lieuts. of *Yorkſhire* iſſued 2500*l.* towards recruiting the army of the duke of *Cumberland*.

GAZETTE ACCOUNT *of the* REBELS. *Continued from* p. 95.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 25.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. THE rebel clans, who took the road to *Inverneſs*, are much diminiſhed in their numbers, occaſioned, as they pretend, by their having detach'd away parties to bring back their deſerters, and levy more men. Eight hundred of them were ſeen at *Ruthven* with the pretender's ſon, where they blew up the barracks, and then proceeded towards *Inverneſs*. By letters from *Inverneſs* of the 17th inſt. lord *Loudoun* had got together 2000 men there, and was fortifying that town with a ditch, placing ſhip cannon at proper places, and laying in proviſions. He was daily expecting more men from the E. of *Sutherland*, lord *Forroſe*, lord *Reay*, the *Monroes*, and Sir *Alexander Mac Donald*. The lord preſident had taken up his quarters at fort *St George*. One of his majeſty's ſhips was lying off *Inverneſs*. Our army is thought to be moving by this time towards *Montroſe*, and probably part of it is already there, where they will find plenty of proviſions and coals, which were ſent by ſea. Since writing the above we have intelligence, that the pretender's ſon has been joined again by thoſe parties of the clans who had been ſeparated from him on the march, and had marched with them into *Strath Spey*, the county of the *Grimes*, there to wait till joined by the other rebels coming from *Aberdeen*. 200 *Argyllſhire* men are ſent to fort *William* to ſtrengthen the garriſon of that place.

Perth, Feb. 20. By the laſt and beſt accounts we have concerning the proceedings of the rebels, we are informed, that the ſmall party of them which accompanied the pretender's ſon in his flight, and who had burnt the barracks of *Ruthven*, had proceeded to *Burmont*, but were ſtopt from going any farther by the river *Findern*, and had given over their threats againſt lord *Loudoun* and *Inverneſs*.——They were ſtarving with cold and hunger, and not more than 600 in number, tho' they gave out they were above 3000. They talk'd of going into *Grant*'s country, to revenge themſelves of that clan, for taking up arms for the king. The other party of the rebels that coaſted along, have all quitted *Aberdeen*, but about 200, who are left there only to prevent intelligence, and have ſixty of their huſſars out before them at *Stonehive*. The main body are all gone up the river *Spray*, and have found it ſo ſwell'd by the rains and the thaw, that there are no fords for them to paſs; and the earl of *Loudoun* has, as we hear, drawn all the boats to the north ſhore; ſo that we have ſome hopes of hemming in that part of them. Theſe laſt are not in ſo bad a condition as the others, as they have been able to live well in the countries they have gone through.

SHERIFFS Poſtponed.

Devonſhire, Thomas Benſon of Northam, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Robert Newton, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Wm Baghott Delaberre, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Cha. Beſvile of Biana, Eſq;
Appointed by the Prince of *Wales*.
Cornwall, John Tremayne of Helgain, Eſq;

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* YEAR 1746.

FEB. 2. LAdy of Sir *Roger Burgoyne*, Bt. ſiſter to the E. of *Halifax*, deliver'd of a daughter.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* YEAR 1746.

FEB. 5. *Edw. Meſtyn* of *Huntington*, Eſq; marry'd to Miſs *Burnet* of *Walthamſtow, Eſſex*.

12. *Edw. Mayne* of *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; ——to Miſs *Sutton* of *Brook-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſq.*

Chriſt. Forteſcue, Eſq; of the iſle of *Wight*, ——to Miſs *Sally Colerain*, with 20,000*l.*

Hon. *Charles Churchill*, Eſq; ſon of late Gen. *Churchill*,——to Lady *Maria Walpole*, daughter of late Rt Hon. *Robert* E. of *Orford*.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* YEAR 1746.

Jan. 25. COl. *Ligonier* (brother to the general) very much regretted. Being ill of a pleuriſy, for which he was blooded and bliſter'd on the 14th, he would nevertheleſs, contrary to advice, march with the army to *Falkirk* on the 16th, and command the brigade of dragoons at the attack of the rebel army's two lines, where he broke the firſt, and did great execution; when Lieut. Col. *Whitney* and ſeveral other officers were kill'd in the midſt of the rebels, Col. *Jordan* and others wounded, and the ſquadron repulſed by their ſecond line, Col. *Ligonier* rally'd them, and made the rear guard of the army to *Linlithgow*, where he arrived at one in the morning, his cloaths wet through; this brought on a quinſey, which ſoon carry'd him off.

FEB. 6. Hon. *Charles Fielding*, Eſq; Col. in the firſt regiment of guards, equerry to his majeſty, and brother to the E. of *Denbigh*.

Sam. Longuet, Eſq; a merchant of *London*.

9. *Rich. Plympton*, Eſq; firſt commiſſioner of the wine licence office, a place of 500*l. p. A.*

10. Capt. *James Saunderſon* of *Batteteau*'s foot, of the wounds he receiv'd at *Falkirk*.

14. *Martin Bladen* of *Albury Hatch, Eſſex*, Eſq; member for *Portſmouth*, and one of the commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

15. Rev. Dr *Croſwick*, dean of *Briſtol*, of an apoplexy.

20. The Dutcheſs dowager of *Cleveland*.

21. Mr *Howard Yonge*, ſon of Sr *Wm*, aged 12.

26. E. of *Rockingham*, of the ſmall pox.

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* YEAR 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *Abraham Hume*, Eſq; to be commiſſary general of ſtores, proviſions and forage, to all his majeſty's forces at home and abroad.

(See Hiſt. Chron. Mon.... to to Friday 14.)

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Col. *Robinſon Sowle*, to be Col. of his majeſty's marine Reg. of foot, late under the command of Major Gen. *Lowther*, dec.

Col. *Wm Graham*, to be Col. of a Reg. of foot, late under the command of Col. *Sowle*.

Lieut. Col. *James Kennedy*, to be Col. of the Reg. of foot, late under the command of Col. *Wm Graham*. And,

Major Gen. *Wm Blakeney*,——to be Lieut. Gov. of his majesty's town and citadel of *Plymouth*, in room of Lieut. Gov. *Gybbon*, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. *John* E. of *Portsmouth*, the several offices of Gov. and captain of the isle of *Wight*, and governor of *Carisbrook* castle, and of constable and doorkeeper of the said castle of *Carisbrook*, and of steward, surveyor, receiver and bailiff of all manors, lands, tenements, woods, hereditaments, and other revenues within the said island, in the room of his grace *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace *John* Duke of *Bedford* to be warden and keeper of the New Forest in the County of *Southampton*, and of the duckoy there; and also the manor and park of *Lindhurst*, and the hundred of *Rudbergh*, in room of his grace *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*.

The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, for granting unto the Rt Hon. *George*, E. of *Cholmondeley*, and *Wm Pitt*, Esq; the office or offices of vice-treasurer and receiver general, and pay master general of all his majesty's revenues in the said kingdom of *Ireland*, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the said kingdom.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. *Pattee* Visc. *Torrington* to be Capt. of his majesty's yeomen of the guard,

[*In room of Ld* Berkely of Stratton.]

Hen. Ylverton, the elder, Esq;——to be one of his majesty's commissioners for granting wine licences, in room of *Rich. Plumpton*, d.

Jam. Grenville, Esq;——one of the commissioners for trade and plantations.

Tho. Gory, Esq; Commissary Gen. of the musters, and chief muster-master of all his majesty's forces in *Great Britain*, in room of *Daniel Boone*, Esq;

From other Papers.

John A. Hesse, Esq; appointed first clerk and computer of the muster rolls, in room of *Hump. Portman*, Esq;——ledger-keeper, in room of

Peregrine Furle, Esq;——accomptant, in room of *Hatch Moody*, who has res.

James Walter of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq;——by the D. of *Newcastle* clerk of the peace for *Middlesex*, in room of *Peter Walter*, Esq; dec.

John Mill, Esq; son of Sir *Rich. Mill*, Bt,——a clerk in the treasury, in room of Sir *Jn Pennington*, Bart.

Charles Pudsey, Esq;——clerk of the Hannaper office, a place of 300 *l. per Ann.*

Lieut. *Hen. Barnsley*,——Capt. of the *Spence* sloop of war.

Capt. *Plynton*,——commander of the *Lancaster*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Sutton*,——commander of the *Swan*, a new 20 gun ship built at *Chester*.

Capt. *Gregory*,——of the *Folkstone*.

Capt. *Masters*,——of the *Duke William*.

Capt. *Forteseue*,——of the *Aetna* fireship.

Geo. Edgcomb, son of Ld *Edgcomb*,——Capt. of the *Salisbury*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Arthur Skot*,——commander of the *Marlborough*, 70 guns.

Capt. *Chambers*,——of the *Devonshire*, 80 lately commodore *Knowles*, and

Capt. *Griffin*, formerly commander of the *Captain*, 70 guns,——commander of the *Princess Mary*, 80 guns, and commodore design'd for the *E. Indies* to relieve commodore *Barret*.

Capt. *Moslyn* of the *Hampton Court*,——commodore of a squadron order'd to cruise in the Bay of *Biscay*.

Capt. *Haswell*,——of the *Amazon*, 36 guns.

Mr *Barrington*,——commissary of naval stores at *Plymouth*, a place of considerable profit.

James Yelverton, Esq;——a commissary of the wine licence office, in room of *Edward Plympton*, Esq; dec.

Dr *Pringle*, Dr *Armstrong*, and Dr *Barker*,——physicians to the hospital for lame, maim'd and sick soldiers, behind *Buckingham* house.

Messf. *Ward* and *Stapeley*,——collectors of the customs for *Hull* and *Scarborough*.

Mr *Henry Eyre*,——collector of the customs for the island of *Antigua*, in room of *James Gregory*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Charles Lee*,——steward of *Chatham* yard, in room of Mr *Hutchings*, dec.

Warburton, Esq; gov. of *Cape Breton*.

E. of *Rockingham*,——Ld Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum for *Kent*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

MR *Geo. Pye*, instituted rector of *Stowel*, *Somersetshire*.

Mr *Tho. Birch*, A.M. F.R.S. presented to St *Margaret Pattens*, *Fenchurch-street*, in room of Mr *Drew*, dec. and in his room

Mr *Downes*, chosen at St *Michaels*, *Woodst.*

Mr *Comber*,——to the rectory of *Sadley cum Basset*, *Sussex*.

Mr *Charles Garth*,——to the rectory of *Milton cum Besteworth*, *Shropshire*.

Mr *John Prost*,——to the rectory of *Smithton*, *Surrey*, 150*l. per Ann.*

Mr *Charles Rich*, LL.D.——vicar of *Stringfield*, *Cheshire*.

Mr *Carter*,——vicar of *Bedbury*, *Warwickshire*.

Mr *Yerbury*, LL.D. chosen principal of *Brazen Nose* college, *Oxford*, in room of Rev. Dr *Shippen*, dec.

Mr *Walter Chapman*,——prebendary of *Bristol*, in room of Rev. Mr *Franks*, dec.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Henry Hicks, of Munden, Hertfordshire, grocer.
Peter Quenovault, of Nicholas-lane, Lond. merchant.
Wm Allen, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Brewer.
Ralph Wilton, of St John Southwark, chapman.
John Howes, of the Strand, Middlesex, haberdasher.
Wm Johnson, of Rotherhith, Surry, cooper.
Jeremiah Godfrey, of Ashwell, Hertfordsh. linnen-draper.
Edward Sparkes, of Bristol, factor and merchant.
John Godfrey Hanckwitz, and Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, of Southampton-str. Cov. Gar. Chemists and Cop.
James Monk, late of Boston, N. England, merchant.
Benj. Grant, and Wm Manby, of Scarborough, Ax-dressers.
John Croxen, of Southminster, Essex, grocer.
Edw. Prestridge of Camelford, Cornw. chapman.
Rich. Rust, of Fish-str. hill Lond. haberdasher.

S. Sea Stock no price.
—Annu. 93 ¼
New Annu. 90 ¼
3 *per C.* An 75
1742 ditto 75
1743 ditto 75
1744 ditto 75
1745 ditto 75
Bank no pr.
—Cir. 2*l.* 10*s.* Pr.
Million Bank 110
India 154 ¾
—Bonds 1*l.* 17*s. Dise.*
Royal Aſſ. 77
Lon. ditto 9 ¼
7 *p. C.* Em. Loan No Pr.
5 *p. C.* ditto No Pr.
Eng. Cop. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Jan.* 28 *to Feb.* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 636	Females 584	1220
Buried	Males 1290	Females 1364	2654
Died under 2 Years old			895
Between 2 and 5			241
Between 5 and 10			93
Between 10 and 20			63
Between 20 and 30			201
Between 30 and 40			237
Between 40 and 50			288
Between 50 and 60			252
Between 60 and 70			154
Between 70 and 80			151
Between 80 and 90			71
Between 90 and 100			6
Between 100 and 101			2
(Hay 36*l.* Load.)			2654

Buried	Within the walls	228
	Without the walls	671
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	1112
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	643
		2654
Weekly *Feb.* 4		577
11		660
18		708
25		709
		2654

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 10*d.*
Wheat 16 to 24*s. per Quarter*
Rye 9*s.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*
Barley 10*s.* to 12*s.*
Oats 12*s.* to 14*s.*
Peaſe 16*s.* to 19*s.*
P. Malt 16*s.* to 18*s.*
B. Malt 16*s.* to 18*s.*
H. Beans 13*s.* to 16*s.*
Coals, Pool 26*s.* to 35*s.*
Hops 5*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

P. S. All our troops, amounting to near 3000, *are arrived from Williamſtadt.*

Subſtance of the reply of the foreign Roman Catholic *miniſters, dated* Jan. 21.

IF any of their domeſtics were guilty of treaſonable crimes (ſee p. 12 B) they would not defer one moment to diſmiſs them, and withdraw their protection, which is practiſed in all courts; and is the only expedient whereby the prerogatives of the laws of nations, which cannot depend on thoſe of any particular country, are maintained. For by theſe prerogatives, if there is no exception of particular perſons by the law of the ſtate, every one in the ſervice of a foreign miniſter is deemed to be intirely independant of the juriſdiction of the ſtate in which ſuch miniſter reſides; they therefore quoted the act of 7 *Anne* to ſhow that all immunities due to a foreign miniſter by the law of nations, were acknowledged by it, and no exception made but with reſpect to bankrupts, which, as being contradictory to the law of nations, has never been tacitly allowed by any foreign miniſter, as appears by the remonſtrances made in 1709 by the *Pruſſian* ambaſſador in the name of all the foreign miniſters. Whatever may be the number of Roman Catholic prieſts in *London*, their inſtances only relate to the few actually in their ſervice, whoſe names were given in to the ſecretaries office, at the beginning of the preſent troubles, deſiring no extenſion of privilege, but only the exerciſe of their religion in their own houſe, for which one prieſt is not ſufficient. There being no foreign prieſts in *England*, and having brought none with them, if they may not make uſe of natives, the ſaid privilege would be intirely taken from them. They are obliged to wait the orders of their court in this reſpect, in the mean time they renew their inſtances that the domeſtic of the *Portugal* envoy ſtill in irons, and that thoſe of the *Sardinian* envoy, ſince put under an arreſt, may be releaſed.

DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Two ſkins, one a cow's ſkin and the the other a calf's ſkin, were produced before the *Dublin* ſociety, by *Henry Bond*, of the county of *Armagh*, Eſq; which he declared, he had tanned with the bark of the common *Scotch* fir only, without any other bark; and being examined by ſeveral perſons well ſkilled in leather, were judged by them to be very well tanned. As this diſcovery may be a great benefit to the kingdom, gentlemen who have ſuch fir-trees growing on their eſtates, are deſired to cut down ſome of thoſe trees in the month of *May*, *June* or *July* next, which is the only time of the year proper to fell ſuch trees, to make them fit for uſe, and to ſtrip off the bark, and to make tryal of it in tanning all ſorts of ſkins in the way that oak bark is made uſe of, and to make a report of their ſucceſs. Mr *Bond*'s ſkins remained in his bark vat but three months and a half; he put 20 pound weight of the dried bark, free of the outſide huſky excreſcence, in his vat; but for ſoal leather a greater quantity of bark, and a much longer time for lying in the vat is neceſſary.

TURKEY.

THO' letters from *Venice* mention that the Grand Seignor has been depoſed, and his brother advanced to the throne, we cannot yet give credit to it, becauſe other accounts ſay nothing of ſuch a change, but only that the offers of peace made by the Sophy had been rejected, and preparations are making to continue the war with *Perſia*. This, however, may be only a feint, if what the *Hungarian* miniſter at the *Hague* gives as a reaſon for his miſtreſs's delay in ſending troops to *Flanders*, be true, *viz.* that the *Turks* are in motion towards *Hungary*.

RUSSIA.

We are as much at a loſs to account for the military preparations which are making by *Ruſſia*, both by land and ſea, unleſs it regards the *Turks*. A great number of *Ruſſians* are aſſembled at *Smolensko* on the borders of the *Ukrain*, beſides an army of 45000 men in *Livonia* and *Courland*, which are ſtill to be augmented, and for whoſe uſe a train of artillery is on the road from *Moſcow*. It is obſerved, that the *Pruſſian* miniſter, baron *Mardefelt*, is in high favour at this court.

SPAIN.

The D. *de Huneſca* is gone extraordinary ambaſſador to *Rome* to ſettle ſome grand affairs, as it is ſaid, relative to a peace with the K. of *Sardinia*. The 14th inſt. arrived at *Corunna* from the *Havannas*, the *Triumph*, the *Holy Ghoſt*, the St *Michael*, and the *Pearl*. Their cargoes conſiſt of about 12 millions of pieces of eight, a great quantity of unminted ſilver, cocoa, ſugar, tobacco, and braſil wood. Theſe ſhips bring an account of the great ſucceſs of their men of war and privateers in the *W. Indies*.

ITALY.

The face of affairs in this country is not much alter'd ſince our laſt: M. *Gages* has indeed paſſed the *Teſſin* with a good body of his troops, by a feint of a falſe attack, but we don't find that it has any other conſequence than obliging Pr. *Lichtenſtein*, who commands the *Auſtrian* forces, to retire under the cannon of *Novara*, and from thence over the *Seſſa*, where his communication is open with the K. of *Sardinia*. The *Spaniards* have not as yet been able to undertake the ſiege of the citadel of *Milan*, and 'tis much queſtion'd whether they will be able to make themſelves maſters of that important place, before the arrival of the imperial ſuccours, which may probably cauſe a revolution in affairs.

The *Genoeſe* have ſtill ſome places and intereſt in *Corſica*, and the male-contents we are told, differing among themſelves, the *Engliſh* auxiliaries begin to grow weary of them. 'Tis affirm'd, by the *French* party, that marſhal *Maillebois* had concluded a treaty with the K. of *Sardinia*, by which he is to have good part of the *Milaneſe*. Such an event muſt, to all appearance, end in ſtripping the *Auſtrians* of all their dominions in *Lombardy*, and leave *Tuſcany* expoſed to fall as part of a new kingdom for Don *Philip*.

SWEDEN.

This kingdom has made univerſal rejoicings for the birth of an heir to the crown, a bleſſing unknown to this nation for more than 60 years; but the joy was leſſened by a fire which conſumed a third part of *Gottenburg*, the chief port and arſenal of *Sweden*, with a vaſt quantity of naval ſtores, and the baggage of the *Swediſh* officers engaged in the *French* ſervice, who have met with many misfortunes and impediments, but, 'tis ſaid, are at laſt ſailed for *Scotland*.

DENMARK.

The king continues indiſpoſed; the markets for cattle are prohibited throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent the communication of the diſtemper. The ſubſidy-treaty with *France* is renew'd for three years, the remonſtrances of the *Britiſh* ambaſſador againſt it having been ineffectual.

GERMANY.

It was expected, after the peace of *Dreſden*, that the K. of *Pruſſia* would have given ſome repoſe to himſelf and his victorious troops. But his regiments are recruiting, and his forces are to be augmented to 150,000 men; a conſiderable body has been detached for the dutchy of *Cleves*, which the king is to follow, and another is to be ſent to E. *Frieſland*. The marquis *de Valori*, the *French* ambaſſador at *Berlin*, having taken notice of the march of theſe troops, to the king, and deſired to know what his maſter had to depend on with regard to them, 'tis ſaid, his majeſty replied, *Monſieur le marquis, I have much too high an eſteem both for your maſter and you, to deceive you in the leaſt tittle. While the moſt chriſtian king is content with his proper dominions, I ſhall always think it an honour to be his ally: but cannot foreſee any good to* Europe *in general, nor to my own dominions in particular, by his extending his power this way. In a word, while we are at a diſtance, we may be friends, and capable of ſerving each other; which I am pretty ſure cannot be the caſe, if*

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if we become nearer neighbours. Wherefore, in order to preserve our friendship pure, lasting, and inviolate, I shall contribute this campaign all in my power to support the house of Austria *in the possession of those dominions, which, by separating of us, are the best bonds of a sincere and lasting friendship.*

The empress queen, being near her time, no longer assists at council, but has entrusted all her affairs to her imperial consort, whose ministry, by a heavy capitation tax, from which no rank or order of people, except some begging priests, are exempted, propose to raise such a sum, as shall enable them to carry on a more vigorous war than ever against the house of *Bourbon*, even tho' they should have no subsidies from any foreign power. *Hungary* is not included in the capitation, and the *Bohemians* hope to be excused on paying an additional subsidy of 400,000 crowns. The number of troops destin'd for *Italy* and the *Netherlands* are variously reported. Of the *Saxons*, besides 12,000 in the service of the maritime powers, 6000 are to be sent to *Italy*, and 25,000 more for the defence of the empire on the *Rhine*, where the *French* have already surprised some Hussars in their quarters, and plundered the neighbouring villages.——— By the subsidy-treaty lately concluded between *Great Britain* and the king of *Sweden*, landgrave of *Hesse*, for 6000 *Hessians*, the troops are to be in *British* pay, and to be transported backwards and forwards at *British* expence; they are not to be sent on board the ships of war, nor to the plantations, but to act only for the defence of *Great Britain*, or her allies in the *Netherlands*. They are also to be sent home compleat; if not, 80 crowns are to be paid for every horseman, and 30 for every foot-soldier. (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 20.) The sovereign of these troops is to have for four years (the term of the treaty) a subsidy of 150,000 crowns, and if the troops are discharged before the expiration of that time, 100,000 crowns is to be added for the remaining part, and an augmentation may be had on the same terms.

FRANCE.

According to a plan projected by M. *Machault*, the new comptroller general, the ordinary revenues of this kingdom will amount this year to 240 millions of livres, which will amply suffice for executing the plan proposed, since the war will not be carry'd on far from the frontiers, and vast sums will be saved by not paying the subsidies heretofore paid; so that instead of 300 millions, 240 will be thus raised, *viz.* The customs, with the ordinary augmentation in time of war, 118 millions; the general farms 93 Mill. the free gift of the provinces 9 Mill. the tenth penny, and the capitation of *Paris* 5 Mill. the post duties 1 half Mill. the free gift of the clergy 3 mill. the casual income, and the coinage 5 Mill. the woods and forests 1 1 half Mill. Total 240 millions.——— Troops have been embark'd at *Dunkirk*, &c. for a descent on *England* or *Scotland*, this month and last, and disembark'd again, on finding that the *English* fleet was drawn together on that side; but this had given the *French* privateers an opportunity to take so many *English* ships, that since *Nov.* 1. they have got 160, valued at 600,000 *l.*. The *Brest* squadron is said to be join'd by the *Spanish* from *Ferrol*, and both together sail'd with troops, arms and ammunition for *England* or *Scotland*.

NETHERLANDS.

The *French* have also made their advantage of the weakness of the allied army, from the absence of the *English* forces, by reducing the city of *Brussels*, by which they have cut off the communication between *Antwerp*, and the garrisons of *Mons*, *Charleroy* and *Namur*. The capitulation for this city agreed to on the 20th, between marshal *Saxe* and Count *Kaunitz*, consists of 27 articles: All the *Austrians* shall be prisoners of war: But Count *Lanoy* the governor, and the general officers shall be at liberty on parole of honour: The *British* hospital, &c. shall be treated according to the cartel: The domesticks, baggage, &c. belonging to Pr. *Charles* and the D. of *Cumberland* be permitted to retire without being search'd: That Count *Kaunitz* be at liberty to retire with all his domesticks, and all the officers of the publick accounts: The *Dutch* shall be prisoners of war; the officers shall have their arms, but those of the common men shall be put into magazines, to be return'd them upon the exchange or redemption of prisoners: The garrison shall be conducted to the most convenient places at the smallest distances: The sick and wounded shall remain in the city till their recovery, but prisoners upon the same terms with the rest of the garrison: The republic may ransom their troops as soon as is thought fit, and to facilitate the exchange they shall not be conducted into *France*, but shall remain in some town of *Flanders*.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
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MEMOIR *of the late K. of* Sardinia, *&c.*

SIR,

HAVE just read a book intitled, *The Perſeis*. I confeſs this work, which has ſo much excited the curioſity of all *Europe*, afforded me a very agreeable entertainment. I am, however, ſorry to find ſome defects in it, * which I am ſure the author could eaſily have ſupply'd; in particular with reſpect to the court of *Savoy*, which, by I know not what fate, has been entirely neglected by almoſt all writers, notwithſtanding it now acts ſo conſiderable a part among the powers of *Europe*. I have ſent you a kind of ſupplement to *p.* 41, 42, of the *Perſeis*, in this particular, which I flatter myſelf will not be unacceptable to your readers. I ſhall begin with the character of the late king *Victor Amadeus*, whom I ſhall not dreſs *ala mode de Perſe*, becauſe it would be only giving your readers the trouble to ſtrip him, and with reſpect to this part of the hiſtory there is no occaſion to purſue the plan that the *French* author thought neceſſary for his ſafety. This prince had that air of reſervedneſs and ſecrecy ſo common at his court, and ſuch œconomy, that he uſed to conſult all ſorts of tradeſmen, to be informed of the loweſt price of each commodity, and did not fail to make uſe of his diſcoveries, either to reduce the penſions of his officers to the very neceſſaries of life, or to leſſen the grants made to the gentlemen of his court, or to raiſe the revenues. One day, he ordered all the farmers of the mills in his dominions to meet, and raiſed the rents 300,000 livres.

This ſpirit of œconomy however did not hinder him from being generous, as often as there was occaſion to reward virtue. One day as the prince of *Piedmont* (who died before his father) and his brother, who now holds the crown of *Sardinia*, were taking the air in a coach along the *Po*, the horſes frighted ran ſtrait towards the river. In this extreme danger the baron of *Valaiſe*, the prince's gentleman of the horſe, took a reſolution equally noble and dangerous. He clapp'd ſpurs to his horſe, and rode into the middle of the furious horſes, and had the happineſs to ſtop them, but he was dangerouſly wounded. The court did not appear at firſt deeply affected with ſo generous an action; and the baron, after being cured with great difficulty, thought himſelf ſufficiently rewarded with the glory of having ſaved the life of his ſovereigns. The people ſecretly grumbled at ſuch a flagrant piece of ingratitude, but after ſome time a fief worth about 100,000 livres was added to the duke's eſtate. The king had ſecretly deſigned it for him, who to ſave the lives of his two ſons had hazarded his own, and the prince of *Piedmont* had the gratitude to repreſent to his father, that it was proper to furniſh the houſe that was to be the reward of ſuch a faithful ſubject. The baron of *Valaiſe* was agreeably ſurpriſed to be put, by the prince himſelf, into the poſſeſſion of ſuch a valuable preſent.

The ſuperior knowledge of king *Victor* diffuſed itſelf to his people, and even unblinded them about things which the policy of *Roman* prieſts artfully keeps in the dark. Dr *Richa* had the boldneſs to accuſe of impoſture a miſerable wretch, whom two jeſuits wanted to make the people believe was poſſeſſed by the devil, and he gave ſuch convincing proofs of the cheat, that even the vulgar were undeceived. Upon this the king took from that too intriguing order the direction of youth, which has been the true cauſe of their grandeur, and he kept

* *See vol.* xv. *p.* 416. *and p.* 359.

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kept the clergy under, to a degree which has no example in catholic countries.

This prince grew superstitious in his last days, and in 1733 expelled part of the faithful *Vaudois* out of his dominions. But the edict of expulsion only reached those that had been baptised by catholic priests, and relapsed.

Victor Amadeus was far from being insensible to love; of which the following is a remarkable instance:—He carried one day his weakness for a mistress so far, as to oblige his dutchess to take off her neck a jewel, to satisfy the unreasonable desire of the countess of *Verue*, who yet was not faithful to him. One evening the duke going to her apartment, without giving any notice, found *tete a tete* with her a lord, who did not expect such a surprize. The generous prince took his rival with one hand, and a light in the other, and brought him out of the room, telling him, he might boast of having been lighted to the stairs by a monarch; but he warned him not to expect such kind usage a second time.

The king of *Sardinia*'s revenues may be computed at twenty millions of *Piedmontese* livres, which make twenty four millions of *French* livres. The good oeconomy still prevailing at that court, the improvement in the trade of silks, and the acquisition of part of the *Milanese*, must have encreased them since. The silks, above all, are a very considerable article. Many peasants make up in a year 100 or 125 pounds of raw silks, the best of which are sold for a *Louis d'Or* the pound.

He fixes the number of regular troops to 22000 men in time of peace, besides 6000 armed militia. This army is much more considerable now. Every body knows, that the king of *Sardinia* has 30000 men in pay, besides garrisons.

Victor reduced his officers and soldiers to the smallest pay, and took from the first all those accidental perquisites, which in other nations make a capital article. On the other hand, to encourage the nobility to enter into the army, he received at his court no other of his subjects but gentlemen that had served, and he honoured so much the lowest military degrees, as to make them pass for a mark of distinction, even for the first lords of his dominions.

It might be shewn, by a great number of memorable examples, what influence the attention of a knowing prince has over his subjects. The *Piedmontese*, hardly known a century ago, and who had been beat by the *Swiss* militia, have given proofs of intrepidity equal to those the *Roman* history affords. What a peasant, a miner, did in the siege of *Turin* is an instance of it. As he was working under ground, he perceived over his head the *French* intrenching themselves. In an instant he took the resolution to save the place with the loss of his life; he caused his comrades to withdraw, desired 'em to recommend his family to his prince's generosity, and blew himself up with 200 *French* grenadiers. * It is a query, whether a *Decius* did so much as this peasant, who had not the same interest as a *Roman* consul in the welfare of his country.

It is a particular policy in the *Turin* academy, that the jesuits have no share in it; it has produced perhaps the more men of true learning; among the rest father *Sacchieri*, whose prodigious memory is a notable phænomenon in the history of the human mind. He could play at chess with three different persons without looking at one of the games; and to chuse the piece he was to move, he only wanted to know what motion his antagonist had made. He could besides entertain the company very agreeably. He had also the surprizing faculty of resolving in a moment a geometrical problem.

The nobility of this country are much oppressed, being taxed in time of war to a fourth or a sixth part of their income, and the prince has deprived the greatest number of them of part of their estates, by re-uniting to his domains the lands that formerly belong'd to them. They have been forbid to serve in foreign armies, or even to travel without leave. If we add to this the taxes which the subject, even to the very shewboys when abroad, are loaded with, every body will be forced to own that despotism is one of the greatest evils, tho' in the hands of a prince that has many virtues. *Victor*, the wise *Victor* himself, invented all these new ways of raising money. It is true, he made in a manner amends for it; if he loaded his people, he gave them wherewith to bear that load. He took all the pains imaginable to put trade and manufactures in a flourishing condition, especially the silk.

* We have a recent example of the bravery of the *Piedmontese*, in the defence of *Coni*, and in the whole transactions of the last campaign in *Italy*. *See also the success of the* Piedmontese *troops p.* 168.

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Carnarvonshire, March 22, 1745-6.

Mr URBAN,

IT is, I think, very remarkable, that the years of our Lord 48 and 88 have been, for these two last centuries at least, if not longer, noted for either *great changes or Revolutions*, of some sort or other, in these *European* kingdoms, particularly in *Britain*, or else for very great and extraordinary efforts towards such revolutions, and very uncommon dangers at least. Thus in 1548 *the reformation* was first completely established here in *England*. In 1588 the famous pretended *invincible* Spanish *Armada* made a most powerful attempt and greatly alarmed this kingdom. In 1648 was perpetrated the most impudent and shocking piece of villainy, and consequent upon it was brought about *the most amazing revolution that ever happened*, even in this nation so very much given to change. In 1688 our *last revolution* came to pass, and on it was laid the foundation of our present government.

It is also worth observing, that all these *four great events*, turned out in favour of a further remove from popery in *Gr. Britain*, and reviving the principles of the reformation. I mean those contained in the 39 articles, the letter of which seems to be all that remains of them at present in the established church.

[The *writer*, after exemplifying the foregoing observation in several instances, proceeds to offer the following queries or the consideration of serious readers.]

1. Whether there be not something very remarkable and truely extraordinary in the late revival, and great increase [considering their numbers, not only in *England*, but also in *Holland* and *Germany* and *America*] of what we call the new sect of *Moravians*, that is, of the very antient *Moravian* protestant church, which had been long before extinguished, as was thought, by the violent persecutions of the popish royal family now reigning in *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, &c. I say, whether there does not seem to be something very well worth attending to, in the revival of these *Moravians*, very nearly about the same time with the rise of the *Methodists* in *England*; of a sect of the same kind in *Scotland*, by the like field preaching of the mess. *Erskine* and others; of exactly the same in *Wales*, by the same sort of preaching of Mr *Rowland*, and *Howel Harris*; and of something of the same nature even in *France*, from some one or other of the southern parts of which kingdom, I remember, we had an account, in the publick prints, not above two years ago, of the execution of the principal preacher amongst them, by the royal will and pleasure. Is there not something very surprizing in all these people's rising, as it were, together like one man, about the same time, and preaching, all of them, very nearly the very same doctrines, and exactly the same in fundamental points; and yet (as is most infallibly demonstrable) all of them, and all their several intentions of so doing, being previously unknown to each other.

2. Whether the present state of things in this kingdom does not look very likely to produce, in no very great distance of time, either some great change in favour of the dissenters in general, by a repeal of the test acts, *&c.* which perhaps may be the result of the present rebellion; or else in favour of the above mentioned sects of *Methodists* and *Moravians*, by a great increase of their numbers, which, it is not impossible, may be the consequence of the blood-shed and desolation which must attend it (*if* it continues long, and grows to any considerable head) by bringing the people in general to a serious and religious way of thinking?

3. Whether it is not highly probable, at least, that the present rebellion in *Scotland*, if it ends well (as it is to be hoped it will) will end in the entire and absolute extirpation of popery out of the Highlands, if not out of the whole united kingdom?

4. Whether it does not also seem to human view, as if the protestant interest in *Europe* in general stood very fair for being greatly advanced very soon? The new acquisition of the fine province of *Silesia* by the king of *Prussia*, the great influence he has very lately gain'd in the north, his present extraordinary great military preparations, and his prodigious talents, which certainly are not given him, as he himself is not raised up, for nothing; here is at least a plausible foundation for such conjecture.

5. Whether, all the above considerations duly weighed, the present state of this kingdom in particular, as well as of *Europe* in general, does not appear extremely like the dawning of either some important religious change, or at least of something very extraordinary, which the sacred womb of providence is big with?

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant, R. B.

P. S. Your correspondent Mr *N. R.* in number V. of your *Miscellaneous Correspondence*, is most humbly desired to explain himself in regard to some things in his dissertation, which either from too great a love of conciseness, or from his believing other people better acquainted with the subject on which he writes, than they really are, he has left, I think, a little obscure.

1*st*. With submission, pray what relation does the epocha of the revolution under *Theodoric* the *Goth* bear to the miraculous changes which he thinks may be expected in the ten years next ensuing?

2*dly*, It is certain that if we add to the numbers 59 and 460, as much of the christian æra as will make them up 2300, it will be 1781; but then how is all this to the purpose? The eleventh of *Zedekiah*, we are told, was 588 years before *Christ*. Now if we are to begin at this eleventh of *Zedekiah*, and to reckon from thence till we make up 2300 years, we shall just come down to the year of our Lord

1712

the said smugglers have out-built them, and frequently bid them defiance. And there being no provision made for the men employed in this service, or their families, in case they are disabled or killed, nor any reward for apprehending at sea these worst, as well as most desperate of malefactors —It is apprehended, that the want of sufficient encouragement to the persons employed in so dangerous a service, has been one great cause of the continuance and increase of this evil.

Therefore it is proposed, that the admiralty ships, as likewise our privateers and letter of marque vessels, be also employed in the same service, for their utter extirpation at sea: and that, for their encouragement, the smuggling vessels (instead of being burnt, as they now are) together with all their cargo, shall be given to the captors; as also the reward now given for taking highwaymen, to wit, 40*l.* a head for every such person taken and delivered to the government's order; together with the same recompence in case of loss of life or limb, or being disabled in endeavouring to take them, as is granted by the act of indemnity of the 9th year of his present majesty, to any persons maimed or wounded in apprehending smugglers, or others therein mentioned, or to their families if killed:—But all upon this condition; that if they permit any one of the offenders to escape, they shall have none of the rewards, neither vessel, cargo, or money; but also suffer such severe punishment as shall be thought fit to be inflicted; it having been the practice for many years, if not by direct bribery, yet by a sort of tacit compromise, to take only the cargo, and let the vessels offenders go; which is almost become another illicit trade, and to which the growth of smuggling may be principally ascribed, as will plainly appear by examining and comparing the vast quantity of goods taken at sea, with the very small number of smugglers delivered up to the government. But when the smugglers at sea shall find their persons are principally aimed at, in order to be brought to justice, and such punishment as now is or may be thought fit to be further inflicted, they will, in all probability, be deterred, by a few severe examples, from their present practice, so destructive to trade, as well as prejudicial to the revenue, and even the government itself.

And if it could but be provided, as without doubt the wisdom of the legislature can easily do, That if any of his majesty's subjects shall be found navigating or working any ship or vessel knowingly laden with any specified quantity of goods, either contraband or otherwise, liable to custom or duty, that shall appear by the package or otherwise intended to be run, altho' such goods are pretended to belong to foreigners, and altho' they should be found at a greater distance from our shore than would denominate them hoverers; yet the same punishments and penalties should be inflicted on them, as are by any law now made, or to be made, to be inflicted on persons who are found, or taken actually running goods on the shore, together with the pecuniary rewards and encouragements for taking them; then the chief subterfuge by which the sea smugglers generally get off would be entirely taken from them. *

* By a particular account of goods smuggled in the county of *Suffolk*, from *May* to *January*, 1745, it appears that great quantities of goods were run by several gangs of smugglers, well armed, from vessels, which put into *Benazer*, *Sizewell*, and other places, loaded on horses, from 20 to 200 in a body. The total of them is 4551, and, supposing their loading to be one half tea, and one half brandy, the loss to the revenue and nation by specie carried abroad, will stand thus:

	Loss to the revenue.	Specie carried abroad.
2275 horses, loaded with tea at 7 ½ ct. each, the neat pounds will be 382144 lb. at 2s. 6d. per lb. for custom and excise, is	*L.* 47768.	
and at 2s. per lb. for the first cost abroad, is		*L.* 38214
2276 horses, loaded with brandy at 1 ½ ct. each, will be about 21 gallons per horse, making 47796 gallons neat, at about 5s. a gallon for excise and custom, is	*L.* 11949	
and at 2s. a gallon for the first cost abroad, is		*L.* 4779
4551 horses.	*L.* 59717	*L.* 42995

N. B. It is the general opinion, that more than two thirds of the above is tea, and then the loss to the revenue, and specie carried abroad, rise proportionably higher.

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Abstract of Doctor BROCKLESBY's *Essay on the* MORTALITY *among the* HORNED CATTLE.

SOmething more than the knowledge of the human body is necessary to the office of a physician, because the health of mankind depends upon that of those animals which are used for food. —— There are very probable reasons to suppose this disorder * contagious, and derived from that which ravaged the *Low Countries* last year, and that which from 1711 traversed through *Italy*, *Tyrol*, *Germany*, *France*, the *Low Countries*, *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*.

First, Dr † *Mead* observes, that contagions of all kinds may be propagated from one country to another by infected materials; the commodities most apt to retain and convey this infection are such as we import from *Holland*.

Secondly, We know of no way but that of transporting infected commodities, by which the plague can be introduced into the temperate and northern climates. Dr *Sydenham* ‡ believed that our atmosphere (however disposed to propagate a pestilence once begun) is not sufficient to bring on the disorder.

Thirdly, When any beast of the herd is seized, almost all its followers are, sooner or later, taken.

Fourthly, The symptoms here are exactly the same with those which appeared in the several parts abroad, and particularly in *Holland*, where, as a farther proof of its being contagious, it may be observed that several farms, which had been intirely evacuated by the distemper, were again filled, at the expence of the States, from *Denmark*, and other places not infected; but these fresh cattle, on coming into the places where the infected cattle had been kept, immediately fell sick, and the greatest part of them died.

Fifthly, It is no objection to this supposition, even if it be true, that one farmer's cattle remain in perfect health, tho' surrounded by the diseased beasts of his neighbours; because, by the same reason, not only the small-pox may be denied to be contagious, but the plague itself; many, that have even been inoculated, not having taken the first, and several who continually attended the sick escaping the latter.

Sixthly, This disorder, as the plague, has travelled from the south to the west. *Turkey*, and other places near the Line, are, according to Dr *Mead*, the only birth-places of the plague, with regard to *Europe*, and both the distemper in 1715, and the present, appear to have had their origin in these parts, and will therefore probably abate with us in a short time; as exotic plants, tho' they will flourish at first, gradually dwindle, and at length die away.

Our author advises the keeping such flesh-meat, as is made use of, three or four days without salt; and if, in temperate weather, it shews no signs of tainting, it may then safely be eaten.

After enumerating the symptoms, and thence investigating this disorder, he proceeds to lay down the following method of cure.

Before the cattle are seized, put seatons or pegs deep into the dewlap, and the under-part of the neck; immediately on their refusing food 3 quarts and a pint of blood should be taken away, after 12 hours two quarts more, after the next 12 hours three pints, and after the following 12 hours one quart, and in something less than 12 hours afterwards about a pint; if the difficulty of breathing still continues, the bleeding may be repeated, or a quart, instead of a pint, taken away the last time.

The seators should be daily promoted to suppuration by moving the cord, and the cattle should have as much bran water as they will drink, luke-warm, a little lowered with spirit of vitriol or vinegar.—After the first four bleedings give the following drench.

Dissolve one dram of camphire in two ounces of honey, and an ounce and half of saltpetre; mix these in a pint and half of watergruel.

All possible care must be taken to keep the cattle warm, without which, medicines will signify nothing.

If the body is not loosened after 48 hours, repeat the following drench every 12 hours.

Mix one ounce of powder of wild Valerian root, and 2 drams of Virginia snake root, in a pint and half of watergruel, and add a gill of sweet oil.

If the purging come on before the third day, omit the oil; if the stools continue liquid to the eighth day, add, instead of the oil, one ounce of Venice treacle; if this does not moderate the purging, repeat the same quantity of Venice treacle in 12 hours, giving the Valerian drench from the beginning of the third day every 12 hours; after that time if it is suppressed there will be need

* *See* Vol. XV. *p.* 630, 631.
† In his *Treatise of the Plague*.
‡ *Sydenham's Opera*, p. 100.

to add vinegar to the bran-water, which must be often offered to the cattle the whole time of their disorder. If the purging weakens the beasts much, add a handful of whiting to every gallon of the bran-water in boiling: and in some cases the Venice treacle may be continued to the sixth day, after which, if the crackling beneath the skin be very great, several incisions should be made in the most dependant parts of the swell'd places, by which means so many more outlets are gained to the morbid humours; the incisions and seatons should be daily rubbed with equal parts of hogs lard, and Swedish tarr.

Lastly, notwithstanding the covering the dead bodies with quick lime was enjoyned by publick authority, according to custom in this and other countries, our author shews this method to be the worst that can possibly be practis'd, as it generates from any given quantity of an animal substance, a much greater quantity of putrid fumes, than any other method could produce from an equal quantity of such substances treated any other way; and therefore he highly condemns it, however approved by several great men. And concludes, that though burning the dead bodies hath been customary in all ages, yet he is of opinion that no method can so safely be put into practice in the present case, as to bury the dead immediately at least 8 or 10 feet deep.—

N. B. *Agreeably to this opinion of our author the order for using lime is superseded, and several gentlemen of the house of commons having weighed the reasons given against it in this treatise, the burying only is enjoined by the late act. See also the proclamation p.* 132 E.

SPEECH *of Count* WASSENAAR, *the* Dutch *Ambassador, at his Audience of the* French *King*, Feb. 27, 1746.

SIRE,

BEing a second time entrusted with the affairs of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, I am order'd, in the most sincere and strongest manner, to renew the assursnces of the high esteem and veneration their High Mightinesses bear towards your majesty's sacred person.

Never have those sentiments varied, nor could any unfortunate events of times or circumstances occasion a change in them.

Truly sensible of the repeated assurances your majesty has given of his favour towards the republic, their High Mightinesses are thoroughly dispos'd, on all occasions, to give proofs how dearly they rate that favour. The recent proofs they have given confirm the sincerity of their sentiments, and gave them reason to hope, that it would have pleased your majesty to have granted to their trading subjects those advantages which the treaties subsisting have stipulated for them: but, with regret, they find that their applications have hitherto proved ineffectual: and, with yet much more regret, they perceive, that your majesty's favourable regard towards their republic seems lately, in some measure, to have lessen'd.

I cannot too often repeat, that their High Mightinesses desire nothing more sincerely than to promote and preserve friendship with your majesty, and to efface every impression which may tend to weaken a good understanding between your majesty and them. And as they are convinced of your majesty's pacifick inclinations, they hope you will do them the same justice, and not doubt but that their wishes truly tend to see an end put to the troubles in *Europe* by a happy peace: what so many nations sigh for want of, and most ardently wish for. What may not be hoped for from your majesty's benign disposition! How happy would it be for their High Mightinesses, if their endeavours should contribute to put a stop to so many calamities, and if your majesty, convinced of the purity and uprightness of their intentions, would place an entire confidence in them!

Their High Mightinesses most ardently desire to make suitable returns thereto, and to give your majesty the clearest and most convincing proofs of the sincerity with which they wish to deserve it, and to perpetuate that affection, of which they so well know the value.

These, Sire, are the sentiments of their High Mightinesses, which the letter I have the honour to deliver to your majesty from them will confirm. Truly touch'd with the most respectful sense of the many gracious favours your majesty has been pleased to heap on me, I shall make it my endeavour, if possible, to render myself worthy of them, by my conduct, zeal, and sincerity, being persuaded that I cannot better answer the expectations of their High Mightinesses.

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May I be ſo happy as by that means to merit your majeſty's gracious regard towards me.

(*See Foreign Hiſtory.*)

DESCRIPTION *of the Iſland of* CAPE BRETON, *and the adjacent Iſles.* *By* P. CHARLEVOIX. *(See the Map of* Canada, &c. *in* January *Mag.) 73.*

THE iſle of *Cape Breton* (by the *French* called *Iſle Royale*) is ſituated between the 45 and 47 degrees of N. Lat. and with *Newfoundland* (from which it is but 15 or 16 leagues diſtant) forms the S. entry of the bay or gulph of St *Laurence*. The ſtrait which ſeparates it from *Acadia* (or *New Scotland*) is in length about 5 *French* leagues, and one in breadth, and is called the paſſage of *Canſo*. The length of this iſle from N. E. to S. W. is ſcarcely 50 leagues, and its greateſt breadth from E. to W. does not exceed 33. Its ſhape is very irregular, being ſo deeply indented with rivers and lakes, that the north and ſouth parts are only joined by an iſthmus of about 1800 feet broad, which ſeparates the bottom of the bay of *Toulouſe* from ſeveral lakes called *Labrador*. Theſe lakes diſcharge themſelves into the Eaſtern Sea, by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the iſle of *Verderonne*, or *de la Boularderie*, which is 7 or 8 leagues long.

The climate of this iſle is not very different from that of *Quebec*, and, tho' the fogs are more frequent here, the air is not reckoned unhealthy. The ſoil is not alike good, tho' it produces trees of all kinds. Here are oaks of a prodigious ſize, pine-trees fit for maſts, and, in general, all ſorts of timber. The moſt common kinds, next the oak, are the cedar, the aſh, the maple, the plane, and the aſp. Fruit trees, eſpecially the apple, pulſe and roots, wheat, and the other grains neceſſary to life, are leſs abundant here, as well as hemp and flax, tho', as to quality, they thrive as well as in *Canada*. It has been obſerved that the mountains here may be cultivated even to the top; that the beſt lands are ſuch as incline to the ſouth, being defended from the N. and N. W. winds by the mountains which lie on the ſide of the river of St *Laurence*.

Domeſtic animals, ſuch as horſes, black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, and poultry thrive well. Hunting and fiſhing yield the inhabitants a plentiful ſubſiſtence, for a great part of the year. Here are ſeveral good mines of excellent coal, which, as they lie on the mountainous part of the iſle, have no need of digging for them, or of making drains to carry off the water; there is alſo limeſtone. No place in the world is eſteemed to yield ſuch plenty of cod, or to have greater conveniences for drying it. Formerly the iſle was well ſtock'd with game, which is now ſcarce, eſpecially the elk: their partridges are of the ſize of a pheaſant, and reſembling them in their plumage. The fiſhery for ſeals, porpoiſes, and ſea-cows is eaſy, and very profitable from its plenty.

All the ports of this iſle lie from the E. inclining to the S. for 55 leagues, beginning from *Port Dauphin* to *Port Toulouſe*, which laſt lies near the mouth of the paſſage, or ſtreight, of *Canſo*. All the reſt of the coaſt ſcarce affords anchorage, but for ſmall barks in the little bays, or between the iſles. The northern coaſt is very ſteep and inacceſſible, as is alſo the weſtern ſide, till you meet the ſtreights of *Canſo*, which, when you have paſſed, you meet *Port Toulouſe*, formerly call'd *Port St Peter*. This harbour lies between a kind of gulph, call'd *Little St Peter*, and the iſles of St *Peter*, oppoſite to the *Iſles de Madame*, or *de Maurepas*. From thence proceeding N. E. you meet the bay *de Gabaron*, whoſe entrance, which is 20 leagues from the iſles of St *Peter*, is a league full of iſlands and rocks. Ships may ſail cloſe to all theſe iſlands, ſome of which lie off a league and an half from the continent. This bay is two leagues deep, and has good anchorage throughout.

The port of *Louisbourg*, or *Engliſh Harbour*, is but a league diſtant, and one of the beſt in all *America*. It is about four leagues in circumference, and has, in every part of it, 6 or 7 fathom water. The anchorage is good, and ſhips may run a-ſhore on the ſands without danger. The entrance is not above 200 toiſes broad between two ſmall iſles, and is known twelve leagues off at ſea by the cape of *Lorembec*, which lies a little to the N. E. Two leagues further is the *Port de Balcine*, or *Port Noire*, of difficult acceſs, on account of ſome rocks, which are covered when the ſea runs high. It will not admit ſhips of above 300 tons, but thoſe under that burthen may lie ſafe here. From hence it is but two leagues to the bay of *Panadou*, or *Menadou*, the mouth of which is about a league broad, and the length of it two. Almoſt oppoſite lies

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the isle of *Scatari*, formerly *Little Cape Breton*, which is near two leagues long, and is only separated from the bay of *Miray* by a very narrow *Peninsula*. The entry of this bay is about two leagues broad, and it is eight deep. It grows narrower as you sail up, and several rivulets, or rather small rivers, discharge themselves into it. It is navigable six leagues for large vessels, which may find good anchorage, and lie safe from all winds. Besides the isle of *Scatari*, there are several smaller islets and rocks, always dry, and which may be seen at a good distance; the largest of these rocks is called *Ferillon*. The bay of *Merianne*, which lies a little higher, is separated from the bay of *Miray* by *Cape Brule*, and a little higher is the isle *Platte*, or the isle *de Pierre a Fusil (Flint Isle)* just in 46° 8′ N. Lat. Between these islands and rocks there is good shelter, and sufficient depth of water.

Three leagues farther to the N. E. lies *Indians*, a good harbour, but only capable of small vessels. From hence it is 2 leagues to *Spanish Bay*, which is a fine port: its entry is not above 1000 feet over, but it widens as you go in, and, at a league's end, divides itself into two branches, each of which is navigable for 3 leagues. Both these ports are good, and might be improved at a small expence. From *Spanish Bay* to the lesser entry of *Labrador* is 2 leagues, and the island which forms the greater and lesser entry is as long. The *Labrador* is a gulph about 20 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 over in the broadest part: from the grand entry of the *Labrador* to *Port Dauphin*, or St *Anne*, is a league and half: there is safe anchorage amongst the isles of *Sibou*. A narrow slip of land closes this port, so as only to admit of one vessel at a time. The harbour is two leagues in circumference, and so land-lock'd by the high lands and mountains which surround it, that you scarce feel the wind; besides, ships may lie close to the shore. As all these ports and bays lie so close to each other, it would be easy to make roads of communication, by land, from one to the other, which would be, in winter, of great benefit to the inhabitants, as it would save them the trouble of going round by sea.

P. *Charlevoix* here gives the substance of a memorial presented to the court of *France* in 1700. In which, among other advantages, it is observed that this island is naturally seated for a staple of trade between *Old* and *New France*.

That it is able, of its own growth, to supply *Old France* with fish, train-oil, pit-coal, lime, and timber for building; and to furnish *New France* with the commodities of *Old France* at a cheap rate: and the navigation from *Quebec* to *Cape Breton* will make very good sailors of such as are now useless, and even a burthen to the country.

That another considerable benefit to (the *French* at) *Canada*, from a good settlement in this island, would be, that boats and small craft might be sent from thence to fish for cod-fish, and others affording oil, at the mouth of the river St *Laurence*. These vessels might be sure of disposing of their cargoes in *Cape Breton*, and there stock themselves with *French* goods. Or vessels might be sent to *France* from *Quebec* loaded with the commodities of the country; there it might load with salt for fishing in the gulph, and afterwards return to *Cape Breton* with cargoes of fish, and there dispose of it, and with the produce of these two voyages purchase the merchandises of *France* to traffic with in *Canada*. It is proper here to observe, continues the memorial, that what hinder'd the *Canadians* from fishing in the Gulph, and at the mouth of the river St *Laurence*, was their being obliged to carry their fish to *Quebec*, where they would not yield enough to pay the freight and sea-men's wages, on account of the length of the voyage; and if they were so lucky as to make any profit, which was very seldom, it was not considerable enough to engage the colony to continue the trade.

But the two colonies (at *Cape Breton* and *Quebec*) assisting each other, and their merchants growing rich by traffic, they might enter into associations and companies for undertakings beneficial to themselves, and consequently to the *French* nation, were it only to open the iron mines, which are in such plenty in the countries about the three rivers; for then the mines in *Old France*, and its woods might have rest, or at least we should not be obliged to *Sweden* and *Biscay* for iron.

Besides, ships which go from *France* to *Canada* always run great hazards at their return, unless they make this voyage in the spring. But the small vessels of *Quebec* run no risk in going to *Cape Breton*, because they chuse their own time, and have experienced pilots. They make two voyages in a year, and

so

so save the ships of *France* the labour of going up the river of St *Laurence*, and shorten their voyage by one half.

It is not only by promoting the consumption of commodities in *New France*, that such a settlement would be beneficial to the kingdom, but as it lies convenient for disposing of its wines, brandies, limens, ribbands, taffetas, &c. to the *English* colonies; which commerce will be a very material article, because the *English* would furnish themselves at *Cape Breton*, and at *Canada*, with all these merchandises, not only for the continent, where their colonies are very populous, but also for their islands, and those of the *Dutch*, even tho' the importation of *French* commodities were not openly permitted.

In short, nothing is more likely than such a settlement to engage the merchants of *France* in the cod-fishery, because the isle of *Cape Breton*, furnishing *Canada* with merchandise, the vessels employ'd in that fishery will take in their lading half salt, and half in wares, by which means they will make double profit; whereas at present they are only laden with salt. To this we may add that the increase of our fishery will enable *France* to furnish *Spain* and the *Levant* with fish, and so bring a great deal of money into the kingdom.

The whale-fishery, which is also very plentiful in the gulph, towards the coasts of *Labrador*, and in the river of St *Laurence* as far as *Tadousiac*, might also be reckoned one of the most solid advantages of such an establishment. The ships which go on this expedition might load in *France* with merchandise, which they might sell at *Cape Breton*, or leave in the hands of their *American* factors. They might provide themselves with casks on the spot, and then set out for the fishery, which is the more commodious in those parts, in that it is made in the summer, and not in the winter, as in the Northern parts of *Europe*, where the fishing-boats are surrounded with ice, so that the whales are often lost after they are struck with the harpoon. The ships thus employ'd would gain not only by the merchandise, which they carry'd to *Cape Breton*, but also by the fish, and this double profit would be made in less time, and with less hazard, than what is made in the North with only whale-oil, and the money expended in *Holland* for that commodity would be saved to the nation.

It has been already observ'd that the isle of *Cape Breton* has plenty of trees for masts and timber for building of its own growth, and besides lies convenient for importing them from *Canada*; this must augment the mutual commerce of these two colonies, and furnish an easy way for building of ships here. All things necessary may easily be imported from *Canada*; and would cost much less than in *France*, and might enable us to sell ships to foreigners, of whom we now purchase them.

Lastly, there is no safer or more convenient retreat for ships bound from all parts of *America*, whether chased by enemies, surpriz'd by bad weather, or in want of water, wood, or provisions. And in time of war, this port might send out cruisers to ruin the trade of *New England*, and seize the whole COD-FISHERY. ———

On the cession made of *Placentia* and *Acadia* to the crown of *England* by the peace of *Utrecht* in 1712, the *French* having no place where they could either safely cure their cod, or persue the fishery, but *Cape Breton Isle*, they found themselves under a necessity of making a settlement, and fortifying themselves in this place.

The first thing they did was to change the name; calling it *Isle Royale*. The next step was to chuse the place for settling the Colony, and it was long in suspense whether they should fix on *English Harbour* (now *Louisbourg*) or *Port St Anne* (now *Port Dauphin*.)

The former (*Louisbourg* or *English Harbour*) has been already described, as one of the finest ports in *America*. The cod-fishery is excellent, and continues from *April* to the end of *December*; but the soil is barren all round, and it would cost immense sums to fortify it, as there were no materials to be had for that purpose in the neighbourhood. Besides, there was not anchorage room enough in the harbour for above 40 fishing vessels at a time.

On the contrary, the Port *Dauphin*, or *St Anne* (as before described) had both the advantages of a surer road, a more difficult entry, and a safer port within: add to this, that all the materials for fortifying the place, and building a town, were to be had on the spot. The adjacent country was fertile, full of wood, and the fishery equally good as at *Louisbourg*, only with this difference, that the westerly winds made it impracticable to [illegible] here, tho' it was as at *Boston* in

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The ſole inconvenience, which turned the ſcale between theſe two ports, was the difficulty of entering the latter. *Engliſh Harbour* was therefore ſettled by the name of *Louiſbourg*, and nothing was left undone to make this new eſtabliſhment at once commodious and impregnable.

As the value of *Cape Breton* cannot be too well inculcated in the minds of *Britons*, we hope our readers will not think the following computation, tho' long, tedious or improper.

A Computation of the Advantage of the FRENCH FISHERY *on the Banks of* Newfoundland, Acadia, Cape Breton, *&c.—as it was carried on by the* French, *before the taking of* Louiſbourg; *by General* PEPPERELL.

THE knowledge which the *French* had of the great benefit of the Fiſhery, and the hopes of one time or other monopolizing it, made them take ſuch indefatigable and indirect means, the laſt war, to procure, *by dint of money*, a neutrality for this trade, that they might vie with us in proſecuting their voyages unmoleſted, as long as the war ſhould laſt; and, on the peace, ſtuck at no terms to obtain *Cape Breton* to themſelves. And they had no ſooner effected it, but immediately they began to ſettle in this iſland. A new colony was ſet on foot, to conſiſt of fiſhermen only, and encouragement given, forts, *&c.* built, and a town garriſon'd, to protect them. The whole nation ſeemed to have their eyes on the place; ſo that it was peopled more and more yearly; and a fiſhery flouriſhed ſo faſt, that they could and *did* afford to underſell us at foreign markets. For the protection of this trade, they had annually ſhips of war ſent them from *France*, to viſit and ſupply them, with orders to protect and defend not only their ſea-coaſts, but their veſſels on the banks of *Newfoundland*, &c. and give them a privilege of fiſhing almoſt where they pleas'd; in which they gradually increaſed ſo, that in the year 1732, when the *Le Fleuron* and the *Brilliant*, two of their men of war, were order'd on this ſervice, the marquis *De la Maiſon Fort*, who came with them, in his Journal thus remarks:

'*Louiſbourg* is a good port, and a ſafe 'harbour; and will be ſufficiently pro-'vided againſt all attempts made on the 'ſame, when the fortifications (about 'which they inceſſantly labour) ſhall 'be compleated.* More than an hun-'dred veſſels from *France* arrive every 'year in this harbour to fiſh, and make 'fiſh of the cod which they catch in 'ſmall craft of the country, and after 'put into larger veſſels, where they ſalt 'them, and dry them, from the begin-'ning of *June* to *October*; when they 'all get ready to depart, each one for 'his aſſigned port. This iſland produ-'ces ſome grain: but tho' there are 'more than four thouſand inhabitants, 'they find their account much better in 'fiſhing than in huſbandry; and conſe-'quently the land lies waſte, they pro-'curing all neceſſaries by their fiſh.'

This ſufficiently demonſtrates the expectation of the *French* from this colony, what encouragement it had, how faſt it grew, and how greatly beneficial it muſt have been in a number of years more, to *France*, from whence they muſt of neceſſity have every neceſſary of life whatſoever, and pay for them out of this fiſhery, as the marquis juſtly obſerves. According to the beſt accounts from thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes of part of it, and from the captains, *&c.* of their ſhips, at different occaſional converſations, it appears that from the ſtrait of *Canſo* down along ſhore to *Louiſbourg*, and from thence to the N. E. part of *Cape Breton*, there were yearly employ'd at leaſt 500 ſhallops. Theſe requir'd at ſea and on ſhore, 5 men each; which amount to 2500 men: and 60 brigantines, ſchooners, and ſloops, each of 15 men; making 900 more: in all 3400.

Allow theſe 500 ſhallops to catch 300 quintals of fiſh each in the ſummer ſeaſon; and the 60 brigs, ſchooners, *&c.* each 600 quintals, there is made at *Cape Breton* annually of fiſh 186000 quintals.

Now, to carry this fiſh to *Europe*, to market, there muſt be employ'd 93 ſail of ſhips, of the burthen of 2000 quintals each, one with the other; and each of theſe ſhips have at leaſt 20 men, which are 1860 ſeamen. Theſe, added to the 3400 above, make 5260 men, employ'd at *Cape Breton* only in the fiſhery.

At *Gaſpe*, *Quaare*, and other harbours, there are 6 ſhips yearly from *France* mann'd to catch their own cargoes in ſhallops, which they haul up and leave in the country every winter, 'till they return the next ſpring; for theſe

* See an account of theſe fortifications, with their artillery, *Vol.* XV. *p.* 357. and the *Fr.* account of them on the map given with *January* Mag. 1746. at the plan of *Louiſbourg*.

these, one with another, may be allow'd 60 hands. From *St Maloes* and *Granville* they have at least 300 sail of these ships in this fishery, who fish at *Petit Nord*, *Fishante*, *Belle-Isle*, and the *Gulph*; which will, all computed as above (allowing those ships, that so come out to make their own voyages, to carry each 3000 quintals) be as follows:

	Ships.	*Men.*	*Quintals.*
At *Cape Breton*	93	5260	186,000
At *Gaspe*	6	360	18,000
At *Quadre*	6	360	18,000
At *Port en Basque*	6	360	18,000
At *Les Trois Isles*	3	180	9,000
St Maloes, &c.	300	18000	900,000
	414	24520	1149,000

Besides several ships from *St Jean de Luz*, *Bayonne*, *Nantz*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. which go annually into these parts on the same voyage.——There have also been constantly sent from the river *Sendre*, *Olune*, *Poiteux*, *Havre*, &c. 150 ships at least, the *French* say 200 sail employ'd in the mud-fishery, or *mort vest* (as they call it) from 16 to 24 men each: which carry home, upon an average, from 22,000 to 30,000 fish in number; which make, on the most moderate estimate, 150 sail of ships: and, on a medium, 20 men each, are 3000 men, and in the whole 3,900,000 fishes in tale. These ships are fitted out in *France* for their voyages on the *Banks*, and there tarry 'till they are laden; unless they meet with any accident or disturbance: In which case they resort to *Cape Breton* for shelter or supplies, as they had no other port.

In regard to the value of this branch of trade, it is necessary to observe, that there is hereby produced a large quantity of train-oil; which *France* has always an immediate demand for at home, for their woollen manufactures, lamps, &c. and with which also their sugar colonies, that can't do without it, are yearly supply'd. It is certainly well known that they either do, or may at least, make one hogshead of sixty gallons of oil, clear drawn off from the blubber, out of every hundred quintals of fish, which out of the whole quantity of fish beforementioned, will produce 11,490 hogsheads of oil. And allowing that 4000 fishes in number are equal to 100 quintals, when cured, then the 3,900,000 mud-fish, by the same rule, will yield 975 hogsheads of oil. Which added to the other make 12,465 hogsheads of train-oil, which are equal to 3116 tons and a quarter,

	£.	s.
A Now, let the 1149000 quintals of fish be valued only at 10*s.* Sterl. *per* quintal, the prime cost usually at *Newfoundl.* and it is worth	574500	0
And, to this, allow 3*l.* Sterl. freight *per* quintal of it, in *English* bottoms, to market	172350	0
And then the fish only is worth	746850	0
B And let the 3116 and Qr. tons of oil be valued at 18*l.* Sterl. *per* ton, the amount of it is	56092	10
As to the mud-fish, it is generally sold in *Fra.* at 1000 livres *per* 1000 C fish; and then at 11*d.* Sterl. *per* livre, their value is	178750	0
And thus it appears that one year's fishery of the *French* only is worth, Sterl.	981692	10

And this great branch of trade, in a D manner, depended entirely on their possession of the island of *Cape Breton*. A vast advantage also accrues to the *French* Woollen Manufacture, in which also they have been vying with us, and have now brought that trade to such a pitch as to carry it all over, not only their E own dominions (formerly obliged to *us* for fine cloths) but to a great advantage into *Italy*, *Spain* and *Turkey*, even to the great detriment of *England*; for, allowing that every man before-mentioned in the fishery, in his blanket, watch-coat, and rug, pea-jacket, &c. consumes of these coarser woolens 30*s.* F Sterl. *per ann.* their consumption will be 41250*l.* Sterl. which, had we the whole fishery to ourselves, must of course be of our own manufacture.

But, besides this, due consideration must be had to canvas, cordage, hooks, lines, twine, nets, lead, nails, spikes, edge-tools, graplins, anchors, &c. &c. G that 564 ships, and the shallops to fish for them, must expend at sea and on shore: and allow all these to be *British*, and the immediate value of this branch of trade to *England*, could she (or rather *would she*) keep it to herself, will appear of greater consequence than any other (not even excepting Tobacco) dependent on the plan

H Thus, supposing

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excluded this fishery, as must be the case, if *England* keeps *Cape Breton*, and allows them no longer any privilege at *Newfoundland*, the whole papal empire must then depend on us solely for this dry-fish, which, as they can't do without it, will give us almost the whole trade of the *Mediterranean*; and all the other national advantages that must arise from it. The acquisition, therefore, of *Cape Breton*, unpeopling the *French* colony there, and reducing the garrisons to his majesty's obedience (which must give us all the rest) is of itself a sufficient *compensation for the war*; and will be so allow'd by all concerned in trade.

But, besides the national advantage by the fishery;—by the reduction of *Cape Breton*, and an *English* garrison there, *France* has not any one sea-port for the relief of their trading ships, either to or from the *East* or *West Indies*, open to them any where in *North America*, to the northward of the river of *Mississippi*. For *Quebec* is not to be look'd upon as an open port to the sea; it being 60 or 70 leagues within land, thro' the Gulph, to the mouth of the river; and then a great deal further up the river. So that it is impracticable to think of going thither for shelter: and of consequence the whole trade to and from the *West Indies*, &c. will be not only exposed to our privateers from the northern colonies in war-time, without any place to retreat to, but even in peace, without any sea-port they can call their own, or lay any pretensions to, in these seas, any where to the northward of *Mississippi*, as above-said.

And as to *Quebec* itself,—the river is now so much under our command, as well as the gulph, that all trade there may be very easily stopped, and all communication cut off from them by our ships in and out of *Cape Breton*. So that (without force or arms) in a very few years that colony will fall, and the whole trade of furrs, carried on with the *Indians* there, come into the *English* hands, as *Canada* may be kept unable to supply or furnish them. But a happier consequence than this will be, that, as they may be kept from supplying the *Indians* to trade, so also from encouraging them to annoy our frontiers: and they (the *Indians*) even must become obliged to, and dependent upon us; so that we shall not be in such continual apprehensions of their hostilities, but rather may have them in as much subjection to us as they have been to the *French*.

To all that is said before in regard to *Cape Breton*, let it be added, that by this acquisition we have secured to the nation the garrison of *Annapolis Royal*, and the colony of *Nova Scotia*. Which, being a very rich and fertile soil, and its coasts and rivers abounding with fish, and settled by *French* catholics, that nation has much regretted the loss of, and endeavoured to retake, by laying siege to *Annapolis*, both in the last year, 1744, and this present year; and would have got it, had it not been for our expedition to *Cape Breton*, which caused them to raise their siege and withdraw. And by our holding *Cape Breton*, we shall keep those *French* inhabitants at *Acadia* in strict allegiance to his majesty, or else oblige them to quit their possessions; which are all farms, brought to and fit for any service immediately. This will be an encouragement to our own subjects to go and settle there; and also oblige the *Cape Sable Indians*, our enemies, either to abandon that shore, or fly to *Canada* for such shelter and supply as they can get there. By the same means we shall get rid also of the *St John's* tribe, which have been always troublesome to us; as both these tribes have had their dependance entirely on *Cape Breton* and the *French* of *Acadia*.

Had we not taken *Cape Breton* this year, and the *French* had taken *Annapolis* (which it's not disputed they would have done, had we been idle) the consequence then would have been:——All the inhabitants of *Nova Scotia* would have declared for the *French* king immediately, and the colony at once been established to him. And all the *Cape Sable* and *St John's Indians*, who assisted at the siege of *Annapolis* with those of *Canada*, would have been well supply'd with arms, ammunition, &c. and let loose upon our frontiers: and their success have so dispirited even those other tribes that pretend to be at peace with us, that they must have joined with them. And they together would have ravage our frontiers, whilst their men of war and privateers, by sea, would have destroy'd our sea-ports, and kept us in continual alarms; without having it in our power to hinder them from carrying their conquests from *Annapolis*, along our eastern shore, even to *Cape Anne*, were they so inclin'd.

The quiet possession of ALL WHICH for the future in a great measure depends immediately on our keeping this acquisition of *Cape Breton*.

Extract

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Extract of M. OUTHIER's Journal *of a Voyage to the North*, 1736. (*Continued from* p. 97.)

WE ſhall now deſcribe the town of *Torneå*, and give ſome particulars relating to the manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants, as well as of the *Laplanders* in general.

Torneå is a little town of about 70 houſes, all of wood. It has three ſtreets running parallel from north to ſouth, a little winding along the arm of a river, which is but a gulph in ſummer, when the town is dry on the other ſides; theſe three principal ſtreets are traverſed by 14 ſmaller ones. The church, which is of wood, is at ſome diſtance from the houſes, tho' incloſed by the paliſades which ſurround the town. Here the ſervice is performed in *Sweediſh*, becauſe the burghers ſpeak that tongue. The town and this church lie in an iſle, or ſort of Peninſula, called *Sweentzar*. There is a ſtone church in another iſle called *Biorckholm*, a quarter of a mile to the S. of the town, where the ſervice is in the *Finland* dialect, for the ſervants and country people, who ſpeak little *Sweediſh*; the parſon's or curate's houſe is near this laſt. In 1737 there were 3 chaplains or colleagues, who aſſiſted the rector in preaching and reading the ſervices; one of theſe was ſchool-maſter.

Moſt of the houſes at *Torneå*, as well as in the country, have a large court, ſurrounded at leaſt on two ſides by apartments, and on the two others by ſtables and barns. In the country theſe courts are exactly ſquare, but in the town they are oblong. Each chamber for ſleeping in has a chimney placed in the corner, two feet and an half or three feet wide, and four or four and an half in height. Above the chimney-piece is a horizontal cleft, very narrow, in which runs an iron plate which they call the *ſpibel*, by which they can either wholly or in part cloſe up the vent or funnel of the chimney. To make a fire, they pile up wood in plenty, and ſcarce is it lighted, when it is conſumed to aſhes. Then they ſhut the *ſpibel*, and give the room what degree of heat they think proper. M. *Outhier* cauſed the thermometers of M. *Reaumur* to riſe 36 degrees above froſt, at a time when the glaſs windows were cover'd with ice; a candle placed in the windows became alſo ſo ſoft, that it melted and fell. In the country the lodging-rooms and kitchens are like thoſe in town, and the chimneys of brick and rough ſtones, which is the only maſonry known here. There is often near the kitchen-fire, and beneath the ſame chimney, an oven to bake bread, and ſometimes a ſtill to make Aqua-vitæ of oats.

From *Torneå*, as you aſcend the river, each peaſant has a kind of pavilion called *Cotta*, larger at top than at bottom, and higher than the reſt of the houſe, and at the top of this is a weather-cock erected on a long pole. Without the houſe is a well near the window of the *Cotta*, and by this window they let the water run into the copper, where it is heated, or where they melt ſnow for the cattle; they alſo make their brandy or Aqua-vitæ in the *Cotta*. They have, beſides this, their magazines, which are ſeveral ſmall rooms ſeparate from the houſe, their baths, and their chambers to threſh and dry their oats.

The inhabitants of both town and country have but one ſheet in their beds, a coverlet of white hare-ſkins ſerves for a ſecond. They are forbid to have different habits of the ſame colour, and can wear no garment of cloth that is not mark'd in the folds with the king's ſeal, otherwiſe it is confiſcated. They are alſo prohibited, under a penalty of 1500 dollars, to aſſiſt at any maſs, the laws of *Sweden* only allowing the Roman-catholics the exerciſe of their religion in their own houſes. They ſeaſon all their food with ſugar, ſaffron, ginger, citron, and orange-peel, and mix cumin ſeed with their bread: beer is their common drink, but at *Torneå* they have a little white wine. There are ſome peaſants who never ſaw red wine, and took it for ſheep's blood.

As to their agriculture and manner of harveſt, they plow only with ſhovels and ſpades, having neither ploughs nor harrows. They ſow their corn about the end of *May* at ſooneſt, and it's ripe in *Auguſt*, at the ſame time with the rie: they reap it with the hook, as in *France*. Their barley has a round ear, and makes a well-taſted bread. They have near their houſes a kind of very large ſcaffold, on which they lay their corn to the ſun, and when the bad ſeaſon comes in, they houſe it in their threſhing-chambers; their flails are ingeniouſly enough contrived.

In a country ſo cold, and where the ſun makes ſo ſhort a reſidence, we muſt not expect a variety of trees or vegetables. There are few of the firſt ſort but firrs and birch; in ſome places you find a few willows, and ſome very tall and ſtrait

ſtrait aſpine trees. In the iſles of the *Bothnic* gulph is found a tree reſembling the *Acacia*, which bears cluſters of white flowers, which turn into beautiful red berries, but are of no uſe.* There is alſo of flowers a kind of *Narciſſus*, lilly of the valley, and vipers-tongue, and ſome fruits, which are of no great uſe to the natives. Certainly the terreſtrial paradiſe was never placed in this country, or it muſt be greatly degenerated.

* quick-Beam.

As ſoon as the ſnow falls, the only method of travelling is in ſledges, over the lakes as well as the land. *Nov.* 5. it began to ſnow, and from that time till the end of *May* 1737 there was neither earth nor ice to be ſeen; all was ſnow: orders were then given to plant in the ground ſmall firrs, in form of avenues, to mark out the roads. They are obliged to do this every year to direct the travellers, who otherwiſe would loſe themſelves in the ſnows, which lie 4 or 5 feet deep. The firſt ſledges that paſs, beat and harden the ſnow, which is ſtill conſolidated by ſucceeding carriages. They generally make theſe roads on the ice, becauſe they are more even and ſmooth.

In the midſt of winter our academicians took the reſolution of leaving *Tornea*, to climb the mountains, where they were to meaſure their baſe: An important operation, on which depended the ſucceſs of their deſign. As the hard ſeaſon might render this taſk painful and difficult, ſeveral burgeſſes of *Tornea* propoſed to them to defer it till ſpring, when the days would be longer, and the cold leſs ſevere; but the gentlemen were determined, and each made the neceſſary preparations accordingly.

It is ſcarce poſſible to expreſs how much they ſuffered on this occaſion: after ſweating with the fatigue of meaſuring, they mounted their ſledges, and travelled ſeveral leagues, expoſed to the moſt piercing cold, which penetrated them, in ſpite of their habits of furrs. M. *Maupertuis* had ſome of his toes frozen, and M. *Outhier* for ſeveral weeks felt a conſiderable pain in his fingers. When they came to make their obſervations of angles on the mountain *Avaſaxa*, they were obliged to uſe a kind of ſledges call'd *Pulkas*, drawn by rein-deer. Theſe reſemble ſmall boats, being pointed before, and placed on a keel, which is but 2 or 3 inches broad.

The *Laplanders* have ſome ſledges of this ſort 5 or 6 feet long, which they uſe to tranſport their dry'd fiſh and rain-deer-ſkins; but thoſe for travelling, and which were uſed by the academicians, are but 4 feet long at moſt. The point or fore-part of theſe ſledges is boarded, and on the edges is nail'd a rain-deer-ſkin, which the perſon, who ſits in the *Pulka*, brings over his breaſt, and faſtens with cords round his body, to prevent the ſnow from entering the ſledge. The difficulty is to keep a right poize, for theſe ſledges have no more ſooting than the ſcates we uſe to ſlide with. M. *Brunius*, accuſtomed to this way of travelling, guided his ſledge ſo well with a little ſtick he held in his hand, that he kept it always ſteady. Meſſieurs *de Maupertuis* and *Outhier* overſet themſelves continually, and the former bruiſed his arm.

The rain-deer who draw theſe ſledges, have large horns, turning backwards, and ſerving for ſeveral uſes. Their fleſh is delicate, but inſipid: the *Laplanders* dry it, and keep it a long time: with the nerves of this animal they make thread, which they uſe to faſten their boats. They drink their milk, and make cheeſe of it, which is not good. They uſe the ſkins for garments, eſpecially thoſe of the young, which is ſofteſt: not a native, whether *Laplander*, *Finlander*, or *Swede*, but has a garment of this ſort, which they call *Lappmudes*; they wear like our roquelos. They keep the hairy ſide outmoſt, and line them with linen, hemp, or ſome other furr. With the old rain-deer ſkins they make ſtockings, or rather ſoft boots, which are very warm and commodious to walk on the ice when it is hard, for when it thaws they are of no uſe.

They alſo uſe theſe animals to travel in places where horſes could ſcarcely go, or at leaſt could find no ſubſiſtence, as in the country north of *Kengis*, that is to ſay, the northern part of this vaſt continent. They travel very ſwiftly, but are not ſtrong: if the way be dry and good, they will go 30 *French* leagues a day, but, when the road is neither hard nor beaten, and the ſledge ſinks in the ſnow, the rain-deer can ſcarcely advance, and goes very ſlowly. This creature has the convenience of finding paſture every where; when he is tired they unlooſe him, and he goes not far from his maſters, but works under the ſnow to get a whitiſh ſort of moſs, which is his ſole food: ſo that a traveller need only take his own proviſions, which he puts in the fore-part of his ſledge.

To let the reader judge of the cold here, I ſhall only make the following remark: The barometer on the evening of *Jan.* 6. was at 31 degrees, and the

next

next day at 33. A bottle of brandy froze entirely thro' in a room where there was no fire. The ſame evening the thermometer of mercury was at 37, while that of ſpirit of wine was but at 29; and *Jan.* 7. this laſt was quite frozen.

Thirty miles from *Tornea* (which make 60 *French* leagues) there is annually a remarkable fair, where the burgeſſes of this town repair in crowds; it begins *Jan.* 14. and laſts till the 25th. It is held in a village called *Jukas Jerfwi*: None but the burgeſſes of *Tornea* have a right to buy there, and they muſt have a licence from the governor of the province before they go. This coſts them 3 dollars (or about 34 or 35 ſols) If they go without it, they are fined 150 *Dalhers* copermyth*. They ſet out for this fair in ſledges drawn by horſes as far as *Ofwer Tornea*; there they take pulkas drawn by rain-deer, and ſend back their horſes. In the place where the fair is kept they have a great number of ſhops, which belong to them, and where they lodge. Theſe ſhops, which are empty all the reſt of the year, with the church and curate's houſe, compoſe the village of *Jukas Jerfwi*. Here the people of *Tornea* trade with the *Laplanders*, bringing them brandy, ſyrup of ſugar, which they get from *Stockholm*, and dry biſcuit, in exchange for which, they receive dry'd cod and other fiſh, ſkins, dry'd rain-deer's fleſh, furrs of bears, foxes, ermins, martins, and other beaſts.

M. *Outhier* ſpeaks little of the *Laplanders* in his Journal, he only gives a deſcription of their huts, which are formed of ſeveral poles, about 12 or 15 feet long, fixed one end in the ground, where they form a circle of about 22 feet broad, and cloſed at top in ſhape of a cone; over theſe they throw ſome old rags, or rain-deer ſkins, which only cover a part. The top is left open, and ſerves for a chimney to the fire in the midſt of the tents. Here they paſs the winter, ill cloathed, and often lying on the ſnow. When they remove, they only ſtrip the hutt, leaving the poles ſtanding, being ſure to find wood enough wherever they go.

I have given you here all that is moſt remarkable in the Journal of M. *Outhier*, from the time of his leaving *Tornea* to his return to *France*. Theſe Academicians left *Tornea*, *June* 9 and 10, 1737: ſome went by ſea, others in a coach. The veſſel M. *Maupertuis* was on board, was ſtranded on the coaſt two miles from *Pithea*, but was ſoon got off and refitted, ſo as to reach *Stockholm*.

On their road theſe gentlemen ſtop'd at *Afsta* to ſee the method of refining the copper, of which M. *Outhier* gives a curious detail. They alſo viſited the fine tin manufactory at *Meſſins-brok*, a quarter of a mile from thence, and the celebrated copper mine at *Fahlun*, of which the reader will judge by ſeeing the little picture, and be ſurpriſed how men can voluntarily condemn themſelves to work in thoſe frightful caverns, which reſemble hell itſelf.

Imagine a vaſt quarry, about 100 fathom over, and 150 feet deep, to which you deſcend by ſtairs cut in the rock, or by wooden ladders, where the rock fails; at the bottom you enter a narrow cavern, frightful and dark. By the aid of a long piece of lighted deal, you deſcend by another ſtone winding ſtair to a ſquare hole perpendicular to the horizon, about 4 feet over and 30 deep, furniſh'd on each ſide with ladders, tied 2 and 2 to deſcend. At the foot of this you enter another narrow cave, in which on entering you find the moſt miſerable of men, almoſt naked, lying on the ground, with their matches lighted. The way is narrow, and the heat of theſe ſubterraneous places enough to ſtifle you. After advancing a little, you deſcend further, and find cavities of 30 and 40 feet, terminated by vaſt wells; theſe communicate with each other, by narrow paſſages. In ſeveral of them the rock is ſupported by walls, in others by props of wood; yet, in ſpite of theſe precautions, the workmen often periſh by its falling in.

After viſiting theſe caverns you find yourſelf at the bottom of the largeſt well, whoſe depth is 350 *Swediſh* (or 640 *French*) yards; to get out of this you are placed in the buckets which draw up the ore, and muſt hold faſt by the chains that faſten them to the ropes. If you do not take care from time to time to guide the bucket, by puſhing againſt the rocks, you run the hazard of being knock'd on the head, or being hurt by the other bucket, which deſcends as yours comes up.

This is but a ſlight ſketch of theſe horrid places; a dreadful ſilence reigns amongſt the miners, who ſeem to have death in their faces; no glimpſe of joy is left them, and they are forbid even to whiſtle or ſing. Is the lot of a condemn'd wretch more to be pity'd!

* A *Dalher* copermyth is about 11 ſols *French*, and a *Dalher* ſilvermyth about 34.

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At the Court at St James's *the* 12*th Day of* March, 1745.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHereas a contagious diſtemper now rages in ſeveral parts of this kingdom amongſt oxen, bulls, cows, calves, ſteers, and heifers, which if not timely prevented, may end in the entire deſtruction of ſuch cattle: and whereas by an act of parliament paſſed this preſent ſeſſion, *(ſee p.* 165.) It is enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, by and with the advice of his or their privy council, from time to time to make ſuch rules, orders and regulations, or to vary or repeal the ſame, as he or they ſhall judge moſt expedient and effectual in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and all other his majeſty's dominions, for putting a ſtop to, or preventing the ſpreading of the ſaid diſtemper; and whoſoever ſhall offend againſt any ſuch rules, orders, regulations, or variations, being convicted thereof before any juſtice or juſtices of the peace for any county, riding, diviſion, city, liberty, or town corporate, where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, are made ſubject to the penalty of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the pariſh; to be levied by diſtreſs; and in default of diſtreſs, the offender to be committed by ſuch juſtice or juſtices to the houſe of correction for three months; and that ſuch rules, orders, and regulations ſhall be publicly read upon the next Sunday after the receipt of the ſame, and the firſt Sunday in every ſubſequent month, during the time the ſame ſhall continue in force, immediately after the prayers, in all pariſh churches, chapels, and other places ſet apart for divine worſhip; and every ſuch order, rule, and regulation, ſhall be kept by the miniſter of every pariſh church, chapel, or place, who ſhall permit any perſon reſiding within his pariſh, chapelry, or place, to read the ſame, during the time ſuch rule, order, or regulation ſhall continue in force.—And it is further enacted by the ſaid act, that the removal, driving, or ſale of every ox, bull, cow, calf, ſteer, or heifer, contrary to any ſuch rule, order, or regulation, ſhall be deemed a diſtinct and ſeparate offence within the intent and meaning of the ſaid act.—His majeſty being deſirous of doing all in his power to put a ſtop to the ſpreading of the ſaid diſtemper, has thought fit, by and with the advice of his privy council (who have conſulted phyſicians and ſurgeons thereupon, and they have given it as their opinion, that all the methods of cure which have been put in practice, both at home and abroad, have proved ſo unſucceſsful, that they have rather contributed to propagate than ſtop the infection; for while means are uſing to ſave the ſick, the diſeaſe ſpreads amongſt the ſound, and is increaſed more and more, in proportion to the number ſeized with it) to make and eſtabliſh the rules, orders, and regulations following, which his majeſty does, by this his order of his privy council, requiring and commanding all his ſubjects in the ſeveral counties, cities, towns corporate, and pariſhes, and all other parts of this his realm, ſtrictly to purſue and obſerve, during his royal pleaſure.

Firſt, That all cowkeepers, farmers, and owners of any of the ſaid ſeveral ſorts of cattle, in any place where the ſaid diſtemper has appeared, or ſhall hereafter appear, do, as ſoon as any of the ſaid cattle ſhall appear to have any ſigns or marks of the ſaid diſtemper, immediately remove ſuch cattle to ſome place diſtant from the reſt, and cauſe the ſame to be ſhot dead, or otherwiſe killed, with as little effuſion of blood as may be, and the bodies to be immediately buried with the ſkin and horns on, at leaſt four feet in depth above the body of the beaſt ſo buried, having firſt cut and ſlaſhed the hides thereof from head to tail, and quite round the body in ſeveral places, ſo as to render the ſame of no uſe.

Secondly, That they do cauſe all the hay, which ſuch infected cattle have breathed upon, and all the hay, ſtraw, or litter, that they have touched, or has been near them, to be forthwith removed and burnt; and that no perſon who ſhall attend any infected cattle, ſhall go near the ſound ones in the ſame clothes.

Thirdly, That they do cauſe the houſes or buildings where any ſuch infected cattle ſhall have ſtood, to be cleaned from all dung and filth, and wet gunpowder, pitch, tar, or brimſtone to be fired or burnt in ſeveral parts of ſuch buildings, at the ſame time keeping in the ſmoke as much as poſſible; and that the ſame be afterwards frequently waſhed

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ed with vinegar and warm water; and that no ſound cattle be put therein for two months at leaſt.

Fourthly, That they do not ſuffer any of their cattle, that ſhall have recovered from the ſaid diſtemper before the notification of this order, to be brought amongſt the ſound cattle, until they ſhall have been kept ſeparate a month at leaſt, and until they ſhall have been well curried and waſhed with vinegar and warm water.

Fifthly, That no perſon whatſoever do buy, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, the milk, or any part of the fleſh or intrails of any ſuch infected cattle; or feed, or cauſe to be fed any hog, calf, lamb, or other animal therewith; or drive, or cauſe to be drove any ſuch infected cattle to any fair or market, either in or out of the county where the ſaid cattle now are, or to or from any other place whatſoever, out of their own reſpective ground, while they are ſo diſtemper'd.

Sixthly, That no perſon do drive or remove any of the ſaid ſorts of cattle, whether infected or not infected, from any farm or ground where any ſuch infected cattle are, or ſhall have been, within the ſpace of one month before ſuch removal.

Seventhly, That as ſoon as the diſtemper ſhall appear in or among any of the ſaid ſorts of cattle of any cowkeepers, farmers, or other perſons, they do immediately give notice thereof to the conſtable of the town or pariſh, and alſo to the churchwardens and overſeers of the pariſh or place where ſuch infected cattle ſhall be, of the appearance of ſuch infection, or to any inſpector to be appointed by the juſtices of the peace for the diſtrict, where ſuch pariſh or place ſhall lie, purſuant to the directions herein after given, to the end that the ſaid officers may be the better enabled to do their duty, according to the directions herein after mentioned.

That no perſon do preſume to obſtruct any conſtable, churchwarden, overſeer of the poor, or other perſon to be appointed by the juſtices of the peace to aſſiſt in the execution of the powers or directions given, or to be given, in purſuance of this order.

That whoſoever ſhall diſobey any of the ſaid rules, orders, or regulations, ſhall be ſtrictly proſecuted for the penalty inflicted by the ſaid act.

And for the more effectual carrying into execution the ſaid rules, orders, and regulations, and preventing the ſpreading of the ſaid infection, his majeſty doth, by this his order in council, ſtrictly command and direct, that the ſeveral juſtices of the peace for the ſeveral counties, cities, ridings, and towns corporate in this realm, where the ſaid diſtemper has already appeared, or ſhall appear, do meet together forthwith, or immediately after the ſaid diſtemper ſhall appear within their reſpective diviſions, and ſubdivide and diſtribute themſelves, in order to meet in leſs numbers in ſuch parts and places as ſhall be moſt uſeful.

That the ſaid juſtices do conſider of ſuch methods as ſhall be moſt proper to carry the ſaid rules and orders effectually into execution, and for that purpoſe, that they meet from time to time, as often as ſhall be neceſſary to anſwer the end of this order, ſo long as the infection continues in the neighbourhood, to give ſuch inſtructions to the conſtables, churchwardens, and overſeers of the reſpective pariſhes, and ſuch inſpectors, if any ſhall be appointed, purſuant to the powers herein after given; to receive accounts from ſuch officers of what they ſhall do from time to time, in purſuance of this order, and ſuch inſtructions; to hear complaints, and puniſh offenders againſt the ſaid rules, orders, and regulations; to tranſmit to his majeſty's privy council from time to time a particular account of their proceedings, and to do whatever ſhall be neceſſary to render this order moſt effectual.

And his majeſty doth further ſtrictly command all conſtables, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, and ſuch inſpectors, if any ſhall be appointed as aforeſaid, as ſoon as they ſhall know or be informed that any of the ſaid ſorts of cattle within their reſpective diſtricts are infected, to go to, and take an exact account of the number and ſorts of ſuch cattle in the poſſeſſion of any perſon, diſtinguiſhing the infected from ſuch as are not ſo, and to repeat thoſe accounts weekly; and to ſee that the infected be ſhot, or otherwiſe killed as aforeſaid, removed and buried according to the above-mentioned rules, and that all other the beforementioned rules, orders, and regulations, and ſuch directions as ſhall be given by the ſaid juſtices, be punctually performed and obeyed.

That they do, from time to time, tranſmit to the juſtices, at each of their meetings, an exact account of all that they ſhall do, or cauſe to be done, or that the owners of the ſaid cattle ſhall do

or

or cauſe to be done, in purſuance of this order; and likewiſe of all neglects or breaches thereof, and proſecute the offenders therein before the ſaid juſtices, for the penalty inflicted by the ſaid act; and that they do take an exact account of all ſuch cattle as ſhall be ſhot, or otherwiſe killed as aforeſaid, either by them, or by the owners, in purſuance of the aforeſaid regulations, and tranſmit the ſame to the ſaid juſtices, together with the true and real values of ſuch cattle, at the reſpective times immediately before they were infected. A B

That they take particular care, that the owners do divide their cattle into as many ſmall parcels as their ground will admit of, and at ſome reaſonable diſtance from each other; and that they do carefully gather or cauſe to be gathered up the dung of all infected cattle, and that the ſame be buried deep under ground. C

And his majeſty doth hereby further command and empower the ſaid conſtables, church-wardens and overſeers, and inſpectors, where any ſuch ſhall be appointed, to ſtop and examine all ſuch of the ſaid ſorts of cattle within their ſaid reſpective diſtricts found in the road, or paſſing or driving to or from any markets, fairs, or places; and upon their finding any ſuch cattle to be infected, to ſhoot, or otherwiſe kill the ſame, and diſpoſe of their carcaſes and dung in the ſame manner as is herein before directed. D E

And his majeſty doth hereby further empower the ſaid juſtices of the peace, in caſe they ſhall find it neceſſary for the purpoſes of this order, to appoint proper perſons to be employed as inſpectors of the houſes, buildings, ground, and cattle, within their reſpective diſtricts, to be aſſiſtant to the ſaid conſtables, church-wardens, and overſeers, for the purpoſes aforeſaid. F

And for the encouragement of the owners of ſuch infected cattle, his majeſty doth hereby promiſe, that they ſhall be paid by the commiſſioners of the treaſury for every ſuch infected beaſt which ſhall be killed according to the ſaid rules, immediately after the infection ſhall firſt appear upon them, one moiety or half the value of ſuch cattle, not exceeding the ſum of forty ſhillings for each of the ſaid ſorts, excepting calves, and not exceeding ten ſhillings for each calf, the numbers, and values, and conformities to the above mentioned rules, to be aſcertained by the oaths of the owners, and two of the ſaid conſtables, churchwardens, overſeers, or inſpectors, to be taken before one or two of the ſaid juſtices, who ſhall certify under their hands, or the hand of one of them, the ſums of money which ſuch owners ſhall appear to their or his ſatisfaction intitled to, by virtue of this order for infected beaſts ſhot, or otherwiſe killed, ſlaſhed, and buried according to the above regulations. G H

And it is hereby further directed, that for the better notifying this order, the ſame be forthwith printed and publiſhed, and be alſo inſerted in the next *London Gazette*.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

DESCRIPTION *of* QUEBEC, *Character of its Inhabitants, and the manner of living in that* French *colony; by* P. CHARLEVOIX.

ALL the accounts I have yet ſeen of *Quebec* are ſo faulty and deficient, that, I believe, I ſhall not diſpleaſe you by a true repreſentation of this capital of *New France*. It indeed merits your knowledge, were it only on account of the ſingularity of its ſituation, for perhaps it is the only city in the world, that can boaſt a freſh-water harbour, capable of containing 100 men of war of the line, at 120 leagues diſtance from the ſea. It lies on the moſt navigable river in the univerſe.

The river St *Laurence* up to the iſle of *Orleans*, that is, for about 112 leagues from its mouth, is no where leſs than from 4 to 5 leagues broad, but above that iſle it narrows ſo, that before *Quebec* it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of *Quebeis*, or *Quebec*, which in the *Algonquin tongue* ſignifies a *ſtraitning*, or *ſtrait*. The *Abenaquis*, whoſe language is a dialect of the *Algonquin*, call it *Quelibec*, which ſignifies a place ſhut up or conceal'd, becauſe, as you enter from the little river of *Chaudiere*, by which theſe ſavages come to *Quebec* from *Acadia*, the point of *Levy*, which jetts out beyond the iſle of *Orleans*, entirely hides the South channel of the river St *Laurence*, as the iſle of *Orleans* does that on the North; ſo that from thence the port of *Quebec* appears like a large baſon, or bay, land-lock'd on all ſides.

The firſt object, which preſents itſelf on entering the road, is a beautiful caſcade, or ſheet of water, about 30 foot broad, and 40 high, which appears juſt at the entry of the little channel of the iſle of *Orleans*, and is ſeen from that long

long point on the South of the river; which as I obſerv'd, hides the iſle of *Orleans*. This caſcade is call'd the fall of *Montmorency*, and the point, the point of *Levy*, in honour of two ſucceſſive viceroys of *New France*; *viz.* the admiral *Montmorency*, and his nephew the Duke of *Ventadour*. One would naturally conclude that ſo plentiful a fall of water, which never decreaſes, ſhould proceed from a large river. It is however only ſupply'd by an inconſiderable brook, which in ſome places is not ankle deep, but it never dries up, and iſſues from a fine lake, about 12 leagues diſtant from the fall.

The city lies a league higher on the ſame ſide, and in the place where the river is narroweſt. But between it and the iſle of *Orleans* is a baſon, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river St *Charles* empties itſelf from the N.W. *Quebec* ſtands exactly between this river and Cape *Diamond*, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is oppoſite in 25 fathom, good ground; however when the wind blows hard at N.E. ſhips often drive, but without danger.

When *Samuel Champlain* founded this city in 1608, the tide ſometimes flow'd to the foot of the rock; ſince that time the river has by degrees retreated, and left dry a large ſpace of ground, on which the lower town is built, and which at preſent is ſufficiently elevated above the water mark, to ſecure it from any fears of inundation. The firſt thing you meet at landing is an open place, of a middling compaſs, and irregular form, with a row of houſes in front, tolerably built, and having the rock behind them, ſo that they have no great depth. Theſe form a pretty long ſtreet, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to left to two paſſages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a ſmall church, and on the right by two rows of houſes running parallel to each other. There is alſo another range of buildings between the church and the port G, * and along the ſhore, as you go to Cape *Diamond*, there is a pretty long row of houſes on the edge of a bay, call'd the *Bay of Mothors*; this port may be regarded as a kind of ſuburb to the lower town.

Between this ſuburb and the latter you aſcend to the high town, by a paſſage ſo ſteep, that they have been obliged to cut ſteps in the rock, ſo that it is only practicable on foot, but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more eaſy, with houſes on each ſide. In the place where theſe two paſſages meet, begins the high town towards the river, for there is another part of the lower town towards the river St *Charles*. The firſt building you meet, as you aſcend from the right hand, is the epiſcopal *palace*; the left is ſurrounded with houſes. As you advance 20 paces further, you find yourſelf between two large ſquares. That on the left is the *place* of *arms*, adjoining to the fort C, which is the reſidence of the *governor general*; oppoſite to it is the convent of *Recollects*, and part of the remainder of the ſquare is ſurrounded with well-built houſes.

In the ſquare on the right ſtands the cathedral church, which is alſo the only pariſh church in the city. The ſeminary D lies on one ſide in a corner, formed by the great river and the river St *Charles*; oppoſite the cathedral is the *Jeſuits college*, and in the ſpace between handſome buildings. From the place of arms run two ſtreets, croſs'd by a third, and which form a large ſquare, or iſle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of *Recollects*. The ſecond ſquare has two deſcents to the river St *Charles*, one very ſteep, joining to the ſeminary, with but few houſes; the other near the Jeſuits incloſure, which winds very much, has the hoſpital on one ſide about midway, and is bordered with ſmall houſes. This goes to the palace A, the reſidence of the intendant of the province. On the other ſide the *Jeſuits College* near their church is a pretty long ſtreet. with a convent of Urſuline nuns. As to the reſt, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble and partly ſlate; it has greatly increaſed within 20 years paſt.

Such is the topography of *Quebec*, which takes up a conſiderable extent. The houſes are large, and all of ſtone, yet there are reckon'd but about 7000 ſouls. To give a fuller idea of this city, I ſhall now ſpeak of its principal edifices, and conclude with its fortifications.

The church in the lower town was built in conſequence of a vow made during the ſiege of *Quebec*, in 1690. It is conſecrated by the name of our Lady of Victory, and ſerves as a chapel of eaſe to the inhabitants of the lower town. The building is plain, its chief ornament being its neatneſs and ſimplicity. Some ſiſters of the congregation

* *See the Map in* January *Mag.*

are ſettled between this church and the port; their number is 4 or 5, and they keep a ſchool.

The biſhop's palace has nothing finiſh'd but the chapel, and part of the building, deſign'd by the plan, which is a long quadrangle; when finiſh'd, it will be a fine ſtructure. The garden extends to the brow of the hill, and commands the road. When this capital of *New France* ſhall be as flouriſhing as that of the old (and *Paris* was once leſs than *Quebec* is now) what a proſpect will this afford of towns, caſtles, villas! Below it, a noble baſon, fill'd with veſſels from all parts of the world; oppoſite the iſle of *Orleans*, and the ſhores on each ſide of it, adorn'd with beautiful meadows, verdant hills, and corn fields; on one ſide the river St *Charles*, winding through a charming vale, crowded with villages; the port beneath adorned with ſpacious keys, and magnificent buildings. When all this happens, you will grant this terras admirably ſituated; even at preſent, the view from it is delightful.

The cathedral would make but a mean figure in one of our ſmalleſt *French* towns; judge then if it merits to be the only epiſcopal ſee of the *French* empire in *America*, an empire of greater extent than that of the ancient Romans. Its architecture, the choir, the grand altar, and chapels have all the air of a country church. The moſt tolerable part is a very high tower, ſolidly built, and which at a diſtance makes no ill appearance. The ſeminary, which joins this church, is a large ſquare, whoſe buildings are yet unfiniſh'd; what is done, is in good taſte, and has all the conveniencies proper to this climate. It was wholly burnt in 1703, and in *October* 1705, as it was juſt re-edify'd, it was a-new conſumed by the flames. From the garden you ſee the road, and the river St *Charles*, as far as the ſight can reach.

The Fort is a handſome building with two wings. You enter by a ſpacious and regular court, but there is no garden, becauſe it is built on the edge of the rock. This defect is ſupply'd in ſome meaſure by a fine gallery, with a balcony, or baluſtrade, which ſurrounds the building. It commands the road, from the middle of which a ſpeaking trumpet may be heard, and you ſee all the lower town under your feet. Leaving the fort to the left, you croſs a pretty large Eſplanade, and by an eaſy deſcent you reach the ſummit of Cape *Diamond*, which forms a natural platform. Beſides the beauty of the proſpect hence, you breathe the pureſt air, and may ſee numbers of porpoiſes, white as ſnow, playing on the ſurface of the waters. On this Cape alſo are found a kind of diamonds, more beautiful than thoſe of *Alencon*; I have ſeen ſome as well cut by nature, as if they had been done by the ableſt artiſt. Formerly they were abundant here, and hence this Cape took its name; but at preſent they are rarely found. The deſcent on the ſide of the country is yet more eaſy than that from the Eſplanade.

The Fathers Recollect have a large and fine church, ſuch as might even do them honour at *Verſailles*. It is neatly wainſcotted, and adorned with a large gallery, a little clumſey, but the work around well wrought. This part is the work of a lay brother, nothing is wanting, but it would be proper to remove ſome pictures coarſely daubed, the rather as F. *Luke* has painted others, which need not ſuch foils. The convent is anſwerable to the church, large, ſtrongly built, and commodious, with a ſpacious garden, kept in good order.

The convent of the Urſulines has ſuffered twice by fire, as well as the ſeminary. Their revenue is beſides ſo ſmall, and the portions they receive with the young *Canadian* ladies ſo inconſiderable, that the firſt time their monaſtery was burnt, the government were going to ſend them back to *France*. They have however found means to recover themſelves each time, and their church is actually finiſh'd. They are cleanly and commodiouſly lodged; this is the effect of the good reputation they have in the colony, as well as owing to their frugality, temperance, and induſtry. They gild, they embroider, and in general are all employ'd; what they do is generally in a good taſte.

You have no doubt, madam, in ſome accounts read that the Jeſuits college is a noble building. It is certain, when *Quebec* was only a confus'd heap of *French* barracks, and huts of ſavages, this edifice, the only one of ſtone, except the fort, made ſome figure. Our firſt voyagers hence called it a fine ſtructure, and their ſucceſſors copied them; but now the city is ſo changed, that this college is a diſgrace to it, and ready to tumble down on all ſides.*

Its ſituation is no way advantageous, being

* This was in 1720. It is ſince rebuilt, and is now an elegant piece of architecture.

being depriv'd of the view of the road, which it formerly enjoy'd, by the cathedral and ſeminary, ſo that it only commands the adjoining ſquare. The court is ſmall and dirty, and looks like that of a farm-houſe. The garden is large, and well kept, and is terminated by a ſmall wood, the remains of that antient foreſt, which once cover'd the whole mountain. The church has nothing beautiful without, but a handſome chapel. It is cover'd with ſlate, in which it has the advantage of all the churches of *Canada*, which are only roof'd with planks; the inſide of it is highly ornamented. The gallery is light, bold, and has a baluſtrade of iron, painted, gilt, and delicately wrought. The pulpit is all gilt, and the wood and iron work exquiſite. The three altars are well plac'd, and there are ſome good pictures. It has no roof, but a flat cieling, well wrought. The floor is of wood, and not ſtone, which makes this church warm, while others are inſupportably cold. I ſhall not mention the four *pillars of a cylindrical form, of porphyry, jett black, without ſpeck or veins, which* La Hontan *has placed over the great altar*. No doubt they would make a better figure than the preſent ones, which are hollow, and coarſely marbled. This writer had been pardonable, if he had diſguis'd the truth only to beautify the church. †

The *Hotel Dieu*, or hoſpital, of *Quebec* has two great halls, appropriated to the different ſexes. The beds are clean, the ſick carefully attended, and every thing commodious and neat. The church lies behind the womens apartment, and has nothing remarkable but the great altar, whoſe painting is fine. This houſe is ſerv'd by the nuns hoſpitalers of St *Auguſtine* of the congregation of the mercy of *Jeſus*, who firſt came here from *Dieppe*. Their apartments are convenient, but according to appearances their funds are too ſmall to make any progreſs. As their houſe is ſituated on the ſlope of the hill, on an eminence, which commands the river St *Charles*, they have a tolerably good proſpect.

The houſe of the intendant is call'd the palace, becauſe the ſupreme council aſſemble here. It is a large building, whoſe two extremities ſink ſome feet, and to which you aſcend by a double flight of ſteps. The front to the garden, which has a proſpect to the river St *Charles*, is much more agreeable than that you enter at. The king's magazines form the right ſide of the court, and the priſon lies behind them. The gate you enter at, is hid by the mountain, on which ſtands the high town, and which on this ſide only preſents the eye with a ſteep and diſagreeable rock. This edifice was worſe before the fire, which deſtroy'd it in 1726, for then it had no court, and the buildings joined the ſtreet, which is here very narrow.

Following this ſtreet, or, to ſpeak more properly, this road, you enter the country, and at about a quarter of a league diſtant you find the general hoſpital. This is the moſt beautiful building in *Canada*, and would be no diſgrace to the fineſt town in *France*. The Recollects formerly poſſeſs'd this ſpot of ground. M. *de St Valier*, biſhop of *Quebec*, remov'd them into the city, bought their right, and laid out 100,000 crowns in the building, furniture, and endowment. The only fault of this edifice is its marſhy ſituation, but the river St *Charles* in this place, making a turn, its waters do not flow eaſily, and the evil is without remedy.

The prelate-founder has his apartment in the houſe, where he uſually reſides; his palace in the city, which he alſo built, he lets out for the benefit of the poor. He condeſcends even to officiate as chaplain to the hoſpital and the nuns, and performs the duties of that place, with a zeal and aſſiduity, that would be admirable even in an ordinary prieſt. Tradeſmen, or others whoſe great age deprives them of the means of getting their ſubſiſtence, are receiv'd on this foundation as far as the number of beds will allow, and are ſerv'd by thirty nuns. It is a colony of the *Hotel Dieu* at *Quebec*, but to diſtinguiſh them, the biſhop has made ſome peculiar regulations, and thoſe admitted here wear a ſilver croſs on their breaſt. The nuns for the moſt part are of good families, and as they are often poor, the biſhop has given portions to ſeveral.

Quebec is not regularly fortify'd, but they have been long at work to render it capable of a ſiege. The town, as it is, is naturally ſtrong; the port is flank'd by two baſtions, which at high tides are even almoſt with the water, that is to ſay, they are 25 foot high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer th-

† A good obſervation in the Jeſuit, as if a lye in honour of the church was more excuſeable, than on any other occaſion.

fort, is a battery mounted of 25 pieces. Higher ſtill is a ſquare fort call'd the citadel; the ways that communicate between theſe fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river St *Charles*, A are good batteries of cannon and ſome mortars.

From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain a-ſlant, which joins a redoubt pretty ſteep, on which is a windmill fortify'd. Deſcending from hence you find, within a muſket ſhot, a tower with a baſtion, B and at an equal diſtance a ſecond. The deſign was to cover all this part with a counterſcarp, having the ſame angles as the baſtions, and which ſhould end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace (of the intendant) where there is already a ſmall redoubt, as there is another on Cape *Diamond*. I know not C why the deſign was not executed. Such was the ſtate of *Quebec* in 1711, when the *Engliſh* fitted out a large armament for the conqueſt of *Canada*, which miſcarry'd thro' the raſhneſs of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, approaching too near the ſe- D ven iſles, loſt all his largeſt ſhips, and 3000 men of his beſt troops.

Quebec ſtill remains in the ſame condition, as you may ſee by the plan in Baſſo Relievo, ſent this year by Mr *de Chauſſegros de Lery*, chief engineer, to be placed in the *Louvre*. But after this account of the capital, you may expect I E ſhould ſay ſomething of its principal inhabitants; for without regard to its edificef either publick or private, the quality o-theſe juſtly entitle it to the name of capital.

I have already ſaid the number of people does not exceed 7000: But a- F mongſt theſe you find a ſelect *Beau Monde*, whoſe converſation is deſireable. A governor general with his houſhold, nobility, officers; an intendant with a ſupreme council, and inferior magiſtrates, a commiſſary of marine, a grand provoſt, a grand hunter, a grand G maſter of waters and foreſts, whoſe juriſdiction is the longeſt in the world, rich merchants, as ſuch as appear to live at eaſe, a biſhop and numerous ſeminary; two colleges of recollects and jeſuits, three nunneries, polite aſſemblies, both at the lady governeſs's and lady intendant's; ſo that it is ſcarce H poſſible but a man muſt paſs his time agreeably in this city.

Indeed every body here contributes to this end, by parties at cards, or of pleaſure, the winter in ſleds, or in ſkaits, the ſummer in chaiſes, or canoes. Hunting is much uſed, ſeveral gentlemen having no other reſource. As to news indeed there is little, becauſe the country affords none, and the packets from *Europe* come all at a time, but then they furniſh matter of diſcourſe for ſome months: The ſciences and arts have their turn, and embelliſh converſation. The *Creolians*, or the *French* born here, breathe an air of freedom, which makes their acquaintance agreeable, and they ſpeak our language with a purity not to be found in many parts of *France*, having no falſe accent.

There are few rich people in the colony, which is a pity, for theſe few are generous, and love to make a good figure. They live well, if they can get fine cloaths; if not, they retrench on the table to adorn the perſon. Indeed their dreſs becomes them, for they are generally well ſhaped, and have fine complexions. They are witty and lively, every body here is complaiſant and obliging, and ruſticity either in ſtyle or behaviour ſeems baniſh'd from theſe climates.

The *Engliſh* our neighbours are of a very different character, and whoever were to judge of the two colonies by the actions and manners of the people, would pronounce ours to be the moſt flouriſhing. In *New England*, and other parts of the *Britiſh* empire in *America*, there reigns indeed a wealth, which the poſſeſſors ſeem not to know the uſe of. In *New France* there is a poverty conceal'd by an air of eaſe and content, which ſeems natural. Commerce, and the improvement of their plantations ſtrengthen the *Engliſh*. The induſtry of the *French* ſupports them, and their gaiety, natural to the nation, renders them agreeable. The *Engliſh* planter amaſſes riches, and makes no ſuperfluous expences. The *French* planter ſpends what he gets, and often makes a ſhew of what he has not. The *Engliſhman* labours for poſterity, the *Frenchman* leaves his heirs to ſtruggle with the ſame difficulties he found himſelf, without troubling his head further. The *American Engliſh* are not fond of war, becauſe they have a great deal to loſe; and they deſpiſe the *Indians*, becauſe they are no way afraid of them. Our *French* youth for quite oppoſite reaſons deteſt peace, and live on good terms with the ſavages, whoſe eſteem they eaſily gain in time of war, and have their friendſhip at all times.

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The

The FARMER's *third* LETTER *to the* PROTESTANTS *of* IRELAND.

(See the firſt and ſecond Letters in our Supplement to the laſt Year.) p. 701

Fellow Proteſtants and Countrymen, 1745. A

I Have already repreſented to you, in two former letters, the great and heavy dangers that impend over us and our poſterity, from the power of *France* and *Spain*, the principles of our *inmate enemies*, and the intrigues of the *church* of *Rome*; who like the *world*, the *fleſh* B and the *devil*, make up a triple alliance of *ſtrength*, *intimacy* and *craft*, ſufficient for as formidable a war as ever was waged againſt religion and liberty.

I have alſo ſhewn you, how the *church* of *Rome*, like that *arch-politician*, makes uſe of both the other powers, to C reduce us by force, or circumvent us by treachery; that as ſhe is ambitious of being the *prince of this world*, ſhe aims at the perverſion of all mankind; that ſhe has already ſeduced millions to her *ſtate of perdition*; that, for many ages, ſhe has attempted theſe kingdoms of *fight and liberty*; and that, now, once for all, ſhe makes her grand effort: She D exerts all her influence, and ſummons all her powers, to ſubdue us to her *dominion of darkneſs and chains*, to which *the deſcent is eaſy, but from whence there is no redemption.*

I am ſenſible that there are many ſpecious traytors, who would inſinuate to E you, that there is no neceſſity for this great alarm; that nothing is meant of thoſe evils I have repreſented; and that the worſt intended, by the preſent inwaſion, is a transference of the crown, without any deſign againſt our conſtitution, our liberties, or our religion. They would perſuade you, that the F young man, who hath adventured ſo daring an enterprize, is a perſon of many virtues and accompliſhments; that he has undertaken this expedition, merely to promote our welfare; that accordingly he hath iſſued his manifeſtos, and promiſes, *upon his honour*, to preſerve our conſtitution in church G and ſtate.

Obſerve, my countrymen, he promiſes *upon his honour*; who is then ſo incredulous as to doubt his intentions? Not I, nor you, I hope; no, not the traytors who would inſinuate ſuch deluſions, nor even his god-fathers, *Lewis* and the *Pope*, who would lay this child H at our doors, and are ready *to vow all things in his name.*

His promiſes indeed are merry; but heaven preſerve us from the woful performance.

Can he promiſe away his nature and education? Can he promiſe away the principles, and blood of his anceſtors? Can he promiſe away the hopes he has already given our enemies, his gratitude to abettors, and pre-engagements to confederates?

Diſeaſe and weakneſs are ever ready to promiſe, what health and power as quickly diſavow: But the promiſes of *deſign*, are like *ſcaffolds* to a building; they are made, but for the ſeaſon; they are framed, to be brought to diſſolution; they engage, in order to betray.

Suppoſe (and yet the ſuppoſition is as ſhocking as I truſt it is abſurd) ſuppoſe I ſay, that it were poſſible for the pretender to arrive at the throne; there are but three motives conceivable in nature, from whence he could poſſibly be induced to preſerve the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms; that is to ſay, *inclination*, *honour*, or *intereſt*, and all *three* apparently tend to its ſubverſion. For firſt with reſpect to his *inclination*——As our conſtitution is a limited monarchy, he could no otherways preſerve it, than by limiting that authority which conqueſt would give him: But power is an article that all men are naturally fond of; the evil deſire it that they may ſin with fulneſs and ſecurity; the good, to extend their capacity of benefaction: And confident I am, that the beſt lover of his people upon earth, would unwillingly ſurrender a prerogative, of whoſe poſſeſſion he has once taſted the ſweets. ——What new *phænomenon* then are we to expect in the preſent diſturber? Alas, his inclination is ſo particularly, ſo publickly, and ſo perfectly known, that there is not one enemy of our conſtitution who doth not this day ſecretly rejoice in the proſpect of its overthrow: It is this ſingle hope and conſciouſneſs that attaches his private friends and open adherents to his enterprize; and he only treats us as a lady of reputation, whom he imagines inclined to be ſeduced; and merely promiſes marriage, to give us ſome kind of colour, ſome little apology for conſenting to be undone.

But then his honour—Ay—now, my friends, time is to call it in queſtion; for when his ends are accompliſhed, it may be ſomewhat of the lateſt; who then ſhall dare to reproach him? This kind of *honour* has great latitude and alluſion, it is the old *net* in which gudgeons are taken; *Sixtus Quintus*, when

when a cardinal, ſpread *one* over his table, and his fare was as homely as his cloth; the fame of this abſtinence procured him the Popedom; then was the *net* caſt aſide as a mere *apparatus*, and *Sixtus* honeſtly avowed, that it now became an *incumbrance*, as the proſpect of *fiſhing* was over, and all he could look for already *caught*. Sure, we are not to learn, that the very honour, which this man offers to us, is previouſly engaged to our enemies: That expectation is profuſe of promiſes, which power may pay at leiſure. That *Væ Victis* is a maxim which every age hath experienced, and that the conquered can claim no conditions.

The laſt thing, now to be inquired, is, whether it would be the intereſt of the pretender to maintain the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms as now happily eſtabliſhed in church and ſtate; and herein he differs widely from all his anceſtors. They came to the throne without contention, and all our records make it evident, that it was highly for their intereſt to preſerve the affections of their people, by ſupporting a conſtitution to which they were peaceably and amicably called; and yet, either through ambition, weakneſs, or bigotry, they, to a man, made it the buſineſs of their ſeveral reigns to alter or ſubvert it.

On the other hand this ſtranger comes with violence, abetted by all the powers with whom we are actually at war, and in the open and avowed oppoſition to our preſent conſtitution, which, after the ſeveral encrouchments and inroads made by his anceſtors, was revived, limited, and eſtabliſhed anew, on the late glorious revolution.

Can any one then be ſo weak, as really to imagine, that he will ever think it his intereſt, to ſupport a conſtitution, by which the actions of his anceſtors ſtand condemned, by which he and his iſſue are expreſly excluded from the throne, and which was eſtabliſhed in the very abolition of all his pretended rights? The abſurdity is too flagrant: It is not for ſuch purpoſes, that the enemies of our rights and religion are attached to his enterprize, that all who are foes to our intereſt are friends to his; it is not to preſerve the privileges of proteſtants, that the whole body of papiſts are his adherents; and it is ſcarce to maintain the liberties, enlarge the trade, confirm the power, and encreaſe the wealth of theſe kingdoms, that our foreign *enemies* expend their treaſure and their blood, on this ſo *friendly* an expedition.

What the world expects from the ſucceſs of the pretender is then evident. It amounts to no leſs than a total ruin of our ſtate. Their expectation is juſt, their diſappointment would be amazing, and his own ruin would inevitably follow. For, were it poſſible for the pretender to incline toward a conſtitution, to which he is ſo naturally, ſo habitually, and ſo intereſtedly averſe, he would ſap the only pillars on which his throne could be erected; he would prove treacherous and ungrateful to *Rome*, to *France*, and to *Spain*, on whoſe beneficence he and his family have ſubſiſted, whoſe ſoldiers are now levied, whoſe fleets are equipped, and whoſe money is laviſhed in his ſervice; he would juſtly forfeit the affection of his adherents; he would turn the hearts of all his friends to the bittereſt enmity; they would again riſe in favour of ſome new pretender; and his ſole reſource muſt be to the ſhattered remains of ſuch precarious and daſtardly proteſtants, as were baſe enough to ſurvive the ſlaughter of their brethren.

Go then, ye rebellious! ye forſaken of wiſdom! ſubmit yourſelves to your ſeducer! ſolicit his tyranny, ſue for perdition! prove of what extreme perverſion the nature of man may be capable! forſake your GOD, your king, and your country! draw your ſwords in the cauſe of their enemy, and ſtab at the very face of your own rights and your religion! this will be a ſacrifice becoming apoſtates to ſuch a maſter; who comes thus engaged by all the ties of *inclination*, of his *honour*, and of his *intereſt*, to lay your whole ſtate in ruin, and eraſe the very name of a proteſtant from earth.

How unaccountable are the tempers of men!—how reſtleſs, how variable! how craving, how unſatisfied! how blind to their own happineſs, how devious from their own intereſts! how greedy of novelty, how loathing of enjoyment! they are actuated by whim; they are driven like a ſhip from her courſes, and have not whither to ſteer; in this breath it is *hoſanna*! in the next it is *crucify*! now they cry a *Samuel*, a *Samuel*! and again they reject the empire of GOD himſelf, and a *Saul* is preferred to the ALMIGHTY ONE of *Iſrael*.

Pardon me, my countrymen, I wonder not that the *pretender* ſhould ſeek the deſtruction of theſe kingdoms by whom he was caſt forth; I wonder not that *Rome* ſhould ſound a trumpet to the battle, nor that the powers of ſuperſtition

and

and ſlavery ſhould all unite in ſo intereſting a cauſe: For the devils, who hate the light, yet envy the lovers thereof, and would reduce them to that darkneſs to which themſelves are irrevocably doomed.——But that *Engliſhmen*, that proteſtants, that freemen ſhould do likewiſe; that the natives of *Canaan* ſhould ſigh for that *Ægyptian* taſk and ſtubble from whence their anceſtors were ſo miraculouſly redeemed: This is altogether amazeing: It is as theſe eyes ſhould curſe the ſun that enlightens them; and theſe lips, the fruitful ſeaſons by which they are fed.

We are not ignorant, my friends, of the maxims invented by political logicians, by civil as well as religious jeſuiſts, to gloſs their latent deſigns, and ſcreen the abominations of arbitrary power. *Ex Deo Rex, ex Rege Lex*; *Once a king, and always a king*; *paſſive obedience*; *non reſiſtance*; *divine, indefeaſible, hereditary right*, are ſophiſticated *terms* of eternal cavil and argument; for as they have no exiſtence in reaſon, ſo no determinate meaning can ever be aſſigned: I ſhall not therefore attempt to combat a ſhadow, whoſe inability is its defence; but I will at once come to the very letter of plain reaſon, and common ſenſe; and however it may be variouſly aſſerted that government is originally *divine* or *patriarchal*, *hereditary or elective*, &c. I truſt by a few familiar images, and a few very ſimple, but very honeſt words, to confound the wiſdom of ſtate-craft, and prieſt-worn policy.

By way of compariſon, I will ſuppoſe, that a certain corporation of men have appointed ſome eminent phyſician for the preſervation of their health, and lawyer for the protection of their properties. But now ſhould the firſt preſcribe poyſon to their conſtitutions, and the latter ſtudy the means of reducing them to poverty; I believe very few will ſay that ſuch a corporation would be blameable for diſcharging both the one and the other. Many would think it a duty incumbent on them to do ſo, and ſome violent tempers would be apt to conceive that ſo great a treachery deſerved ſome little puniſhment.

I will however ſuppoſe that this corporation had an implicit faith, and paid a paſſive obedience to the conduct of their lawyer, and the preſcriptions of their phyſician, and accordingly endured till their eſtate was wholly embezzled, and their health ſcarce retrievable. Will this mend the matter in favour of thoſe guardians? or will not ſuch a confidence rather aggravate the treaſon on one ſide, and the juſtice of the reſentment on the other?

Yet further—give me leave to ſuppoſe, that a perſon preſents himſelf to this corporation, both as their lawyer and phyſician, and aſſures them that he is come from GOD, with full authority to diſpoſe of their lives and fortunes at pleaſure.—He is believed, and admitted accordingly.——And now it would be natural to conceive the higheſt expectations, and to look for the moſt happy effects, ſomething more than mortal, from one ſo divinely commiſſioned. But ſhould it be diſcovered, by long and rueful experience, that this man had profaned the name of heaven, merely to authorize the works of perdition; it is not very abſurd to ſuppoſe, that after a tedious and miſerable forbearance, this corporation might be almoſt tempted to caſt this man forth, as a blaſphemer of GOD, and an enemy to the children of his creation.

But laſtly, ſhould a perſon preſent himſelf, who is born and bred, known, avowed, and previouſly declared and provided againſt, as an enemy to this corporation, to its health, its eſtate, and its franchiſes: Should this corporation, notwithſtanding, admit this very perſon; I ſhall no longer heſitate to affirm, they would be moſt juſtly ſhorn of their privileges, they would moſt deſervedly periſh with all their rights.—

His majeſty, king *Saul*, was the firſt *Lord's anointed*, that I can hear of, and ſure he had all the divine right, and ſomewhat more, than the utmoſt pretences of his majeſty King *James* could amount to; and yet, I cannot find in my family-bible, that GOD ever made a grant of the people, even to this his *elect*, nor that king *Saul* ever had the impudence to demand ſo extraordinary a property. He was granted, indeed, to the people, at their very preſſing and particular inſtance; but we find that even this grant was conditional, and a body of laws was at the ſame time compiled and eſtabliſhed, which was to be a common ſtandard of behaviour to king and ſubjects.

Accordingly, when *Saul* tranſgreſſed thoſe ſtatutes, and made light of the injunctions of the ALMIGHTY; when he took the freeborn of *Iſrael* for his ſervants, and the fair ones of *Judah* for his handmaidens; when the *evil ſpirit* of tyranny came upon him; when he ſought to entrap the life of innocence, and hunted loyalty as a deer through the

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foreſt; when his heart turned from the LORD, and put its truſt in the witch-crafts of ſuperſtition; the LORD alſo turned from *Saul*, and *Saul* with his whole houſe were for ever rejected from being kings over *Iſrael*.

Here, my countrymen, was literally *Ex Deo Rex, ſed Lex Regi. Once a king, and never more a King. Divine*, yet *defeaſible* and *inhereditary right*.——So falls the labour'd caſtle in which tyrants put their confidence; and ſo vaniſhes the phantom which cunning prieſts had conjured up for a terror to the ignorant.

I am thus far authoriſed by ſcripture; and I am further authoriſed by reaſon to remark, that GOD elected *Saul* to be king, at the ſame time that he foreſaw he would reject him; and therefore elected him as an example to all kings for ever, that they ſhould not hope to *uſe* his NAME for the *abuſe* of his creatures; and that no *right*, divine or human, can be given, for *wrong-doing*; the abſurdity of the claim, and the contradiction in the terms ſhews as ſtrong a contradiction in nature.

Theſe would be bold truths, my friends, in any other climate, or under any other king, ſuch, as never were uttered in the reign of a *James* or a *Charles*, and ſuch, as my head ſhould anſwer throughout the dominions of the earth: But his majeſty's gracious government protects me, in the avowal of that, which is treaſon to all other regal adminiſtrations. Truth cannot hurt our king, and whatever makes againſt tyranny muſt tend to his honour.

Under him, we think freely, we ſpeak freely, we act freely; and this alone is the way, to act gloriouſly, and to live happily. Where can we find ſuch privileges? and could we forſake him, to whom ſhall we fly? We will not forſake him, my countrymen, his value is endeared to us by the apprehenſion of loſing him, and we vow to heaven, and to earth, that *we will not have this ſtranger to rule over us*. We will not be guilty of the ſcripture paradox, we will not ſuffer this *patch of Rome* on the good *old Britiſh garment*, which would inevitably rend the whole veſture into ſhreds.

We have often been accuſed of quarrelling, but never of cowardice; we can fight where it is our duty to forbear; a word, nay a look of inſult, is judged ſufficient to put life to the hazard. What may we not perform, then, when the free ſhall be ſpurred? and the valiant inſtigated by motives, that would kindle the froſt into flame?——In that day, let no man depend on the arm of another! let him fight, as though he alone were to decide the glory of the battle! As though the ghoſts of his honourable anceſtors puſhed him onward! As tho' poſterity were already born, and cryed upon him for liberty!——My life here, and my ſoul hereafter on the juſtice of our quarrel.

Amen.

The following LETTERS *from the King of* PRUSSIA *to M.* VILLIERS, *the* Britiſh *Ambaſſador at the Court of* Saxony, *are undoubtedly genuine, and were probably committed to the Preſs, to ſet the Character and Conduct of this great Prince in a true Light.*

LETTER I.

SIR,

I Believe *England* and all *Europe* are convinced of my moderation. If the king of *Poland* had not forced me, by his ill proceedings, to enter his country, I had never done it. But notwithſtanding the advantages, which all *Europe* ſees me have over my enemies, I am inclined to ſubſcribe to an accommodation. Having too well learn'd, however, by experience, how much uſe the court of *Dreſden* makes of its own advantages, I cannot cauſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities, nor withdraw my troops out of this country, before the king of *Poland* acquieſces purely and ſimply to the convention of *Hanover*. You may aſſure yourſelf, that I expect the news of this with all imaginable impatience, and that the moment I receive it, I will take meaſures in conſequence. You perceive yourſelf, that what you write me is not ſufficient to ſtop the progreſs of a victorious army, and that the court of *Dreſden* ſeems to reſerve to itſelf a back-door, while it waits for the conſent of the court of *Vienna*. Upon the leaſt diſcovery of more ſincerity on their ſide, and your undertaking, in the name of the king of *England*, to guarantee to me the conſequences, I am ready to give my hand to all the pacifick diſpoſitions you can take, for the re-eſtabliſhment of a ſolid and durable peace between our two courts. I only require of you a categorical anſwer thereupon, and in the mean time, the king of *Poland* ſhall ſee, that I wiſh myſelf only the conſervation of his ſubjects, and the re-eſtabliſhment of a laſting friendſhip with my neighbours. It will depend only on him to cultivate it for the future, and to draw more advantages from it than from

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that

that with his other allies. I intreat you to employ in this affair all the dexterity I know you to be master of, in order to finish a negotiation, which answers so well the intentions of the king your master, by re-establishing the peace of *Germany*, and appeasing a war between two neighbours, which cannot fail of being ruinous and unfortunate to both the parties [illegible] war. You may satisfy yourself, that on your negotiation will depend the fate of *Saxony*.

I am, with sentiments of esteem, &c.

Sign'd, FREDERICK.

P. S. It is my intention to make peace according to the treaty of *Hanover*. I have driven the *Austrians* out of *Germany*, and nothing remains but to send them quite back; but let the king of *Poland* declare, under the guarantee of *England*, that he will accept this convention, either with the court of *Vienna*, or separately, and hostilities shall cease. You perceive plainly that I require securities, and what I demand is conformable to justice and good sense. I will play a sure game.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I Know not whether myself or the *Saxons* will be most obliged to you for the re-establishment of peace. The evil I do my neighbour, I do very much against my heart. I am forced to come to these extremities; but I procure, at the same time, all the helps that depend on me, for the king of *Poland* to extricate himself out of this perplexity. It will be necessary then, in order effectually to put an end to this unhappy war, that the king of *Poland* do dispatch immediately the full powers to one of his ministers; for which purpose I herewith send you the passport. I have dispatched my orders to my cabinet minister, count *de Podewils*, to repair hither immediately; after which, the convention may be properly drawn up, and as soon as it shall be ratified by the king of *Poland*, I will evacuate his country, his fortresses, *&c.* and cause hostilities to cease. As to the article of the cessation of contributions, and reparation for damages done; the contributions cannot cease till the king of *Poland* has ratified the preliminaries drawn by our ministers; and I can as little make reparation to the king of *Poland* for the damages sustained by his subjects, as he and the queen of *Hungary* will make me for what they have done me, and continue to do in *Silesia*. You will do me a pleasure, Sir, by accompanying the *Saxon* minister, who comes with his master's full powers. This will procure me the satisfaction of seeing a man whom I esteem much, and who, fill'd with the true sentiments that a minister ought to have, will procure peace and tranquillity to nations, by extinguishing the flame of discord and war. I believe, moreover, that you will have no time to lose, in procuring from your court the full powers you will have need of for the guarantee of *Great Britain*, and in causing M. *de Bestucheff* and the *Dutch* minister to act conformably. I regard this peace as the basis of the pacification of *Germany*. The queen of *Hungary* will either come into it at first, or she will not be long in so doing. As to the rest, I have heard with grief, that the king of *Poland* has quitted his capital: it is, in my opinion, offering me an affront. I have always esteem'd him personally; and, amidst the greatest ravage of war, respect would have been had to his character and family. You may assure this prince of the cordiality and sincerity of my sentiments, and that it depends only on him for the two courts hereafter to live in the strictest friendship. I beg you will rest assured of the sentiments of my esteem, with which, *&c.*

LETTER III.

SIR,

I Cannot sufficiently applaud the earnestness you testify to propose words of peace and accommodation to the K. of *Poland*; and the more room I have to be satisfied with your conduct, the more am I surprized, Sir, that you, by your indefatigable cares, and myself, with so much moderation, and the advantages of fortune, are unable to bend the irreconcileable spirit of the court of *Dresden*. It was difficult, I confess, to foresee, that a court which thought itself obliged to abandon its capital, should take upon it to prescribe hard laws, at a time when friendship and peace are sincerely demanded of it. The king of *Poland* shall still have these in his power, whenever he shall think proper. I follow, for my part, the laws of war, and now repeat to you what I said in my former letter, that from the day the king of *Poland* shall sign the treaty, hostilities and the last contributions shall cease. If fortune had favoured the arms of my enemies, I am not certain they would have been content

tent to lay my country under contribution, and if they would not have overſpread it with fire and ſword, demanding the ſacrifice of whole provinces. After this you will confeſs, that my procedure is much more humane, and that, if I have had the good fortune to diſconcert the dangerous projects that the courts of *Vienna* and *Dreſden* had formed againſt me, my behaviour in conſequence is according to the rights of war, and the cuſtom of all *Europe*. If it is true, that the king of *Poland* would prevent the ruin of his hereditary eſtates, the moſt certain way, in my opinion, of his coming to this end, is to accept the peace which I offer him ſo cordially. For without hate or private animoſity, all the world muſt agree, that 80,000 men in ſuch a country as *Saxony*, cannot fail of ruining it in courſe of time. My hands are innocent of all the evil that may happen to it. I call to witneſs heaven, and the eyes of all *Europe*, that if the king of *Poland* perſiſts in his irreconcileable diſpoſition, no body can blame me for proceeding, on my ſide, to the greateſt extremities. For the love of humanity, Sir, employ all your care that two neighbouring houſes may not tear each other to pieces. Be the organs of my ſentiments, as you are the depoſitory of my intereſts, and ſave *Saxony* from the preſent calamities, and the laſt of evils which threatens it.

I am, &c.

P. S. Count *de Podewils* has been here ſince yeſterday, and will wait ſtill, to ſee if there is no means of bringing over the *Saxon* miniſtry to more juſt and equitable ſentiments. Let the king of *Poland* then avail himſelf of my diſpoſitions, and not puſh me too far. I will ſend you to-morrow my remarks upon count *Bruhl*'s memorial, of which you will make what uſe you think convenient; and in caſe you judge it leſs proper to mollify minds than to irritate them, you have it in your power not to produce it at the court. In the interim, I am ſetting out to give new activity to my operations, and provide for my own ſecurity, either by cruſhing my enemies, or obliging them to make a reaſonable peace. Whatever may happen, I ſhall always bear in memory your juſt proceedings; and if I can be ſerviceable to you at your court, I will warmly employ all my credit to convince you, that you have not ſerved an ingrate.

LETTER IV.

Written three days before the ſigning of the Preliminaries.

SIR,

I Was very much ſurprized to receive propoſitions of peace on the day of a battle, and I have been ſufficiently convinced of the little ſincerity of the *Saxon* miniſters, by the return of prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* into *Saxony*. Fortune, which hath ſeconded my cauſe, has put me in a condition to reſent ſuch ſort of proceedings with great vigour: but far from thinking in that manner, I offer ſtill, for the laſt time, my friendſhip to the king of *Poland*. My ſucceſſes do not blind me; and tho' I might have reaſon to be puſt up in my ſituation, I continue in the ſame ſentiments of preferring peace to war. I expect that M. *de Bulow* and M. *de Rex* will have their full powers, that the count *de Podewils*, who will arrive here this evening or to-morrow, may enter into immediate conference with them. As to the reſt, I cannot conceal my ſurprize, that an *Engliſh* miniſter ſhould adviſe me to depart from a treaty I have made with the king his maſter, and which *Great Britain* has guaranteed. You ſhall ſooner ſee me periſh myſelf and all my army, than to relax upon the leaſt particle of that treaty. If the queen of *Hungary* will at laſt, once for all, have a peace, I am ready to ſign it according to the convention of *Hanover*; and if ſhe refuſes it entirely, I ſhall have a right to riſe in my pretenſions againſt her. Bring me then the laſt reſolutions of the king of *Poland*; and let me know, if he prefers the total ruin of his country to its preſervation; ſentiments of hatred, to thoſe of friendſhip; in a word, if he chuſes rather to cauſe this war to blaze in full fury, than to eſtabliſh peace with his neighbours, and pacify *Germany*.

Dreſden, Dec. 18, 1745. *I am*, &c.

N. B. *We have been favour'd with a rough draught of, and directions for making, a* NEW INVENTED HARROW, *which we ſhall with pleaſure communicate to the public, as deſired, having for that purpoſe procured a more perfect drawing; but as it will be proper to ſet forth particularly the uſes and excellencies of this* HARROW *above others, our Correſpondent is deſired to ſend an account of them, and how to direct to him.*

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ACCOUNTS *of the Motions of the* REBELS *and of the* KING'S FORCES, *from the* London Gazette, *with Notes. Continued from* p. 95.

From the London Gazette, *March* 1.

Perth, Feb. 20. HIS royal highneſs has put the troops into motion in four diviſions; each of which will have two days halt at *Montroſe* in their way * to *Aberdeen*, at which place, and the neighbourhood of it, the whole will arrive upon the 1ſt of *March*. The battalion of *Scotch* fuzileers will be left here under the command of Major *Colvil*, the Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew* being with the detachment of 500 men which is ſtill at *Blair*. Two hundred are poſted at *Caſtle Menzie*, under Capt. *Webſter*, to command *Tay Bridge*. The *Heſſian* troops will be ordered to reimbark immediately for *Flanders*.

* About 35 miles.

Liſt of the officers lately taken on board the Bourbon, *by Commodore* Knowles.

The Count *de Fitz James*, Major Gen. commandant; M. *D'Arcy*, Capt. of *Conde's* regiment of horſe, aid de camp to the Count *de Fitz James*; Major Gen. *Ruth*; Brig. Gen. *de Tyrconnel*, *Nugent*, and *Cooke*; M. *Nugent*, Col. of horſe; M. *Betagh*, Major to *Fitz James's* regiment; Capt. *Nugent*; Lieuts. *John Nugent*, *Faby*, and *Doudal*; Cornets. *Cha. Nugent*, and *Stapleton*; Quarter-maſters, *Wolferſtan*, *Coghlan*, *Wickham*, *O Brian*, *Caſſidy*, *Macdermott*, *Betagh*, and *Rockly*; Father *Roun*, almoner; M. *le Blanc*, commiſſary of artillery; M. *Jebaunet*, treaſurer of the extraordinaries of war; M. *Boileau*, chief commiſſary of proviſions; M. *Botel*, Major-ſurgeon: Six gunners, one corporal, one miner, and one labourer; and five companies of *Fitz-James's* regiment, making together 199 men.

Liſt of the officers taken on board the Charite.

M. *le Baron de Butler*, Capt. of *Fitz-James's* regiment; M. *Cooke*, ditto; Lieuts. *Barnaval*, *Conlaghan*, and *Butler*; Cornets, *Burne*, *Moriſs*, and *O Farel*; Quarter-maſters, *Farel*, *Martin*, *Moor*, *Gernon*, and *Farel*; M. *Cople*, ſerving as Lieut. Col. and Capt. of foot in *Monaco's* regiment; and four companies of *Fitz-James's* regiment of horſe, making together about 160 men.

From the London Gazette, *March* 4.

Whitehall, March 4. THEY write from *Aberdeen* of the 23d paſt, that on *Friday* the 21ſt, a ſhip of about 150 tons burthen, with *French* colours, came into that road about ſix at night, and fir'd two or three guns; upon which the rebels ſent off a boat to her, which return'd about eight, and brought aſhore two officers, who, after ſome conſultation, went on board again, and carried ſeven or eight boats, with an intention, as it was thought, to land their men; but they return'd empty, and the ſhip went off, as is ſaid for *Peterhead*, and ſome people went from *Aberdeen* to meet them there: It is reported § the ſaid ſhip had money, arms, cannon and ammunition, on board, but it ſeems was not to deliver the money, but by ſome particular order of one *Boyer*, whom they call a *French* embaſſador, and who is with the pretender's ſon.

That on the 22d, another ſhip landed at *Aberdeen* about 130 men, including five officers. They were cloath'd with red turn'd up with blue. They alſo landed a parcel of ſaddles, and ſome horſe furniture, and ſome horſemens arms and breaſt-plates; many of them are *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*. They carried nine or ten cart and twenty pack loads of baggage with them. Upon *Sunday* the 23d they march'd from *Aberdeen*, as did all the other rebels that were then there, partly by **Old Meldrum*, and partly by *Newburgh*. Thoſe that march'd from *Aberdeen* laſt, were commanded by †*Moir* of *Stonywood*, being about 100, including parties they were to get in, and about fifty horſe, whom they call Huſſars, under one Col. *Baggot*, a *Frenchman*. Thoſe who landed from the *French* ſhip report, that there ſail'd five ſhips in all from *Dunkirk*, and that the other three ſhips were larger, and contain'd more men, and could not be far from the *Scotch* coaſt.

* From *Aberdeen* 18 miles.

† *See p.* 29 C.

Advices from the more Northern parts mention, that on *Sunday* the 16th, the main body of the rebels were within 14 miles of *Inverneſs*, but had then an advanced party the length of the water of *Nairn*, four miles South of *Inverneſs*, where Lord *Loudoun's* advanc'd party from *Inverneſs* met them, and a ſmall ſkirmiſh happen'd, but of no conſequence: That on *Monday* Lord *Loudoun's* people retir'd to *Inverneſs*, and that day the rebels advanc'd within two miles of that town; and that thereupon Lord *Loudoun* finding he was not able to defend the town, croſſed the bridge on *Tueſday*, and, by the ferry [4 m.] of *Keſſocks*, got over to *Roſsſhire*; and that very day the rebels got poſſeſſion of the town of *Inverneſs*: However, a proper ſupply of men was put into the caſtle, and Major *Grant* the governor was determin'd to hold out as long as poſſible: That thoſe rebels which went by *Aberdeen*, all croſſed the *Spey* on *Thurſday* laſt, except Ld *Ogilvy* and his men, who were that night at a village called *Keith*, within ſix miles [E.] of *Spey*, and are ſuppoſed to be by this time at *Inverneſs*; and that they had publiſh'd an order, declaring it death to any who ſhould convey letters to, or correſpond with the friends of the government. *

* In purſuance of this order, a poor man was hanged for carrying a letter to ſome friends of the government.

Further accounts from the neighbourhood of *Inverneſs* ſay, that the rebels were on *Thurſday* laſt attempting to mount their cannon againſt the caſtle, [Fort *George*] that the garriſon was firing very briſkly upon them, that the Lord Preſident's houſe had been plunder'd.

Upon theſe advices, and the poſſibility that the rebels might attempt to ſlip again into the Low Lands, as alſo the different accounts receiv'd of troops coming from *France*, of which

one transport is actually diſembark'd, and five of them in all are expected, his royal highneſs the Duke has countermanded the re-embarkation of the *Heſſians*, and has order'd the transports to proceed immediately to *Shields*, to take on board the *Dutch* troops, and to ſail with a ſufficient convoy to *Willemſtadt*, and after having landed the ſaid troops, to return to *Leith*. His royal highneſs has alſo wrote to Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe* to march immediately four battalions to *Perth*, and two to *Stirling*: *St George*'s dragoons will be canton'd at *Earn* bridge; and the two remains of *Naizon*'s and *Hamilton*'s dragoons will be canton'd at *Bannock-Burn*, near *Stirling*. With this cavalry, which will be left under the command of the Earl of *Crawfurd*, the Prince of *Heſſe* will have a ſufficient corps to ‖ deal with the rebels, ſhould they either attempt to avoid the Duke of *Cumberland*, by going South, or to attack the poſts at *Blair*, *Caſtle Menzie*, *&c.* and *Bligh*'s battalion are to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. His royal highneſs the Duke propoſes to be at *Aberdeen* the day after to-morrow; and upon advice of the arrival of the *French* ſhips on this coaſt, diſpatch'd on *Sunday* the *Hound* ſloop, which was at *Montroſe*, Northward, in queſt of them, with orders to go to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, and further North, if by any intelligence there ſhould be encouragement to come up with any of them; and the *Glouceſter* appearing off *Montroſe* the 24th, the like orders were ſent to the captain of her.

Other accounts from *Aberdeen* make the main body of the rebels, which march'd for *Inverneſs*, amount to 4000 men, or more.

‖ *See note*, p. 149 H.

From the London Gazette, March 8.

Whitehall, *March* 8. LEtters from his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Aberdeen* the 28th of *February*, mention, that advice had been received there that Fort *George* had been taken by the rebels. They have publiſhed a paper, importing, that they propoſe to lie ſtill till ſpring, and then to aſſemble a great army of Highlanders, and make a freſh irruption. Sir *James Grant*'s people were in arms for the king, headed by his ſon, Mr *Lewis Grant*, who with 300 of his men, was within eight miles of *Aberdeen*. His royal highneſs was preparing to march up to the rebels at *Inverneſs*. Capt. *Dyves* of his majeſty's ſhip the *Winchelſea*, had deſtroy'd the dogger which lately landed the *French* ſoldiers, with ſaddles, *&c.* at *Aberdeen*. Lord *Loudoun* and Ld Preſident were on the 22d of *February* at *Balnagown*, [in *Roſs-ſhire*] waiting his royal highneſs's orders.

From the London Gazette, March 11.

Whitehall, *Mar.* 10. THIS day an expreſs arriv'd from his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following intelligence.

Aberdeen, *March* 5. The whole army arriv'd at this place by the end of laſt week, and we ſhall have within theſe four or five days a recruit of 500 recover'd men from *Edinburgh* and *England*, beſides the regiment of *Bligh*, which is coming up by ſea; and as the *Heſſians* are moving forwards towards *Perth*, the *Scotch* fuſileers are alſo to come up this way from that place, as ſoon as the firſt diviſion of *Heſſians* draws near it; and the Duke of *Kingſton*'s regiment of horſe is within a march of us. The day after his royal highneſs came hither, he detach'd Lord *Ancram* with 100 dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 foot under his command, to a caſtle at the head of the river *Don*, 40 miles from hence, call'd *Corgarf*, and ſituated in the heart of the rebellion, in order to get poſſeſſion of a quantity of *Spaniſh* arms and powder which were lodg'd there: His lordſhip took them without reſiſtance, the rebels having quitted the caſtle upon his approach; but as they had driven the horſes out of the country, he was forced to deſtroy moſt of the arms, and 30 barrels of powder. Lord *Aberdeen* [E. of] is here, and ſhews the greateſt zeal for his majeſty's ſervice. Ld *Findlater*, [E.] and his ſon-in-law, Mr *Grant*, are alſo come hither, the latter of whom offers to bring out 600 of his people arm'd, which he will do as ſoon as every thing is ready for our march.

Two days ago his royal highneſs receiv'd a letter from Lord *Loudoun*, dated *Balnegamar*, *Feb.* 22, wherein it is mention'd, that upon *Sunday* the 18th the rebels lay within eight miles of Lord *Loudoun* at *Inverneſs*; upon which his lordſhip march'd out with 1500 men to beat up their quarters, and got half way undiſcover'd, when a detachment, which he had ſent to prevent intelligence, going a nearer road, contrary to orders, fired about thirty ſhot at four men, which alarm'd the country, and threw the body along with Lord *Loudoun* into confuſion, during which a great number of his people * diſperſed, ſo that it was neceſſary to march back to *Inverneſs*, from whence his lordſhip would have join'd his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, but the rebels changing their ſituation, made that impoſſible, and his lordſhip therefore finding himſelf at the ſame time unable to defend the place with the numbers that remained with him, threw two of the independent companies into the † caſtle, with a ſufficient quantity of proviſions; and having put on ſhipboard what arms and ammunition could be ſpared, on *Tueſday* at twelve march'd out of *Inverneſs*, and croſſed the ferry at *Keſſock* without the loſs of a man, though the rebels were in poſſeſſion of one end of the town before he left the other. From thence he croſſed into *Cromartie*, in order to have it in his power to croſs the Firth of *Murray*, and join his royal highneſs in caſe his army had been ſo far advanced, but the rebels encroaching, obliged him to croſs at *Tain*, in order to put himſelf behind the river in a defenſible poſt.

* Other accounts ſay *treacherouſly deſerted*.

† Fort *George*. *See p.* 145. H.

The laſt and beſt accounts we had of the rebels, were, that Lord *Lewis Gordon*, with the per-

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perſon call'd Lord *John Drummond*, were at *Gordon-Caſtle*, * on this ſide the *Spey*, with about 100 men, juſt to cover their quarters. The main of their body, which they call 2000, is on the other ſide of that river, making a ſhew of retrenching themſelves, though they have but two pieces of cannon with them, and thoſe without carriages, which they coaſted along from *Montroſe* hither. A

The pretender's ſon is ſtill at *Inverneſs*, with 3 or 4000 of the clans, according to their own reckoning, ſo that if a ſtand is made at all, it will be probably there. We move but ſlowly, being obliged to carry magazines of all ſorts of proviſions with us, which incumbers and retards us. The march from hence to *Inverneſs* will take ſome days to form, as that of the Highlanders, of whom we ſhall have a conſiderable body, muſt be concerted and ſettled at the ſame time; but we ſhall be again in motion as ſoon as poſſible. B

* About 50 miles from *Aberdeen*, and 40 from *Inverneſs*.

From the London Gazette, March 15.

Whitehall, Mar. 14. THIS afternoon an expreſs arrived from his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices. C

Aberdeen, March 9. Information has been receiv'd, but we are not certain of the truth of it, that 4 or 500 of the rebels, with the *French* picquets, were gone to Fort *Auguſtus*, and had taken the old barracks, and that they expected to take the caſtle in a very few days. They ſhill pretend that they will defend the paſſage of the *Spey*. The pretender's ſon is himſelf come to *Elgin*, and is at preſent very ill there. The D

* Ten mile beyond *Gordon* caſtle.

perſon called Ld *John Drummond*, with the remains of his regiment, and the few *French* horſe lately landed, is at *Gordon* caſtle: Their Low Country people, whom they ſet at 3000, are at *Elgin*, *Fochabers*, and other places on both ſides the *Spey*. They are intrenching themſelves, and preparing heriſſons and * crow- E

* Or caltrops, *See Vol.* XV. p. 527, the heriſſon or hedge hog is like the chevaux de friſe. F

feet to ſpoil the fords, and they give out that their clans are coming behind them. His royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* has ordered Lord *Loudoun* to come and join the army with all his Highlanders. As ſoon as the great ſnow, which fell laſt night, is a little run off, we ſhall march from hence. The day before the pretender's ſon's arrival at *Elgin*, ſome people unknown were ſhipp'd off in a little fiſhing veſſel at *Portſoy*, which little harbour is ſtill in the power of the rebels. Three of the king's ſhips are cruizing in the narrow Frith of *Murray*, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent any attempt which may be made by the *French* of aſſiſting the rebels at *Inverneſs*. The diſpoſition and cantonment of our troops are ſo contiguous, that we have no reaſon to H apprehend any ſurprize. At this time the whole of our infantry is within the towns of Old and New *Aberdeen*. At *Forfar*, where each of our four diviſions lay a night, three *French Iriſh* officers were conceal'd in the town during the whole time, and after all our troops were paſs'd thro', they were permitted to beat up for volunteers there. ‡

‡ *This and what follows, ſhews the affection of that part of the country for the rebels.*

A deſign was form'd at *Montroſe* for the country people to come down and reſcue the rebel priſoners; but fortunately *Kingſton*'s regiment being there, prevented the affair, and the priſoners are now ordered under a guard to *Stirling*. By advices from *Edinburgh*, upon *Bligh*'s regiment being embark'd to join our army, ſome diſaffected perſons had formed a deſign to riſe and break the priſon doors; whereupon *Leigh*'s regiment has been ordered to march from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*. The *Monroes*, *Sutherlands*, and the reſt of the well-affected Northern clans, are joined with Lord *Loudoun*, and will come with him. The Duke of *Gordon* arriv'd this evening at our head quarters, from his own houſe, [50 m.] which he left yeſterday, on foot, in the moſt ſecret manner he could, the rebels who have lived upon his eſtate, having conſtantly watched his grace ever ſince they have been there. The perſon called Lord *John Drummond* is the chief of thoſe in that part of the country. Upon information that ſome rebels, and amongſt others, *Roy Stuart*, were concealed in this town, his royal highneſs has ordered ſearch to be made for them.

By advices from the Duke of *Athol* of the 4th, Sir *Andrew Agnew* and his 500 men continued at *Blair*. The neareſt party of the rebels was at a place called *Dalnaſpeedit*, the utmoſt limits of *Athol*, 12 miles above *Blair*, in the road to *Inverneſs*; and from thence to *Inverneſs* they were in poſſeſſion of the whole country, and guarded all the paſſes ſo ſtrictly, that there was no getting any certain intelligence about them. The laſt accounts were, that after having taken poſſeſſion of *Inverneſs* and the caſtle, they ſent one party over the *Firth* after Lord *Loudoun*, and another towards fort *Auguſtus*, which place it was doubted would fall into their hands; and their numbers were increaſing. The Duke of *Athol* had ſent a party to *Marr*, and had retaken that young laird of *Invereald*, who was at his father's houſe upon parole. The rebels at *Inverneſs* gave out, that the pretender's ſon would go himſelf to the iſle of *Sky* to raiſe men there.

Edinburgh, March 10. We have had weather, froſt and ſnow; the tranſports with *Blyth*'s regiment, *&c.* are ſtill wind bound in the *Forth*.

The *Heſſians* have their head quarters, with their greateſt body of troops, at *Perth*, and his highneſs the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Earl of *Crawfurd* are at that place.

By different accounts which we have received, there is reaſon to apprehend that the rebels have got poſſeſſion of fort *Auguſtus*.

From

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From the London Gazette, March 22.

Whitehall, Mar. 21. AN expreſs which came in yeſterday from his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* brought the following advices.

Aberdeen, March 14. Our apprehenſions about Fort *Auguſtus* were well grounded, for we have now pretty certain intelligence that it is fallen into the rebels hands, and that the garriſon, conſiſting of three companies of *Guiſe's* regiment, are priſoners of war. The rebels are laying in their magazines and ſtores there, and have actually blown up fort *George*; in doing which they have blown up their chief engineer, Col. *Grant*. The precautions we have taken for the ſecurity of fort *William*, will probably be of uſe, as our accounts of the rebels aſſure us, they have actually inveſted that place; from which we are however aſſured, that they cannot cut off our communication by ſea. Fifty men of *Guiſe's*, under the command of a Capt. Lieut. will by this time be arrived at *Dun Staffage*, from whence they can eaſily throw themſelves into fort *William*; ſome other troops have been alſo ordered thither.

All the advantages the rebels will have gained by taking fort *George* and fort *Auguſtus*, and the retreat of Lord *Loudoun*, will be drawing the ſeat of the war amongſt the hills, and protracting it a little time; and the only junction they have gained there, is ſome few of the *Mackenzies*, headed by the lady *Seaforth*, but the lord of that name is with Lord *Loudoun*, as i Mr *Mackintoſh*, whoſe wife is likewiſe in the rebellion. [*If this be a contrivance, it may ſave or loſe their heads, according as the word* WIFE *is underſtood.*]

By all the intelligence we have been able to get, it ſeems, that there are few or none of the clans now in *Murray*, or on this ſide the country; and that all they have on the *Spey*, are the *Lowlanders*, and the greateſt part of the *French*.

Major Gen. *Bland* marched two days ago to *Inverury* and *Old Meldrum*, one march towards the *Spey*, with the *Royal's*, *Barrel's*, *Price's* and *Cholmondley's*, *Kingſton's* horſe, and *Cobham's* dragoons. He has the *Campbells* before him, with the laird of *Graunt*, and 100 of his followers.

We have juſt had notice from *Stonehive*, that a dogger with ſome other veſſels have appeared off the coaſt, which they take to be *French*.

Fort William, March 4. We have advice here, that a party of the rebels, amounting to 1000 men, is at *Glenavis*, within two miles of us, and that their train of artillery is to be to morrow at *Highbridge*, ſix miles from this fort. We have heard of the taking of fort *Auguſtus*, and expect to be attacked, but governor *Campbell* is determined to defend the place to the utmoſt of his power. For ſome days paſt there have been ſome ſmall parties of rebels poſted on each ſide the Narrows of *Carron*, in which, on *Saturday* laſt, they took one of the boats belonging to the *Baltimore* ſloop, as ſhe was coming from *Scallyhall Bay*, and ſent the crew priſoners to their head quarters. As ſoon as we had intelligence of this accident, a council was called, conſiſting of land and ſea officers, and a reſolution taken to ſend a ſtrong party to diſlodge the rebels. In conſequence thereof, early this morning Capt. *Aſkew* of the *Serpent* ſloop, ſent his boat with 27 men in it, another boat of the *Baltimore's* with 24 men, and a boat belonging to fort *William* with 20, down the Narrows, where they all arrived by day-light. Capt. *Aſkew's* men landed firſt, and were immediately attack'd by a party of 80 rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any damage; and upon the reſt of the men belonging to the boats coming up, the rebels fled. Our people purſued them, burnt the ferry-houſes on both ſides of the water, and a little town with about 12 houſes in it, a quarter of a mile diſtant from the ferry-houſe on the North ſide, and deſtroyed or brought off all their boats. Two of the rebels were killed in this affair, and ſeveral wounded. It was very lucky that our boats went down as they did, for there was a boat with a party of militia in it, that was coming hither from *Stalkirk* caſtle, which would probably have fallen into the hands of the rebels, but for the ſkirmiſh before-mentioned.

Dunſtafnage, March 6. It was expected that the rebels would have got their guns up to fort *William* laſt night.

Ellanſtalker Caſtle, March 7. Yeſterday Capt. *Frederick Scott* came hither from *Dunſtafnage*, but could not get any farther, the rebels having guarded both ſides of the Narrows of *Carron*, for two miles on this ſide fort *William*. Laſt night our centries ſaw ſeveral lights, which they conclude belonged to the rebels parties marching towards fort *William* from *Strath Appin*, which is near the rock on which this caſtle ſtands, and *Appin* houſe not a mile from this.

Edinburgh, March 15. The tranſports with *Bligh's* regiment ſailed this morning for *Aberdeen* with a fair wind, and will, it is thought, be there to-morrow morning, if not this night. *Lee's* regiment came here this day from *Berwick*. The Prince of *Heſſe* has been reconnoitring by *Dunkeld* and *Taymouth*. We have advice from *Glaſgow* of the 14th, that a party of the rebels had inveſted fort *William*.

From the London Gazette, March 25.

Whitehall, Mar. 24. THIS day an expreſs arrived with the following advices from his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Aberdeen, March 19. His royal highneſs having received intelligence on *Sunday* the 16th inſtant, that *Roy Stuart* was at * *Strathbogie*, with about 1000 foot, and 60 huſſars, ſent Col. *Conway*, with orders to Major Gen. *Bland*, to attempt to ſurprize them, and if he ſhould not ſucceed in that, to attack them: And his royal highneſs order'd Brig. *Mordaunt*, with four battalions, and four pieces of cannon, to march by break of day on *Monday* morning to ‖ *Old Meldrum*, in order to ſuſtain Major Gen. *Bland*, if there ſhould be occaſion.

* 34 miles. ‖ 18 miles.

On

On *Monday* the 17th, Major Gen. *Bland* marched towards *Strathbogie*, and was almoſt within ſight of the place, when the rebels had the firſt notice of his approach: Upon which they abandon'd the town, and fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards *Keith*. Our van guard puſhed the rear of the rebels a good way beyond the river *Deveſon*; but as the night was coming on, and the evening was wet and hazy, Major Gen. *Bland* order'd the troops to quit the purſuit: Notwithſtanding which, the volunteers, *viz.* the Marquis of *Granby*, Col. *Conway*, Capt. *Halden*, and ſeveral others, continued to purſue the rebels, at leaſt two miles; whoſe panic was ſo great, that it was concluded they would not halt long in a place, till they had paſſed the *Spey*.

The *Campbells*, who had the van, behaved extremely well, as did alſo the Duke of *Kingſton*'s horſe; and in general, all the troops. It is reported from among the rebels, that *Roy Stuart* was kill'd by a ſhot he receiv'd from one of the Duke of *Kingſton*'s men.

There are no freſh accounts from the Weſt.

The Earl of *Loudoun* remains at *Darnich* in the county of *Sutherland*, having been joined by 310 men, in four companies, from the Earl of *Sutherland*, beſides ſerjeants, corporals and drums.

An account is received from the Earl of *Crawfurd*, that two or three ſmall parties, poſted at different places in the neighbourhood of *Athol*, have been ſurprized by the rebels, and the men either killed or taken priſoners.

Perth, March 19. The Prince of *Heſſe came* to *Dunkeld* on *Friday* laſt, and *returned* hither on *Saturday*. There are accounts, that a party of *Argyllſhiremen*, under the command of *Glenure*, quarter'd at the foot of *Kanach*, were attacked by a party of the rebels on *Monday* the 17th inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning, and either killed or taken priſoners. Orders have been received at *Pitlochry*, ſix miles below *Blair*, ſigned by ſome of the rebels, to raiſe the men in *Athol*; and the rebels have placed guards all the way between *Blair* and that place, which ſtops all communication between *Dunkeld* to *Blair*. The rebels have ſurpriſed two parties of the *Argyllſhiremen*, which were poſted at *Blairfettie* and *Kennochan*, one three miles, the other ſix miles above *Blair*. The party at *Cuſhiville*, three miles from *Caſtle Menzies*, is ſaid to have retired to the garriſon there. It is added, that Lord *George Murray*, with a body of the rebels, has actually attack'd the caſtle of *Blair*; and that there was another body of them within three miles of *Caſtle Menzies*.*

Edinburgh, March 20. The tranſports with *Bligh*'s regiment are ſtill detained here by contrary winds.

(See the other Gazette, *Hiſt. Chron.)*

* The Gazette of *March* 4. *(ſee p.* 146 B*)* ſuppoſed, that the Prince of *Heſſe* was to deal with the rebels, if they attacked *Blair* or *Caſtle Menzie*, which laſt is but 20 miles from *Perth*.

A SPEECH *ſaid to be deliver'd by the Perſon who calls himſelf* D. *of* PERTH, *at a general Council of War held at* Derby, Dec. 5, 1745. *(ſee p.* 69*)*

A YOU may eaſily imagine the pleaſure which ariſes in my mind, on ſeeing the ſmiles which ſit on every countenance of this honourable aſſembly, from the ſucceſs which has hitherto uninterruptedly attended, and abundantly demonſtrated the juſtice of our cauſe.

B Not to ſay any thing of the loyal kingdom of *Scotland*,—altogether loyal ſo far as it dar'd,—we have, in the ſpace of little more than a month ſince we left it, taken without the loſs of a man the ſtrong city and caſtle of *Carliſle*, which us'd to be the fortreſs of *England*'s barrier to the Weſt, as *Berwick* is to the

C Eaſt; we have rais'd contributions, and proclaim'd his m——ſty in all his market towns of *Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, Staffordſhire*, and this principal town of *Derbyſhire*, for more than an 100 miles on *Engliſh* ground without oppoſition; and are now got about

D half way towards his capital of *London*.

The ſatisfaction with which I have mention'd all this ſucceſs, may incline you to imagine that I think our work already near finiſh'd.—We might have been this day in poſſeſſion of St *James*'s had we immediately proceeded on our victory, but I rather think it further off,

E if not quite fruſtrated for this time by our delay to move forward from *Gladſmuir*: Our troops would not then have ſuffered ſo much by their fatiguing marches in bad weather, and bad roads, by which hardſhips, the high ſpirits which that eaſy day had given them evaporated. Beſides, not a man

F of the elector's forces would have dar'd to have look'd our troops in the face for a month after, ſo intimidated were they by Sir *J. C——t*'s fears and repreſentations of us: Neither were the 6000 perjur'd *Dutch* forces then landed; nor above 2000 of the *Engliſh* arriv'd from *Flanders*: Our friends at *London* were in

G the higheſt ſpirits, and our enemies were in the utmoſt conſternation. That the ——— itſelf ſhook was manifeſt, by the uncommon run upon the bank, and the doubling all their guards.

But this fatal overſight, never to be retriev'd, I ſhall forbear to aggravate; they who adviſ'd this delay, had their reaſons for it; ſuch as the danger of leaving at our backs the caſtle of *Edinburgh* in the enemies hands; the difficul-

H

ty

ty of perſuading our troops to enter upon *Engliſh* ground; and the uncertainty of our being joyn'd by any numbers in this kingdom.

Theſe reaſons were urg'd, and they prevail'd for our ſtay five weeks in and about *Edinburgh*: Yet when every one of theſe reaſons were grown ſtronger by time, we paſs'd the Northern borders the latter end of *October*, depending on the repeated aſſurances we receiv'd from all parts, that there was a ſtrong party that would declare for us as ſoon as we came forward.

All our friends told us, that the numbers of the catholicks are increaſed three to one within theſe twenty years; and it appears from the liſts we have of all the public places where maſs is conſtantly ſaid, that there is not a city in the whole kingdom where there are not two or three of them, and all well fill'd.

Thus encouraged and perſuaded we took the weſtern road by *Carliſle* for *Lancaſhire*, as we were invited to do: That city and caſtle ſell an eaſy purchaſe to us, the attack of which I had the honour to adviſe at *Brampton*.

But to come to the point of our preſent deliberation, whether it is more adviſeable to march forward and venture a battle; or ſecure a timely retreat. I ſhall not ſcruple to give my opinion for the latter, without fearing the imputation of cowardice upon myſelf, and without meaning to impute it upon any officer in this aſſembly, or any individual liſted under us. By our laſt muſters it is certain we have loſt as many of our countrymen by deſertion and long marches, as we have gain'd of *Engliſh* by recruits; and though we have been in *England* above a month, not one perſon of figure or fortune has joyn'd us. The elector's forces under a warm and eager, and well eſteem'd general are now come up even with us, and can be no longer evaded; they are too, if our ſpies be not miſinform'd, much ſuperior in number to us. We are, indeed, as well arm'd and provided with artillery and ammunition, thanks to the *Engliſh* cowardice at *Edinburgh*, *Gladſmuir*, and *Carliſle*; but notwithſtanding all this, what is moſt material, a ſingle defeat to us in the heart of the enemies country would be our entire ruin. For though we ſhould be able to rally again, 'twould be impoſſible to retreat with ſafety at ſo great a diſtance from home.

You all know very well, that it was the hopes of plunder and free quarters which tempted our clans to leave *Scotland*; and though our orders to them were to preſerve ſtrict diſcipline, and pay for all they took; yet we have been forc'd to wink at little diſorders to prevent their murmuring and diſcontents; and as they are now loaded with the ſpoil of our enemies, 'twere better to march homeward with them, while we may, rather than hazard a battle, which if it ſhould prove unſucceſsful, could not but be deciſive with regard to us.

I would not hereby inſinuate, as if I thought, either that our enemies were formidable for their valour or ſkill; our own experience has ſhewn the contrary: Or that our followers wanted courage or conduct in the field: For we have found them faithful, and our enemies have found them invincible.

By virtue of this terrour in our enemies, we may return back ſafely with our ſpoils, lie warm and ſnug on their northern borders the remainder of the winter, and come freſh again with victory on our wings in the ſummer, to finiſh the glorious work of reſtoration with more eaſe and leſs hazard.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, March 15.

Of raiſing the SUPPLIES *for the preſent Year, and Means for further* TAXES.

WE have lately had a great ſtir about ſchemes for raiſing [the laſt three millions of] the annual ſupplies. But let which ſcheme will be beſt, the actual m———r's, or the would-be m——r's, methinks it is a melancholy conſideration that any ſuch ſcheme at all ſhould be wanted at this time.

Three millions! 'Tis a great deal of money indeed to a nation that already owes near *three ſcore*; eſpecially with the whole charges of the year, which together may be reckoned as follows:

	£.
By land tax	2,000,000
By malt tax, *&c.*	0,750,000
By appropriated funds	3,500,000
By civil liſt	1,000,000
By lottery and annuities	3,000,000
By ſuppoſed deficiencies	0,250,000
By growing navy debt	0,500,000
In all	11,000,000

This is a very large ſum for a nation to raiſe, pay, or only ſtand engaged for, when her ordinary expences of government do not come to near one third of it; eſpecially after ſhe has been declared

dared not able to raiſe ſix millions one year with another; and muſt either prove her richer than was ſuſpected, or that ſhe tries her credit to the utmoſt.

To hear what has been ſaid of the readineſs with which the above three millions were ſubſcribed for, by way of lottery, *&c.* would almoſt tempt one to take the flattering ſide of this queſtion, and pronounce that we had been hypocrites in our complaints; that our credit was ſo far from being tried to the utmoſt, as ſcarce to be tried at all; and that we are ſtill ſo rich as to find our three millions *yearly*, over and above the land-tax, malt-tax, *&c.* as long as there ſhall be occaſion.

Yes, to find them yearly: for tho' this is the firſt time we have had the words *three millions* in a ſingle article, the grants of laſt year will ſhew that no leſs was then raiſed in two articles than is now in one. We had then *one million* by continuing the duty on ſalt for a farther term of years, and *two millions* to be raiſed by annuities, and a lottery from the additional duties laid on wines: and ſure 'tis more reputable to do the whole buſineſs at once, than to halve or third it in this manner.

Why then did I ſay it was a *melancholy conſideration* that ſo much ſhould be wanted, when this comfortable pleaſure reſults from it of ſeeing how eaſily it may be found?——Need we make any queſtion whether it would be the ſame another year, and another after that, in caſe either our own affairs, or the empreſs's affairs, or the affairs of the *Dutch*, or of the king of *Sardinia*, or of any other good friend and ally, ſhould call upon us to exert ourſelves with the ſame vigour and reſolution?——It would be ungenerous and mean-ſpirited.

I have heard ſome diſcontented people ſay many years ago, that every thing was taxed that would bear taxing. But that this was a malicious aſſertion appears in the very face of it, and that it was abſolutely falſe in fact we have very ſenſibly experienced. The farther duty on *ſalt*, the additional duty on *wines*, and the new duty on *glaſs*, have been all found out within theſe two years, and are all things that had hardly been thought of till there was occaſion. To the two former we are already pretty well reconciled, and ſhall be to the latter, after we have paid three or four times for mending our windows. It will be the ſame with as many new taxes as the public exigencies may require, and we have ſtill ſomething taxable afreſh for every year theſe twenty years.

There are two articles, known to almoſt every body, which might be made to produce much more money than they do at preſent, with greater equity to the ſubject. Theſe are the *land-tax*, and the tax on *window-lights*, both which are acknowledg'd to be very unequally collected. You have mentioned them formerly, and ſo have many other writers: but till there is ſome remedy, we ought not to be blamed for *repeating* our grievances.

Under the notion of four ſhillings in the pound, that ſome eſtates ſhould not pay eighteen-pence, while others are obliged to pay five ſhillings, is a great hardſhip.——But as the under-rated eſtates are abundantly more than thoſe that are over-rated, a regulation of the whole would, in the opinion of good judges, make a tax of four ſhillings in the pound produce near double what it does at preſent.

And as to the tax on window-lights, nothing certainly can be more worthy of amendment. To have no medium between ſix ſhillings and twenty, to have no houſe pay above thirty, tho' with more lights in it than a ſmall village, nay, to have the inns of court, ſome of which are as large, populous, and infinitely more rich than ſo many good market towns, eſtimated only as ſingle houſes each, are ſome of the greateſt abſurdities that ever were committed in the enacting of a law. One would almoſt think that thoſe who drew the bill, and thoſe who paſſed it, had no regard in it to the ſaving of any body but themſelves, and perſons in the ſame ſituation.——But a tax of ſo much upon each window in every houſe, a law that brought into the rank of houſes all that reaſon tells us properly are ſo, would remedy this evil, would eaſe middling houſekeepers who are now oppreſs'd, and oblige thoſe who live in ſplendour and magnificence to pay ſomething for their pleaſure and oſtentation.

From the equity of our legiſlature, I cannot but think ſomething would be done on both theſe ſubjects, if it were not that theſe new ſupplies are reſerv'd *in terrorem* to our enemies, who muſt think thoſe funds inexhauſtible that can furniſh annually ſuch large ſums, without opening ſources ſo obvious and certain as theſe would be at any time found.——If there be any other reaſon, it is paſt my comprehenſion.

Continuing then to keep this fountain ſeal'd

seal'd, and all other fountains that are now seen by vulgar eyes, I compute we might still rub on for ten or a dozen years longer.——The means I shall not point out, as ways and means should be always kept secret till they are wanted; only two or three heads that are no secrets, because they have been hinted at before, I shall take the liberty to mention.

Suppose then a moderate tax, not above one quarter of the expence of keeping them, were laid upon *coaches*, *chairs*, a *multitude* of servants, and such other instances of luxury as are always visible, cannot be come at by common people, and are the highest marks of distinction to persons of rank and fortune. In my opinion, it would go a great way towards the extraordinaries of one year.

Some, indeed, might lay down their equipages on that occasion: but I imagine they would be few in number; and who can tell but a great many rich persons, who could afford to keep such trappings better than a great many who now do, but exclaim against them as vain and superfluous, might then, from a public spirit, set up equipages for the service of their country, a consideration that would clear them from the charge of either vanity or useless superfluity?

Public diversions, I think, might be made to contribute something to this good end, without any great damage to society in general. Very few gentlemen or ladies would be kept from *Vauxhall*, *Ranelagh*, the play, the opera, or the assembly, because it might cost them one shilling more in four or five than it does at present.

I have spoken in disfavour of an excise: but there is one article of luxury, mix'd with indolence and avarice, that I would by all means have taxed, in which I think an excise might be introduced, and still without any harm to the community.——I would have an officer always present at every polite assembly of the learned in this way, to take for the service of the public one third of the money won or lost. And in case notice were not properly given when and where such assembly was to be held, the offenders, upon conviction, should forfeit the whole money play'd for, if not be subject to some farther penalty.

We have not at present our *harlots* under any regulation, as in other countries: but since they are altogether as numerous, and do as much mischief as if they were, it would be worth consideration whether a law might not be made, in imitation of our neighbours, that would render their calling beneficial to the state.

Next, *old batchelors* and *old maids*, as they promise no help to the future generation, should, I think, be made of all possible use to the present. Suppose a tax were laid on them, to begin at thirty, be increased at thirty-five, forty, and so on?——I will mention no sum, because that should be regulated by their fortunes and circumstances; and I would excuse all maids who could take a solemn oath that they had never been ask'd the question. But for her who had, and without good occasion used the man ill, keeping him still a batchelor thro' pure love, I would have the duty levied upon her for both parties, and him excused. The same upon a man, who has kept a woman single upon the same principle.

WILL EQUITABLE.

The Old England Journal, March 22.

ENTHUSIASM *a true Source of* VALOUR, *and often the Cause of Victory.*

THERE is not in all history a fact more undoubted, than that the *Greek* empire, at a time when a million and a half might have been armed for its defence, was not only *over-run* but *subdued*, by about eight thousand, naked, half-arm'd, and, in the modern language, *undisciplin'd Highlanders*. The pride of the *Greeks* would never suffer them to be alarm'd at this rebellion;—they were treated at first as robbers making irruptions for plunder:—A court general or two were sent down against them;—these were beat.——The fatal delusion of the people, nourished by the ridiculous haughtiness of the court, still continued, and the enemy was still despis'd.—Loss upon loss, defeat upon defeat, could not awaken them from the stupid dream of the *invincibility* of their own troops, and the *infallibility* of their own discipline.——*Is it possible, that a legionary, armed with a good sword, with a shield, with a bow, with a spear, darts, barness, armour, head-piece, breast, and back-piece, &c. &c. and long used to be disciplin'd, is not an over-match for a rude Highlander, armed only with a broad sword and a slight lance?* This was, no doubt, the manner in which the soldiers and courtiers talk'd at *Constantinople*, while every day's defeat of their best troops, under their best generals, gave the lye to their reasoning: yet still every

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cause,

cause, but the true one, was assign'd for the ill success of the government; sometimes the generals were to blame; sometimes it was laid upon an *unaccountable fatality*; sometimes upon a *panic*; sometimes upon the *weather*, which favour'd the enemy, and distress'd the imperial troops, tho' both in the same field.——In short, nothing was omitted that could screen the true cause, which was the courage of their enemies, that led them to practise a discipline and method of attack 'till then unknown, and therefore despis'd.——The Imperial generals could not endure to be taught by rude *Highlanders*;——perhaps, they neglected what in their consciences they believed to be right, only because it was practis'd by the enemy.

But how much this has ever been the reverse with a sensible people, let ancient, let modern history speak.——The *Romans* learn'd, from a long train of losses, to beat those who had conquer'd them; *Pyrrhus*, *Hannibal*, *Mithridates*, and other princes, had all their arts of war pillaged by their enemies, a booty more valuable than that of cities and provinces! The *Romans* did not disdain to learn from their conquerors, 'till they fix'd, upon their own side, the scale of victory. Can we imagine, that a *Camillus*, a *Scipio*, a *Marius*, or a *Cæsar*, would have stood upon the decency and conveniency of a fellow's being very neat, and having his hair tuck'd under his cap, while their raggamuffin enemies, by a new method of attacking, discovered the emptiness and folly of their own military discipline. A truly great man will, in such a case, lay by his pride; he will divest himself of prepossessions, be they ever so inveterate, and of prejudices, be they ever so strong; he will suffer his own eyes to instruct him, that he has yet to learn somewhat, which, if not learn'd, may be fatal to his own glory, and to that of his country.——This was the method, in which the great *Peter* of *Russia* proceeded. He was far from despising the youth of his antagonist *Charles* of *Sweden*; he saw himself at the head of a hundred thousand men, defeated by a raw boy with fifteen thousand *Swedes*.——Like a man of sense, he perceived, that his defeat was owing to the courage and good conduct of the enemy, and resolving to profit by it, *Well*, said he, *I foresee that the* Swedes *will at last teach us how to beat themselves*.

The government in *Scotland*, in the time of *Charles* I. gave
of the pride I have here
ing. When the brave marq
trose landed in that country for
al master, he had no more force
him than two gentlemen his frie
and the government, hearing he was
the *Highlands*, gave orders, *that he should be hunted*; a term, which I find has been since adopted. At last, he got together the face of a *party*, for *army* I cannot call it, consisting of about fifteen hundred half-starv'd wretches, with not above fifty muskets, and one hundred swords among the whole. The government was so far from being alarmed, that they rejoiced at this rebellion, as it was now in their power *to catch the rebels as it were in a net*. Three court generals, the lords *Tullibardin*, *Elcho*, and *Drummond*, were sent to fight him; their army was numerous, well-fed, well-arm'd, and well-disciplin'd.——But *Montrose* knew what a hungry *Scotchman*, fighting for bread, for life, and for loyalty, could do. He met his enemy to the amazement of the government, and the no small diversion of the smart, well dress'd gentlemen of the army. He even drew out his tatterdemallions, and offered battle in a plain near *Perth*, where plenty of flints lay on the ground; his speech was memorable, and, as recorded by an able and candid writer, who was present, to this purpose: *Gentlemen*, said he, *'tis true you have no arms, but your enemies have plenty; my advice, therefore, is, that every man take a stone in his hand, run up to the next soldier, beat out his brains, and then seize his arms.* The brave *Highlanders* followed his advice most punctually, two thousand of the government troops were in an instant cut in pieces, and *Montrose*, without farther opposition, march'd into *Perth*.

I am far from disgracing the parts and erudition of certain gentlemen so far as to suppose they know enough of history, either of their own, or any other country, as to believe the above relation, which after-events confirm'd more strongly than the strongest cotemporary evidence could do. But they, whose brains can bear the fatigue, either of reading or reasoning, know, that nothing is unsurmountable to men animated by *enthusiasm*, and that a handful of such men are less to be despised than a thousand fighting men, upon other motives, and with other views. He is a *good soldier* who faces death, but an *enthusiast* rushes upon it; he is a *brave*

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does not fly from ſuperior numbers, but an *enthuſiaſt* will attack them; he is an *able officer* who keeps to the diſcipline of the army, an *enthuſiaſt* will invent, he will practiſe a diſcipline which *enthuſiaſm* alone could enable him to undergo. In ſhort, it has even been found by experience, that a *weak, naked enthuſiaſt* is more formidable than the *ſtrongeſt, well-armed mercenary.*

It is a miſtake to imagine, that there is no other ſpring of enthuſiaſm but one: every principle, which a people can be perſuaded to be divine, may become a ſpring of enthuſiaſm.——The *indefeaſibility of hereditary right* in a certain family, may form as rank enthuſiaſts as ever were form'd *by the inward workings of the ſpirit.* The noblemen, gentlemen, and others, who fought under *Charles* I. in *England*, had too good ſenſe, and were too fine gentlemen to be enthuſiaſts: this was the reaſon why they came at laſt to be beat in every encounter.——They had indeed a principle, which was that of *honour*, and it led them to venture their lives and fortunes more bravely than could have been expected from the braveſt mercenaries; this, at the beginning of the war, generally gave them ſucceſs. But *Cromwell* had good ſenſe enough to ſeek to counter-act that principle by another which ſhould outflame it; *enthuſiaſm* could do this, and it did it.——But ſo unaccountably *proud*, ſo ſtupidly *conceited* was the royal party, that in all companies, in all dealings, and writings, they continued to treat *Cromwell*'s people with the utmoſt contempt; even the noble hiſtorian confines all ſenſe, courage, learning, and conduct to his own party, and leaves nothing to his enemies but *ſucceſs*. Like the fellow, who, while he is kick'd by a porter, talks of his high blood, univerſity education, and the good company he has kept.

To conclude, let an *Engliſhman* ſeriouſly reflect whether, with all the ſuperiority of force, courage, and oftentimes numbers, not only we, but all the friends of *Europe*'s liberties, have not, ſince the beginning of the preſent diſtractions, been foiled almoſt in every encounter. To what can this be owing, but to that fatal contempt with which the pride of an *Engliſhman* too often inſpires him for an enemy?

I have even heard the very thing, which, of all others, renders the preſent rebellion formidable, urg'd as an argument why it ought to be treated with the higheſt contempt; I mean the lowneſs of the circumſtances of thoſe who had engaged in it. From this, it has been very learnedly concluded, that it is rather to be deſpiſed than dreaded, ſince the laſt rebellion was ſo eaſily cruſh'd, tho' ſupported by thoſe of the *greateſt figure, fortunes, and eſtates, in that part of* Britain.——But it was owing to the figure, fortunes, and eſtates of thoſe men that it was cruſh'd.——Each would be independent, each would be ſuperior. Their ſtations in *civil* life made them deſpiſe ſubordination in *military*. Hence aroſe *contempt of diſcipline, diſobedience to orders, diſtruſt of equals, contempt for commanders, neglect of duty*, and, at laſt, *deſection from ſervice*. Theſe are conſequences not peculiar to the laſt rebellion, it will ever be the caſe in all popular inſurrections where there is not a due military ſubordination, which only can be had, where the fortunes of thoſe who are engaged, are too low for them to ſubſiſt without ſervice.——If this, therefore, is the caſe with the preſent rebels, if they are formed into a regular body of troops, receiving pay, ſubject to military penalties, and ſubmiſſive to orders, why, in the name of heaven, did we perſiſt in the fatal error of deſpiſing them, without ſuffering our own underſtanding to convince us, from what they had done, that they were far from being objects of contempt?——Happily for the nation, the government did not, by its conduct, encourage that of thoſe miſcreants, who, perhaps, ſecretly hir'd for that purpoſe by the rebels themſelves, amus'd the world with ridiculous deſcriptions of their numbers, courage, diſcipline, and progreſs.——The firſt impreſſions of that kind came from *Scotland*, and, 'tis to be obſerved, were inſerted in a paper, the printers and authors of which are now in the rebels camp, and who opened the preſs avowedly in favour of the rebels the moment they took poſſeſſion of *Edinburgh*.

To conclude; the conduct of ill judging and worſe intending newſmongers, has, perhaps, been the chief, if not the ſole ſource of that lethargy which ſeems to lock up the ſenſes of the public at this time, when the progreſs of the rebellion calls aloud more than ever for our moſt vigorous efforts, and demands the aſſiſtance of thoſe who are capable of thinking, that they have ſomewhat to fight for, that ought to be more dear to them than *ſixpence a day*.

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Mr

Mr URBAN,

AS you have obliged your readers with some curious remarks concerning the Polypus, (*See V.* 19. *p.* 418) and as some late enquiries into the nature of insects seem to have opened a new field of knowledge hitherto untrodden, I here send you an account of the *Vine-fretter*, from a treatise of Dr *Bonnett*'s published at *Paris*, which abounds with astonishing phenomena, so inconsistent with establish'd theories, and confident definitions and distributions of animals into proper classes, as we imagine them, that they justify well the saying of the wise *Socrates*, that he knew but one thing, which was, *That he knew nothing*.

"The *Vine-fretters* are a nation formidable in its weakness, often destroying the finest flowers, and disappointing our hopes of the most delicious and promising fruit. The species of this genus are varied almost to infinity, every plant has one in a manner peculiar to itself; for though they do not absolutely refuse other food, yet they give one the preference; and what is yet more singular, the individuals of each species bear so little resemblance to each other, that the parent and child would never be suspected to be near a kin."

"It is well known, that some of them move upon six legs, having no wings, which perhaps could not well support a body so short and thick. There are others of a quite different make; these are small flies with two wings, and bodies much longer and more slender than the others; but in spight of this difference of figure the flying has been seen to approach the creeping *Vine-fretter*, with circumstances that leave no room to doubt of their being the males of these heavy females: It might from hence be concluded, that like Ants, Glow-worms, and some other insects, the male *Vine fretters* have wings, and the female, intended for a sedentary life, none; but though this is true of some species, yet all the individuals of other species are females, and, without needing a male, are extremely fruitful." M. *Bonnet*, in order to be certain of this whimsical phenomenon, surprized some *Vine fretters* in the very action of spawning; he took a young one as soon as it was produced, and covered it with a glass, so that no other insect could have access to it, putting in a little branch which might serve this individual and its offspring for food. He watched it narrowly, and perceived it grow, at length change its covering, and discharge, by the two horns on the hinder part of its body, that mellifluous slimy liquor with which it covers the leaves of plants: in a word, he saw the whole series of its life; it arrived at maturity, conceived of itself, and produced a number of young, the days on which they were spawn'd being critically remarked by him. He repeated the experiment many times, and the secluded *Vine fretter* always proved very fruitful without the access of a male. He even surprized, in the moment of their birth, the young of these fruitful virgins, brought them also up separately, and the race that proceeded from these latter, and found, through a series of experiments made with great care and exactness, that the virgin *Vine-fretters*, of which the mothers, the grandmothers, the great grandmothers were also virgins, continued to be as fruitful as the first.—Here then we have a species of animals, which are alike capable of producing their species with or without the male, and this circumstance affords a new resemblance between plants and animals; for there are *Lychnises*, which bear seed without being impregnated by another individual, and there are others which will not bear without a mixture of the sexes; there is even a *Lychnis* which is distinguished by the marks of the two sexes in *Europe*, but is not so in *Tartary*.

M. *Bonnet* discovered another whimsical circumstance with respect to the *Oak Vine-fretter*. It may be termed *whimsical*, because it is opposite to the arbitrary laws laid down by theorists; but it is, however, evidently regular and correspondent with the laws of nature. These animals generally bring forth their young alive, like the rest of the *Vine-fretters*, but they sometimes depart from this uniformity, and lay eggs, or fœtuses as yet in their coverings. Thus the distinction of animals into viviparous and oviparous is in danger of falling to the ground, and several experiments which have been made on flies seem to concur with this of M. *Bonnet*, to prove that in the eye of nature the maintaining the difference between these two great classes, is of little consequence.

There is yet another remark, not less surprising than those above, which is, that the sex of the *Vine-fretter* is not determined by its having or wanting wings, there being winged female *Vine fretters*, and male *Vine-fretters* without wings. These little animals seem design'd to confound and overthrow all our boasted rules, and to caution us against setting up any dogmas in natural philosophy, before we have exhausted the properties of one subject, and discovered all the species of one genus.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

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REMARKS *on the* DEACON's *Letter.* *See p.* 97.

Mr URBAN,

AS I am a prieſt of the eſtabliſhed church, I ſhould be glad to hear of a method, that would effectually promote the end which my revereud brother in your laſt (p. 97.) ſeems to aim at; but am of opinion, that if we content ourſelves only in COUNTING the Roman catholicks, and *ſending the ſum total to our reſpective biſhops*, as the gentleman obſerves, we ſhall have but little trouble in it, ſhall leſſen our own duty, but in all probability ſhall never leſſen their number. When *David*, indeed, number'd the people, a peſtilence enſued which ſwept off 70,000 men; but what havock the curate's annual account to his dioceſan would produce among the papiſts, I cannot as yet diſcover.

The, gentleman, I am perſuaded, when he publiſhed this incomparable ſcheme, had careleſsly over-look'd that early proviſion againſt the return of popery, which our church hath enjoyned in the ſixty ſixth canon, an excellent rule of duty which every reſident curate owes obedience to, and which, leſt he ſhould be unacquainted with (himſelf) he is obliged by his majeſty's letters patents to read annually in his pariſh church or chapel where he hath charge. As the ſaid *canon* is preferable to the ſcheme in queſtion, and as the due obſervance of it may be of ſervice in theſe diſtracted times, I hope, it will not be thought impertinent to repeat it.

CANON LXVI.

" Every miniſter being a preacher, " and having any popiſh recuſant or re- " cuſants in his pariſh, and thought fit by " the biſhop of the dioceſe, ſhall labour " diligently with them from time to " time, thereby to reclaim them from " their errors. And if he be no preach- " er, or not ſuch a preacher, then he " ſhall procure, if he can poſſibly, " ſome that are preachers ſo qualified, " to take pains with them for that pur- " poſe. If he can procure none, then " he ſhall inform the biſhop of the di- " oceſe thereof, who ſhall not only ap- " point ſome neighbour preacher, or " preachers adjoyning to take that la- " bour upon them, but himſelf alſo (as " his important affairs will permit him) " ſhall uſe his beſt endeavour by in- " ſtruction, perſuaſion, and all good " means he can deviſe, to reclaim both " them and all other within his dioceſe " ſo affected."

If any popiſh recuſant ſhould continue deaf to this milder method of perſuaſion, we are then to make uſe of a rougher: Nay, according to the 114th canon, we are obliged, under pain of ſuſpenſion, to preſent ſuch recuſant either mediately or immediately to the biſhop, the biſhop is to exhibit the preſentment to the arch-biſhop, and the arch-biſhop to the king.

Ellenhall, Staffordſhire, Mar. 19, 1745.

ROBERTUS DUNS SCOTUS URBANO SUO S.

MIROR ſane, mi URBANE, ex tot lectoribus neminem intra decennium eſſe inventum, qui inſequentis epigraphes ſententiam eruere aggreſſus ſit. Quos quidem in hunc finem ſuperiori theſauro verſus inſeruiſti, ad limatum ejus ſenſum expediendum parum aut nihil conferunt; imo potius vaga & inani ambage obſcurum reddunt obſcurius. En igitur tandem Ænigmatis iſtius analyſin grammaticalem, ellipſibus, &c. uncinulis incluſis, una cum breviſſima paraphraſi; quibus, ni fallor, hic nodus plane diſſolvitur. (*See p.* 103.)

Monimento cuidam inſcriptum legitur

" Quod fuit eſſe, quod eſt, quod non fuit eſſe " quod eſſe;
" Eſſe quod eſt, non eſſe quod eſt, non eſt, erit, " eſſe.

Reſolutio, ſive conſtructio verborum.

Eſſe [i. e. exiſtentia, ſtatus] quod fuit, eſſe [ſubſtantivum uti prius] quod eſt [&] eſſe [ſubſt.] quod non fuit [eſt] eſſe [id] quod eſſe [ſubſt.] [eſt]

Eſſe [ſubſt.] quod eſt, non eſt eſſe [i. e. perfecta exiſtentia, κατ' ἐξοχὴν] non eſſe [id] quod eſt [nominativus] erit eſſe [perfectum]

Quæ omnia huc denique redeunt.

Singuli exiſtendi modi, præſens, præteritus, futurus, natura ſua ſunt adeo diverſi, ut de eorum quolibet nihil certum, niſi id eſſe quod ſit, affirmari poſſit.

Non præſens, ſed futurus ſtatus erit perfectus, conſtans, &c.

Quanto tamen ſuavius in hoc genere archipoeta noſter!

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page preſcrib'd, the preſent ſtate.

Sic nos ad majora provocaveris, ut hanc noſtram in re tenui opellam boni conſulueris. Interim & delectare & prodeſſe, deque nobis adeo atque aliis complurimis bene mereri, perge, & vale.

Dabam B—b—ni Id. Mart. 1745-6.

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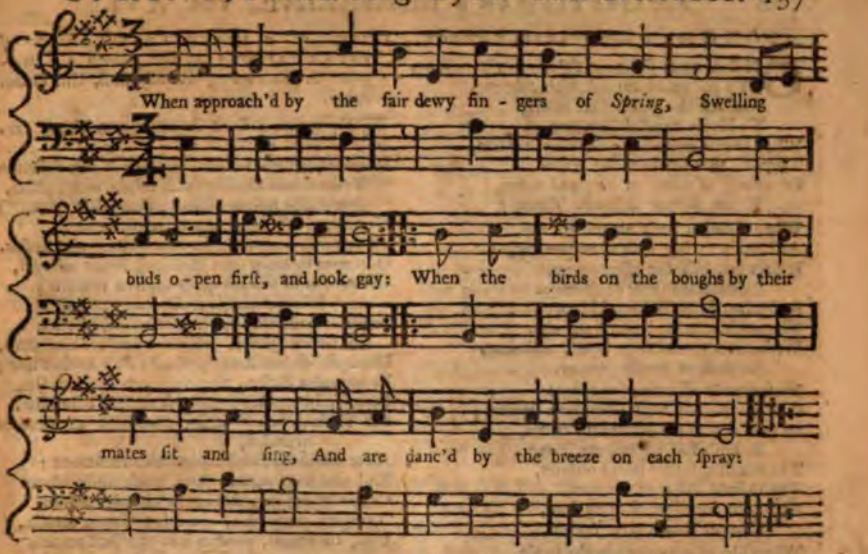

When gently deſcending, the rain in ſoft ſhow'rs,
With its moiſture refreſhes the ground,
And the drops, as they hang on the plants and the flow'rs,
Like rich gems beam a luſtre around:
When the wood-pigeons ſit on the branches and cooe,
And the cuckow proclaims with its voice,
That nature marks this for the ſeaſon to wooe,
And for all that can love to rejoice:
In a cottage at night may I ſpend all my time,
In the fields and the meadows all day,
With a maiden whoſe charms are as yet in their prime,
Young as *April*, and blooming as *May*.
When the lark with ſhrill notes ſings aloft in the morn,
Let my faireſt and I then awake,
View the far diſtant hills which the ſun-beams adorn,
Then ariſe, and our cottage forſake.
When the ſun ſhines ſo warm, that my charmer leaves,
May recline on the turf without fear,
Let us there all vain thoughts and ambition defy,
While we breathe the firſt ſweets of the year.
Be this ſpot on a hill, and a ſpring from its ſide
Bubble out, and tranſparently flow,
Creep gently along in meanders, and glide
Thro' the vale ſtrew'd with daiſies below.
While the bee flies from bloſſom to bloſſom and ſips,
And the vi'lets their ſweetneſs impart,
Let me hang on her neck, and ſo taſte from her lips
The rich cordial that thrills to the heart.
While the dove ſits lamenting the loſs of its mate,
Which the fowler has caught in his ſnares,
May we think ourſelves bleſs'd, that it is not our fate,
To endure ſuch an abſence as theirs.
May I liſten to all her ſoft, tender, ſweet notes
When ſhe ſings; and no ſounds interfere,
But the warbling of birds, which in ſtretching their throats
Are at ſtrife to be louder than her.
When the daiſies, and cowſlips, and primroſes blow,
And chequer the meads, and the lawns,
May we ſee bounding there the ſwift light-footed doe,
And perſue with our eyes the young fawns.
When the lapwings juſt fledg'd o'er the turf take their run,
And the firſtlings are all at their play,
And the harmleſs young lambs ſkip about in the ſun,
Let us then be as frolick as they.
When I talk of my love, ſhould I chance to eſpy,
That ſhe ſeems to miſtruſt what I ſay,
By a tear that is ready to fall from her eye,
With my lips let me wipe it away.
If we ſit, or we walk, may I caſt round my eyes,
And let no ſingle beauty eſcape,
But ſee none to create ſo much love, and ſurprize,
As her eyes, and her face, and her ſhape.
Thus each day let us paſs, till the buds ſpread to leaves,
And the meadows around us are mown,
When the laſs on the ſweet-ſmelling haycock receives,
What ſhe afterwards bluſhes to own.
When the ev'ning grows cool, and the flow'rs hang their heads
With the dew, then no longer we'll roam,
With my arm round her waiſt, in a path thro' the mead,
Let us haſten to find our way home.
When the birds are at rooſt, with their heads in their wings,
Each one by the ſide of its mate;
When a miſt that ariſes, a drowzineſs brings
Upon all but the owl and the bat:
When ſoft reſt is requir'd, and the ſtars lend their light,
And all nature lies quiet and ſtill;
When no ſound breaks the ſacred repoſe of the night,
But, at diſtance, the clack of a mill:
With peace for our pillow, and free from all noiſe,
So that voices in whiſpers are known,
Let us give and receive all the nameleſs ſoft joys,
That are mus'd on by lovers alone.

A SONG *to the Tune of* LOVELY PEGGY.

ONCE more I'll tune th' adventr'rous song
Ye powers of muſick hither throng,
And teſt the graces that belong
To lovely tuneful *Jemmy*;
What theme more fit, your aid can claim,
Than all that harmony of frame,
Of mind, of voice, of air, and name,
Which charms in lovely *Jemmy*?

When *Phœbus* sheds his mildeſt ray,
And lively *ſpring* makes nature gay,
It does not half the bliſs convey,
As the kind ſmile of *Jemmy*.
And when ſweet *Philomel* I hear,
The warbler ne'er delights my ear,
With notes ſo melting, ſweet, and clear,
As thoſe of lovely *Jemmy*.

In ſummer's all-maturing beams
O'er earth's fair fruits perfection ſtreams;
So grac'd with perfect beauty ſeems,
In life's full bloom, my *Jemmy*.
The dazzling ſeaſon ſcarce outvies,
The radiant luſtre of his eyes,
And faint are all its glowing dyes,
Compar'd to lovely *Jemmy*.

When libe al *autumn* glads the ſwain,
Whoſe acres ſwell with golden grain,
And laughing Plenty chears the plain,
'Tis not ſo bleſs'd as *Jemmy*;
And none with ſuch fond hope elate,
Can toil-rewarding harveſt wait,
As I, that bliſsful time, when fate
Shall crown my wiſh with *Jemmy*.

Dark *winter*, wrapt in ſhades of night,
No object veils ſo dear to ſight,
Nor, when array'd in glittering white,
Is fairer than my *Jemmy*.
While froſt ſoft fluids ſhall controul,
And Time obeying ſeaſons roll,
Love, ever preſent, in my ſoul
Shall fix the charms of *Jemmy*. *Myrtillus.*

On the DEATH *of Mrs* M——LLS, *of* Spalding *in* Lincolnſhire, *who died the Day after ſhe'd been married fifteen years; and but juſt ſurviv'd her Nurſe, whom ſhe maintain'd.*

Milly! late adorn'd with ev'ry grace of life:
Thou tendreſt parent, and thou chaſteſt wife!
O form'd for ſocial joys! and friendly eaſe!
Wiſe to inſtruct, and innocent to pleaſe:
Reſign'd, did ills afflict, or bleſſings flow:
Kind, and beneficent to want and woe.
More ſtedfaſt ſtill, as death approach'd more near,
Mortal, thou felt, but, good, thou could' not fear.
She, who with kindly art, and gentle pow'r,
Almoſt thy parent, ſmooth'd thy natal hour,
Suſtain'd thy weakneſs, dry'd thy infant tears,
And, at thy cries, felt half a mother's fears,
Loſt all her pow'r, alas! to aid, or ſave,
And liv'd to want that gen'rous help ſhe gave.
Thou paidſt the debt to age, thy youth had ow'd;
And what heav'n gave to thee, on her beſtow'd:
Bleſs'd in thy gratitude, the matron dies,
And waits thy ſecond birth, and opes the ſkies.
From the gay ſolemn hour, when made a bride,
The fifteenth annual day thou ſaw'ſt—and died:
On that a mortal, much below'd was gone;
Oh this a god's thy ſpouſe, thy dowry heav'n.

PHILANDER.

Extract of a LATIN TRANSLATION *of* POPE'S PASTORALS, *juſt publiſh'd. Interprete* S. BARRET, A. M. *Coll. Univ.* Oxon. Schol.

FAN, tenax, inſtavit Corydon quam virgine dve-
—ſtam,
Munere quamque meis moriens petit (ſeu ſupremo
"Te dominum expectat mea ſtirpula, dixit, *Alexi*,
"Qua docta reſonare ſolent *Amaryllidis* ſylvæ.")
Nunc vero falces & ſtatuca ſurpeſtra hiebit.
Abſcindunt; quoniam ſordent ſibi carmina noſtra.
O utinam ſotmam deus hanc quicunque rogavit,
Denique cur & ſodalem cavet captiva volucris;
Aurem deſinerem patulam obtorare canenti,
Baſiaque haud alia verſi, mea numera, velles.
Me tamen agreſtes celebrant uno ore canentem,
Dantque choros *Satyri*, plauſu *Pan* excipit ipſe;
Et nymphæ faciles, fluviiſque antrifque relictis,
Pomæ mihi matura ferunt, niveaſque columbas.
Sed fruſtra, heu! faciles cunctabant me mundere
nymphæ,
Ah te continuo nymphārum ductor recurrunt:
En! tibi ſerta parant pueri, queis mille colores
Commiſti coeunt, florum pulcherrimus ordo,
Tempore cinge ſideo, quæ ſola es digna, corolla,
Uſtâ, tui ſimilis, veneres quæ continet omnes.

THE ENGLISH.

THAT flute is mine which *Colin's* tuneful breath,
Inſpir'd when living, and bequeath'd in death;
He ſaid; *Alexis*, take this pipe, the ſame
That taught the groves my *Roſalinda's* name:
But now the reeds ſhall hang on yonder tree,
For ever ſilent, ſince deſpis'd by thee:
O were I made, by ſome tranſforming pow'r,
The captive bird that ſings within thy bow'r!
Then might my voice thy liſtning ears entertain,
And I thoſe kiſſes he receives enjoy.
And yet my numbers pleaſe the rural throng,
Rough Satyrs dance, and *Pan* applauds the ſong:
The nymphs forſaking ev'ry cave and ſpring,
Their early fruit, and milk-white turtles bring:
Each am'rous nymph prefers her gifts in vain,
On you their gifts are all beſtow'd again.
For you the ſwains the faireſt flow'rs deſign,
And in one garland all their beauties join;
Accept the wreath which you deſerve alone,
In whom all beauties are compriz'd in one.

To the ingenious Author of the STANZAS *on* TOBACCO. (*See V.* XV. *p.* 381.)

INGENIOUS bard!—how great thy praiſe
That couldſt from ſuch a triſle raiſe
Such beauteous thoughts, ſuch moral ſenſe,
And in ſuch pleaſing lays diſpenſe!
E'en I, who hated once thy theme,
No longer now Tobacco blame;
But as I ſee its incenſe riſe,
I liſt reflexion to the ſkies!
Like thee with ſacred rapture glow,
And half forget the world below.
Proceed, thy happy vein purſue,
Set Fancy's ſcenes in moral view;
And dreſs each image which you trace
In lovely philoſophic grace!
So ſhall their uſe even ſhadows find,
Improv'd by thee to mend the mind.

An ODE on FORTITUDE.

Justum, & tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium, &c.
Hor. Od. iii. L. 3.

VAIN fears, and idle doubts, be gone!
Unjust suspicions, false alarms,
Delusive Hope, that smiles and cheats,
And subtle Pleasure's dang'rous charms;
When *Virtue* calls, and points the way,
'Tis mad, 'tis impious, to delay.

Not all the *force* of all mankind,
His stedfast soul can ever bend,
Who owns fair *Virtue* for his guide,
Who claims her as his constant friend;
Fix'd as a rock, he stands secure,
And laughs at all their fruitless pow'r.

In vain *Ambition* all her arts,
Her toys, her tinsel charms, displays,
In vain seducing *wealth* conspires
To brighten the illustrious blaze;
The *smile* and *good* he loves alone,
And scorns the tyrant on his throne.

Not the deep groans, the racking pains,
That round the couch of *Sickness* wait;
Not the sharp sting of cold *Neglect*,
The bitter taunt of causeless *Hate*;
Not pining *Sorrow's* weighty stroke,
Or *Poverty's* afflicting yoak;

Not all these ills, *united*, can
His firm intrepid bosom shake,
Who builds on *Virtue's* solid plan:
Unmov'd he sees the storm awake;
Unmov'd he hears the thunders roll,
And rend the sky from pole to pole.

Tho' all the *planets* from their orbs
Were torn, in dread confusion hurl'd;
Unmov'd, amidst the wild uproar,
Unmov'd amidst a falling world:
To *heav'n* he lifts his candid eye,
Secure in his integrity.

Secure that HE, whose power upholds
The vast immensity of things,
Whose wisdom rules the subject globe,
And order from disorder brings,
Will, every struggle, ev'ry toil,
Reward with his *applauding smile*.

Canterbury, Aug. 9. 1745.

On Miss M——, of Greenwich, who reliev'd a Soldier, fainting, in his March over Black-Heath.

WHEN the faint warrior sigh'd, and bow'd his head,
Stay fainting life—the lovely *Sappho* said,
This silver charm, brave youth, accept, arise,
While tears of pity veil'd her gen'rous eyes.—
'Twas well the soft suffusion hid from sight
Those eyes that shine with such a dang'rous light,
Else, whoe'er she sounds reviv'd, the looks had slain,
And e'en *Apollo* had prescrib'd in vain.
But now, new life the quick'ning sounds impart,
Unwonted vigour swells his glowing heart;
The blood obedient to the mandate proves,
Strong beats each pulse, and firm the hero moves.
Yet here, fair nymph, without *thy* pow'r to save,
The force of *art* might disappoint the grave;
Oft from rich balms a cure the languid find,
Each part is free to med'cine, but the mind;
Departed health salubrious herbs restore,
And pining Sickness knows to waste no more.
But ills there are which you *alone* can cure,
And yet these ills, despairing, I endure;
And shall thy bounty still refuse to heal [feel?
The wounds thy eyes have giv'n, the wounds I
In vain for aid to other charms I fly,
Still flows the silent tear, still heaves the sigh,
That tear a tear, that sigh a sigh succeeds,
And my fond soul to death, unpity'd, bleeds.
Oh! form'd to bless, and grac'd with Heavenly charms,
Whose bosom thus a partial pity warms,
Say, whence, dear *Sappho*, this strange turn of mind?
Say, why at once so cruel and so kind?
Unask'd to give, and courted, to deny;
To bid the stranger live, the lover die!

VERSES *to the* JOURNEYMAN BRICKLAYER POET. (*See* p. 38. *and* p. 99.)

IF I am not mistaken, by bards we are told,
How wond'rous *Amphion*, (a mason of old)
With his lyre caus'd the stones in such order to fall,
That when folks got a city—he built them a wall;
Which proves architecture was reckon'd a science
To verse near a-kin, or at least in alliance;
E'er since *Phœbus*, unpaid, undertook the employ,
And rais'd for king * *Laom'* the bastions of *Troy*.
So, *Jones*, sounds thy harp, with so noble an air,
You to vie with *Amphion*, or *Orpheus*, may dare.
For by singing to forests, or charming of stones
Is meant, that they play'd—to a parcel of drones;
Nor well do we know what they got for their pains:
Old *Orpheus* was kill'd by a parcel of queans.
But nobler the honour thy merit rewards,
Since *Ierne* applauds thee—and *St——n——ps* regards.

* Apollo *and* Neptune *built the walls of* Troy *for* Laomedon, *ancestor to* Priam, *but being defrauded of their wages, punished that prince and his people with divine vengeance.*

VERSES *on launching of a* SHIP *of Eighty Guns at* Chatham.

WHile acclamations rend the vaulted skies,
Moves the vast mass!—and swift as light'ning flies!
The crowd affrighted shun its smoking course,
Admire its form—and dread th' impetuous force;
Beneath its weight the lab'ring shore gives way,
And yields its passage to the subject sea:
Smote by its fall the waves on either side,
Break, foam, and whiten the receding tide!
Go, pompous fabrick! spread the op'ning sail,
Display thy pride, and glitter in the gale!
Britannia's cross to distant regions show,
Far as the billows roll, or breezes blow!
And let thy thunders teach her foes to yield,
To her, the empire of the *azure* field.
So when led on by valiant *Jason's* pow'r,
Greece bent her vengeance to the *Colchian* shore

Dodona's grove (*Jove*'s consecrated wood)
Forsook its place—and rush'd into the flood.
In vain, wild *Boreas* from his cave withdrew,
And to his lov'd *Nerea*'s succour flew!
The victor vessel all his efforts braves,
Sustains the tempest—and subdues the waves;
Thro' dangers joys its steddy way to keep,
And awes the god—whose trident rules the deep.

Extempore. To ANNABELLA. p. 38.

WHEN sirens sing, the strain should gently move,
But *Annabella* chides, and chides my *Love*.*
'Tis true, I said, "Some spots are in the sun,
But said, the fair-one's faults are not her own:
Fashion misleads, and rakes and fops mistake;*
For this, dear lady, am I fop or rake?
I see them giggle, hear yourselves complain
Of fashion and impertinence—in vain.
You, who have learnt the lovely woman's art,
To charm good sense, and melt the gen'rous heart,
Sweet souls, in any dress! the fashion fix;
Thus vindicate yourselves, and save your sex.
The giddy girls will mimick what you do;
Cameleons they, their colours all from you!
So, '*Bella*, may the youth, who sees you pretty,
Be pleas'd, as I am, that you can be witty;
Rich both in virtue, may that heavenly ray
Make years on years bright as the nuptial day:
And, when your lives are twinkling tow'rds an end,
Each find the lover mellow'd to a friend!
So may your muse to future ages tell,
"Women lead no where *monkeys*—but in hell!

Feb. 22, 1745-6. FRANK FRIENDLY.

* *See Vol.* XV. *p.* 553.

A POEM.

NAture and *Fortune* blyth and gay,
To pass an hour or two,
In frolick mood agreed to play,
At, *What shall this man do?*
Come, I'll be judge then *Fortune* cries,
And therefore must be blind,
Then whipt a napkin round her eyes,
And ty'd it fast behind.
This done she flump'd upon her own,
And loll'd on *Nature*'s knees.
So courtiers cringe, but make the throne
A pillar for their ease.
Nature had now prepar'd her lift
Of names on scraps of leather,
Which roll'd, she gave them each a twist,
And hustled them together.
Thus mixt, which ever came to hand,
She very surely drew,
Then bad her sister give command
For *what* that man shall do.
'Twould almost burst one's sides to hear
What strange commands she gave,
That C——r should the laurel wear,
And C—— an A—m—y have.
At length when *Stanhope*'s name was come,
Dame *Nature* smile'd and cry'd,
Now tell me, sister, this man's doom,
And what shall him betide?
That man, said *Fortune*, shall be one
Bless'd both by *you* and *me*:
Nay, then quoth *Nature* let's have done
Sister, I'm sure *you see*.

Mr URBAN,

THE hints pursued in the following lines were lately started in a conversation among some ingenious gentlemen, two of whom agreed to put them into verse, which are now submitted to the judgment of your poetical readers.

On CHARITY.

And now abideth Faith Hope, *and* Charity, *these three. But the greatest of these is* Charity. 1. Corinth. xiii. *v.* 13.

THREE sisters, of one heav'nly parent born,
Religion brighten, and the church adorn;
The eldest, FAITH, with Revelation's eyes,
Thro' Reason's shades, the realms of bliss descries;
Brings heav'n, in realizing prospect home,
And antedates the happiness to come!
The second, HOPE, with life-bestowing smile,
Lightens each woe, and softens human toil;
Bidding the thought-dejected heart ascend
To that blest place—where ev'ry care shall end!
The youngest, CHARITY,—a seraph guest!
With clement goodness warms the social breast;
Her boundless view, and comprehensive mind
Sees and pursues the weal of humankind.
And taught to emulate the throne above,
Grasps all creation in the links of love!
Yet two of these, tho' daughters of the sky,
Boast short duration, and are born to die!
For FAITH shall end in vision—HOPE in joy;
While CHARITY, immortal, and sublime,
Shall mock the darts of death, and wreck of time.
When nature sinks, herself the prey of fire,
And all the monuments of art expire!
She shall emerge triumphant from the flame,
The same her lustre, and her worth the same!
Confess'd shall shine to saints and angels known,
Approv'd, distinguish'd, near th' eternal throne.

PETRUS.

On the Same.

THREE lovely sisters, of celestial birth,
To bless mankind are sojourners on earth;
FAITH, who, like God, futurity pervades,
While Reason wanders 'midst surrounding shades,
Who treads the lofty paths by angels trod,
And views the secrets near the throne of God:
HOPE, who can give the present hour to know,
Joys yet to come, a taste of heav'n below,
Who bids the slave forget the tyrant's voice,
The sick look upwards, and the poor rejoice;
And meek-eyed CHARITY, whose meaning face
Smiles, mix'd with tears, adorn with nameless grace,
Who, to the reptile, from the pow'rs above,
Unites all beings in one bond of love,
Shares ev'ry pain she knows not to redress,
Her business bounty, and her bliss to bless.
The former two, tho' daughters of the sky,
By death's last stroke shall with the tyrant die.
Of FAITH's pure ashes, *vision* shall be born,
Of HOPE's, *possession*, and new worlds adorn.
But change and death at awful distance wait,
From God and Charity's exalted state.
When nature's self shall sink, and art expire,
Wrapt in one blaze of undistinguish'd fire,
She to the skies high-mounting on the flame,
Shall her nigh kindred to *Jehovah* claim;
Of him first born, or coeternal ray,
Thro' heav'n dispensing everlasting day.

JOHANNES.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *March* 1746.

SATURDAY 1.

ENDED on *Thurſday* laſt, the ſeſſions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Abijah Burk*, *John Wareham*, and *Tho. Davis*, alias *Moſs*, for robbing *Charles Chinner* of a hat, wig, &c. *Catherine Howell*, for ſtealing ſeveral pieces of gold and ſilver coin; *John Peter Mayaffree*, for counterfeiting a lottery ticket, *Thomas Camel* and *Alice Impey* for felonies, receiv'd ſentence of death.

Gordon the prieſt was ſent under cuſtody of a meſſenger to *Harwich*, to embark for foreign parts, having two ſecurities bound in 1000*l.* each, never to return into the three kingdoms.

Admiralty-Office, March 4.

Yeſterday morning advice was received, that capt. Stevens, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the *Portland*, arrived on *Wedneſday* laſt at *Plymouth*, with his prize the *Auguſta French* man of war of 50 guns. *Gaz.*—A letter from on board the *Portland*, gives this further account. 'The 26th of *February*, a 50 gun *French* man of war, which had 449 men when ſhe came out of *Breſt*, which was about three weeks before, bore down upon us within piſtol ſhot, and immediately hoiſted *French* colours, we as quickly anſwered them: our engagement laſted two hours and a half, yard-arm and yard-arm, when we ſhot away the *Frenchman*'s foremaſt and maintop-maſt by the board, and otherwiſe very much ſhatter'd her: we were likewiſe very much damaged in our rigging; but at length they ſtruck, and our firſt lieutenant went on board them, and brought their principal officers on board our ſhip, who told us, that they had fifty kill'd, and about a hundred wounded; but we happened to have only five kill'd, and fourteen wounded. There was a woman on board the *French* ſhip that behaved better than their men, for they ran away from their guns, but ſhe fired her muſket ſix times after ſhe was wounded.'

FRIDAY 5.

A great number of men and women, who are occupiers of the glaſs trade, attended the houſe of commons with printed caſes againſt the bill for laying a duty upon glaſs; containing in ſubſtance, that it will occaſion ſome thouſands of artiſans, now employed in the following trades, viz. grinders, poliſhers, ſcallopers, file-beaters, ſilverers, frame-makers, carvers, gilders, and gold-beaters, to be out of employment.

Briſtol, March 8. We have the following juſt now, by a letter from *New-York*, dated *Jan.* 13. 'A body of *French*, to 'the number of about 5000, are in 'motion, and ſeem to have a deſign 'upon *Boſton* in *New-England*; but let-'ters from thence ſay, they were in no 'manner of fear of them.

MONDAY 10.

On a trial at the court of admiralty held at doctors commons between the officers and crew of the *Centurion*, and thoſe of the *Glouceſter*, which latter went out with admiral *Anſon*, but having loſt their ſhip, were on board the *Centurion* at the time of taking the rich *Acapulco* ſhip (*ſee Vol.* XIV. *p.* 335.) after a long debate the claim of the officers of the *Glouceſter* were allow'd, and they were to be admitted to their reſpective ſhares accordingly.

Mr *Vaughn*, a minor, ſon of Mr *Vaughn*, coachman to the Hon. *Charles Stanhope*, Eſq; recovered his ſhare of the prizes *Marquis d'Antin*, &c. taken by the *Duke* privateer, which he had inadvertently ſold for a ſmall ſum; by order of the court of chancery, it is to be paid for his uſe into the hands of proper guardians. So that other youths, who have been heedleſs enough to diſpoſe of their ſhares greatly under their value, will do well to ſeek a remedy by the ſame method.

TUESDAY 11.

Was held a general court of the bank of *England*, when a dividend was agreed to of 2 3qrs per cent. for intereſt and profit for the half year ending at *Lady-day* next, the dividend warrants to be payable the 26th inſtant; prolonged the ſecond payment of the call upon their capital from the 28th inſt. to *Apr.* 7.

WEDNESDAY 12.

Began the tryal of adm. *Leſtock* on board the prince of *Orange* at *Deptford*, *Perry Mayne*, Eſq; rear-admiral of the blue (Sir *Charles Hardy* being gone to the *Bath* for the recovery of his health) being preſident, admiral *Byng*, capt. *Stapleton* and 17 other captains being on the court martial.

WEDNESDAY 19.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following public bills, the coinage bill, the bill for laying a duty on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, the mutiny and deſertor bill, for taking away the negative voi-

of the aldermen of *London*, the *Bethnall Green* church bill, the *Market Harborough* road bill, the bill for the more ſpeedy and eaſy tryal of the rebels, the bill for allowing further time for juſtices of the peace to qualify themſelves, and to five private bills.

FRIDAY 21.

Officers were appointed to ſurvey the glaſshouſes, according to the late act, which commences the 25th inſtant.

MONDAY 24.

Arrived at *London*, capt. *Cheap*, commander of the *Wager* ſtoreſhip, loſt in the *S. Seas* (*ſee Vol.* XV *p.* 218). The capt. with the hon. Mr *Biron*, and Mr *Hamilton*, Lieutenants of marines, were brought in a cartel ſhip from *Breſt*, where came in the *French South Sea* ſhip the *Lys*, the only ſhip of four, which eſcaped the *Engliſh*, and had on board eight millions of dollars. She had another narrow eſcape, being chaſed into *Breſt* by the *Jamaica* ſloop.

TUESDAY 25.

One *Matthew Henderſon* was committed to the *Gatehouſe*, *Weſtminſter*, for the murder of his miſtreſs, the wife of capt. *Dalrymple*, near *Cavendiſh-ſquare*; as ſhe endeavoured to ſave her life he gave her above 50 wounds, and afterwards robbed the houſe. He is but 17, and had been brought up in the family from 5 years old.

WEDNESDAY 26.

The peers adjourn'd to *April* 8.

It was reſolved by a committee of merchants to erect the ſtatue of Sir *John Barnard* in the *Royal Exchange*.

THURSDAY 27.

The commons adjourn'd to *April* 7.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, twelve whereof were ſix-pounders, and the other three-pounders, were ſent from the *Tower* for *Woolwich*, in order to be put on board tranſports for *Scotland*.

Young Mr *Radcliffe*, and four *French* officers, born in *France*, taken in the *Soleil*, were diſcharged from the *Tower* upon their parole.

A general court of the bank empowered their directors to take ſuch methods as they ſhould ſee neceſſary with regard to the proprietors who had not anſwered the calls, according to former reſolutions.

FRIDAY 28.

Skelton's, *Mordaunt*'s, and *Richbell*'s regiments embark'd in tranſports at *Woolwich*, &c. for *Scotland*, and *Houghton*'s next day.

SATURDAY 29.

Many of the glaſs-houſes, of which there are but 40 in the kingdom, have diſcontinued working.

The *Expedition*, *Smith*, bound from *Briſtol* to *Jamaica*, was taken by a *French* privateer, who put 18 men on board her, with orders to carry her to *France*; but falling in with the rocks of *Scilly*, and the *Frenchmen* being bad navigators, gave up the care of her to ſeven *Engliſhmen* who were left on board, and have brought her into *Ilfracombe*.

A veſſel was ordered to carry back, to ſome port in *France*, the count *Fitz-James*, and ſome other perſons of diſtinction, lately taken by commodore *Knowles*, on their parole of honour, according to their petition.

The following ſhips of war from *Breſt* were cruizing off *Scilly*.

	Guns		*Guns.*
Le Tonant	90	Elizabeth	64
Le Mars	70	Le Mercurie	54
Le Terrible	64	Le Zephire	36

The lord mayor has order'd the ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales*, to be fixed up in ſeveral apartments in *Newgate*, to bring in wholſome air.

The following is an exact ſcheme of the ſtate lottery for the year 1746.

Diſtribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

				l.
2	of	10000	— are —	20000
3	—	5000	——	15000
5	—	2000	——	10000
15	—	1000	——	15000
31	—	500	——	15500
151	—	100,	——	15100
398	—	50	——	19900
6545	—	20	——	130900
7150 Prizes, amounting to —				241400
First drawn —				500
Laſt drawn —				1000
42850 Blanks, at 6 *l.* each —				257100
50000 Tickets, at 10 *l.* each				500000

The blanks and prizes to be transferable annuities at the bank, carrying 4 per cent. intereſt per ann. free from any deduction or charges whatſoever.

Letters from St *Kitts* and *Antigua* adviſe, that ſeveral thouſand negroes and common people have lately dy'd in the *French* iſland of *Martinico*, and, to add to their diſtreſs, that adm. *Townſhend* had taken 5 *Dutch* ſhips bound thither with proviſions from *St Euſtatia*, and ſent them to *Antigua*.

The committee choſen for putting in execution the undertaking to find out the northweſt paſſage (*ſee Vol.* XV. *p.* 273) are *Thomas* Lord *Southwell*, *Arthur Dobbs*, *James Douglas*, *Henry Douglas*, *Rowland Frye*, Eſqrs; capt. *John Tomlinſon*,

Tanſon, and meſſ. *Robert Macky*, *Wm Bowden*, and *Samuel Smith*, who is alſo their ſecretary.

Mr *Sawbridge* of *Milk-ſtreet*, paid into the *Chamberlain*'s office, on account of the *Guildhall* ſubſcription, 106*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* being a collection begun by *John Parkhurſt*, Eſq; of *Cateſby*, *Northamptonſhire*.

Fifty guineas, ſent by perſons unknown from *Teddington* near *Hampton-court*, were diſtributed by the bp of *Carliſle* to poor ſufferers by the rebellion, in and about that city.

Were releaſed from *Whitechapel* priſon, 28 poor debtors, their debts paid, and 10*s.* each given them by order of his grace the duke of *Somerſet*.

Private letters from *Montroſe* make mention, that ſeveral inhabitants of that place have been taken into cuſtody for being concern'd in the preſent unnatural rebellion; and, amongſt the number is an eminent practitioner in phyſick, well known to many of the learned part of the world. The ſame letters add, that there has been no election of magiſtrates for that place, as ſhould have been according to cuſtom; upon which his royal highneſs the duke has thought fit to appoint proper perſons to act in that capacity, till ſuch time as his majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be ſignified.

The increaſe of the rebels is ſaid to be owing to a ſcheme calculated by a gentleman of his own accord, to prevent any ſuch inſurrections for the future, by tranſporting them to *America*. Lord *Lovat* getting notice of this, procured the ſcheme in writing, tranſlated it into the Highland language, ſhewed it to the rebels, told them the duke was coming to put it into execution, and admoniſhed them to riſe and defend their liberties, properties, wives and children; and it ſeems they are determined to purſue his advice.

At a late court-martial, a private centinel was tried for beating an officer; but after an hearing it appeared, that the officer drew his ſword on him while he was on his duty, and uſed him very ill, on which he was honourably acquitted.

They write from *Cadiz*, that the *Engliſh* conſuls had retir'd from *Tetuan* to *Gibraltar*, and that *Muley Abdallah*, emperor of *Morocco*, had declared war againſt the *Engliſh*, and forbidden his ſubjects and governors from ſupplying the *Engliſh* ſhips and garriſons with proviſions under pain of death, and had alſo given orders to his corſairs to take all the *Britiſh* ſhips they could meet with. It is added, that the *Engliſh* admiral and governor of *Gibraltar* had jointly written to the emperor in very polite terms, in order to appeaſe him, promiſing that he ſhall be ſoon ſatisfied in regard to his pretenſions, and have a ſuitable preſent ſent him.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 25.

M. De *Muſſchenbroek*, a famous profeſſor in experimental phyſicks at *Leyden*, has ſent to M. de *Reaumur*, of the royal academy of ſciences, an account of a very ſingular experiment, which has led him to ſeveral diſcoveries concerning electricity. "Having ſuſpended an iron cannon horizontally upon ſilken cords, with one end near the electrical globe, he faſtened to the other end a lattin wire, which deſended into a bottle half full of water; then holding up the bottle with his right hand, while the cannon was electriſing, he put forth a finger of his left hand towards the piece, in order, as uſual, to draw off a ſpark; but was ſtruck ſuch a violent blow that he thought his life at an end;" he adds, that he eſteemed himſelf very happy in eſcaping and that the commotion he felt was like a clap of thunder.

As this account came at a time when many learned men were employed about electricity, the abbe *Nollet* and M. de *Monnier* of the academy, zealous to ſearch into ſo extraordinary a phænomenon, ventur'd to make the ſame experiment, and in like manner found the concuſſion very terrible.

From the Gazette, March 29.

Aberdeen, *March* 22. Nothing has happened ſince the 19th, except that a detachment of *Kingſton*'s horſe had purſued a party of the rebels, who had ventured to advance to *Keith*, but they fled with ſuch precipitation, that there was no coming up with them.

The following Letters were found in the Pocket-book of one of the Rebel Priſoners, who ſeem'd to ſet a great value upon them, as they were the principal inducement to his entering into the Rebellion.

The Prince de Campo Florido, *the* Spaniſh *ambaſſador at the* French *court, to* —— *the young Pretender.*

AS ſoon as I received orders from my court in regard to your H's affairs, I did not loſe one moment to make proper applications here.

His moſt chriſtian majeſty did not heſitate to promiſe an immediate aſſiſtance of arms and money, and gave orders to prepare both; immediately I diſpatched a courier to the king my maſter to inform him of this reſolution, and I can aſſure your R. H. that his moſt catholick majeſty will conform himſelf to the diſpoſitions of the moſt chriſtian king his nephew, and will aſſiſt you in equal proportion. Thoſe

are fix'd reſolutions, on which your R. H. may lay your account; but this is not all; his moſt chriſtian majeſty added, that as ſoon as he ſaw the diſpoſitions of the people that called you over were fortified, and that they ſhall form themſelves into a body by the preſence of your R. H. he will increaſe ſuccours, by ſending troops to the place that ſhall be thought moſt proper to ſuſtain them; and I have all reaſon to believe, that the *Iriſh* brigade will be appointed for that purpoſe. The king my maſter will do the ſame, and will furniſh an equal number of troops.

I have the honour to inform your R. H. of theſe diſpoſitions, with a ſatisfaction as lively as my wiſhes for your ſucceſs in your firſt undertaking are ſincere. I beg your R. H. to receive here the aſſurances of it, as well as the profound reſpect with which,

Aloſt, Aug. 1, *I am, &c.*
1745. *The Prince de Campo Florido.*

The Duke de Bouillon *to* —— *the young Pretender.*

UPON the receipt of the obliging letter with which your R. H. was pleaſed to honour me, I flew to the king with tears in my eyes, conjuring him to ſupport your generous reſolutions. I painted to him in the livelieſt colours the dangers to which you had expoſed yourſelf; in fine, I ſaid and did all I could expreſs from the irreſiſtible attachment I ſhall ever have for your R. H.

You may judge of the joy I received from his majeſty's anſwer, when he aſſured me he had your intereſt as much at heart as I had myſelf, and that I might aſſure you he would ſerve you with every thing you might ſtand in need of for the ſucceſs of your project. I have inſiſted with the miniſters that they ſhould ſend you troops: their anſwer was, that they muſt have aſſurances of your being landed before they ſent off any thing; and then it would be your buſineſs, to aſk for what you think neceſſary or uſeful for carrying on your deſigns.

Not knowing how to get this anſwer tranſmitted to your R. H. I wrote of it to colonel *Obrian:* I hope you will not leave me long in the cruel uncertainty of your arrival: give me leave further to aſſure you, that you may diſpoſe as you pleaſe of my whole fortune, and my blood, and in whatever you ſhall think fit to employ me, you ſhall find in me all the fidelity and zeal to ſerve you that can be expreſſed from the profoundeſt reſpect, with which I ſhall be as long as life laſts, *&c.*

de Bouillon.

The great zeal ſhewn in the above letters by the papiſts ſhould animate every proteſtant in Britain *to oppoſe their ſchemes with equal ardour.*

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

Feb. 15. THE empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, N. S. deliver'd of an archdutcheſs.
MAR. 17. Lady *Gower*, —— of a daughter.
Wife of *Edw. Hulſe*, Eſq; —— of a ſon.
Dutcheſs of *Roxburgh*, —— of a daughter.
21. Lady of Sir *Henry Gough*, —— of a ſon.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

MAR. 1. SIR *Peter Warburton* of *Cheſhire*, Bart, marry'd to Lady *Elizabeth Stanley*, eldeſt daughter to the E. of *Derby*.
6. *Comber* of *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq; —— to the heireſs of *Geo. Petsworth, Hants*, Eſq;
13. Sir *Hugh Bolton* of *Eaſt-bridge, Staffordſhire*, —— to Miſs *Vernon* of *Stone*.
20. *Charles Hope Weir*, Eſq; brother to the E. of *Hopton*, —— to the eldeſt daughter of the Hon. *Henry Vane*, Eſq;

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

MAR. 2. *Walter Plumer*, Eſq; formerly member twice for *Aldborough*, alſo twice for *Apulby*. Leaving no iſſue his large eſtate goes to his two brothers, *Wm Plumer* of *Blakeſware, Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; and *Rich. Plumer*, Eſq; one of the lords of trade.
Rev. *Paul Ives*, L. L. D. rector of *Ourſtone, Northamptonſhire*, he left 50*l.* to the county infirmary.
Needham, Eſq; 30 years ſteward to the dutchy of *Lancaſter*.
3. Rev. Dr *Samuel Wright*, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, at *Newington Green*.
Rev. Mr *Conder*, chaplain to *Stamp Brookbank*, Eſq; and paſtor of a meeting in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
9. The Lady of Sir *Clement Wearg*.
Capt. *John Keen* of *Johnſon's* regiment, of a lingering illneſs, from his wounds at *Fontenoy*.
12. *Michael Aſkew*, Eſq; ſteward to the D. of *Beaufort*.
13. Hon. *Theophilus Forteſcue*, Eſq; brother to L*d Clinton*, and member for *Devon*, at *Bath*.
Dr *Roper*, rector of St *Nicholas Cole-abby*.
18. *David Petty* of *Wanſtead, Eſſex*, Eſq; he left one daughter, marry'd to L*d Carpenter*.
Only ſon of Sir *Thomas Drury*, Bart.
20. *Jn Board*, Eſq; juſtice of peace for *Suſſ.*
21. *Peter Hind* of *Cheſtnut, Hertfordſhire*.
22. *Tho. Ketteriche*, ſenior, at *Hampſtead*, Eſq;
23. *Thomas Duncombe* of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; formerly member for *Ripon*, he married the eldeſt daughter of Sir *Tho. Slingſby*, and has left 3 ſons and 3 daughters.
25. Mr *Helevine* of *Spital-fields*, worth 30,000 *l.*

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A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Mar. 8. HIS majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Lieut. Col. *Peter Naizon*, to be Col. of the Reg. of dragoons, late under the command of Col. *Francis Ligonier*, dec.

Major *John Grey* to be Lieut. Col. to the regiment of foot commanded by Brig. Gen. *Jn Prite*, in room of Lieut. Col. *Jeffreys*, dec.

Capt. *Wm Deane*, to be Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of foot late under the command of Sir *Rob. Monro*, dec. in room of Lieut. Col. *Biggar*, dec.

Capt. *John Petrie* to be Major in the regiment of foot commanded by Brig. Gen. *James Fleming*, in room of Major *Brown*, dec.

Lemying Richardson, Esq; to be fort-major of the fort of *Duncannon* in *Ireland*.

Whitehall, Mar. 8. The king has been pleased to grant unto *Hutton Perkins*, Esq; the office of register to the commissioners of his majesty's revenues of Excise, in room of *John Blois*, Esq; dec.

Whitehall, March 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sir *Wm Morden Harbord*, of *Gunton* in the county of *Norfolk*, Kt, of the Bath, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of *Great Britain*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Archibald Hamilton*, Esq; commonly call'd Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, to be master of his majesty's royal hospital at *Greenwich*, and also one of the commissioners or governors

The king has been pleased to present *John Hay*, master of arts, to the rectory of *Epworth*, in the county and diocese of *Lincoln*.

Feb. 28. *Wm* Visc. *Barrington*, ——a lord of the Admiralty, in room of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

From other Papers.

HIS royal highness the prince of *Wales*, accepted the office of president of the general hospital at *Bath*, and appointed

Dr *Oliver* and Dr *Hartley* his vice-presidents.

His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland*, elected chancellor of the university of St *Andrews* in *Scotland*, and presented with the minutes of his election in a gold box.

Charles Knowles, Esq; appointed governor of *Cape Breton*, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships on that station.——*It is hop'd, that Gen.* Pepperell, *the gallant commander of those brave forces which took it, will be rewarded in some other way.*

Geo. Boone, Esq; late muster-master general, ——gentleman of the bedchamber to the P. of *Wales*, in room of *Edward Bayntun Rolt*, Esq; who resign'd.

Tho. Williams of *Edwinsford*, Esq; custos rotulorum for *Carmarthenshire*, in room of his brother Sir *Nich. Williams*, dec.

Capt. *Franklyn*, late of the *Rose*, ——commander of the *Dragon*, 60 guns.

Capt. *Cha. Watson*, ——of the *Advice*, 54 G.

Capt. *Jn Curtis*, ——of the *Buckingham*, 70 G.

Capt. *Williams*, ——of the *Britannia* first rate.

Capt. *Saunders*, ——of the *Phœnix*, 20 G.

Capt. *Wilson*, ——of the *Hare*, 20 guns.

Lieut. *Young*, for his gallant behaviour, on board the *Portland*, in taking the *Augusta* (*see p.* 64.) ——of the *Amazon*, 20 guns.

Lieut. *Darrel*, ——of the *Jamaica* sloop.

Wm Grant, Esq; ——Ld Advocate of *Scotland*, in room of *Robert Cragie*, Esq; who res.

Alex. Hamilton of *Innerwick*, Esq; ——post-master-general of *Scotland*, in room of Sir *John Inglis*, Bart.

Mr *Oram*, ——clerk in the annuity pell office.

Charles Churchill Child, Esq; ——collector of Excise for the isle of *Wight*.

Mr *Rob. Briscow*, ——apothecary to the forces in *Cape Breton*.

Tho. Child of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; ——Attorney Gen. for *N. Carolina*, in room of *John Montgomery*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Woolley*, chosen cashire of the *S.S.* company, in room of *Rowland Rogers*, Esq; d.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

STeward *Saunders*, fellow of *Jesus* college, *Oxford*, and prebendary of *Carlisle*, presented to the living of *North Weston*, *Shropshire*.

Mr *Justin Wilbraham*, B. D. ——rector of *Olton St John*, *Lancashire*, with 200*l. per Ann.*

Jn Batten, ——of *Selby cum Morton*, *Shropsh.*

Mr *Featherstone*, ——of *Oxstead*, *Surrey*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

John Byng, ——of *Marsh*, *Lincolnshire*, 200 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *Steward*, ——of *All Saints*, *Exeter*.

Mr *Naylor*, ——rector of *Morpeth*, *Northumberland*, 400 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *John Doughty*, elected minister of St *James's*, *Clerkenwell*.

The Right Hon. and Rev. *Philip* Ld Visc. *Strangford*, appointed dean of St *Patrick's*, *Dublin*, but the chapter refuse to acknowledge him, and adhere to their election of D. *Maturin*.

ALTERATIONS *in the List of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Agmondesham,	*Wm Drake* of *Shardelos*, *Bucks.*	*Tho. Gore*, a place.
Old Sarum,	*Wm Pitt*,	a place, rechose.
Berwick,	Ld V. *Barrington*,	a place, rechose.
Cardigan,	*John Symonds*,	*Tho. Pryse*, dec.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Henry Wood of London, wine merchant.
Joseph Robinson of Idle, Yorkshire, butcher.
John Williams of Birmingham, Warwickshi. peruke-ma.
Rich. Sueter of Chichester, linen-draper.
Tho. Beedham, late of St Mary, Lambeth, refiner.
John Hayward of Norwich, mercer.
Wm Thompson. jun of Wetherby, Yorksh. mercer.
Charles Bowler of Fleetstreet, London, vintner.
Sam. Philipps of St Mary White-chapel, linen-draper.
Wm Budding of Bristol, linen-draper.
James Peyrot of Triggstairs, London, coal merchant.
Tho. Ranson of St Anne's, Westminster, grocer.
Tho. Redman of Portsmouth, Hamsh. shop-keeper.
Milburn Botterill of Scarborough, Yorkshire, roper.
Sir John Boyce of the city of Oxford, Kt. mercer.
Ben. Crabb of Barbican, London, cooper.
Rob. Lee of Honiton, Devonshire, merchant.
Sam. Lee of Arundell street in the Strand, Midd. surgeon.

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TURKEY.

THE Grand Signor has recognized the title of the emperor of *Germany*, in the perſon of the conſort of the Queen of *Hungary*, and appears reſolved to live in good peace and harmony with the chriſtian powers.

RUSSIA.

This court continues its military preparations, but its deſigns are impenetrable. M. *de Dieu*, the *Dutch* miniſter, has taken his leave, without obtaining the treaty of commerce, ſo long labour'd for, on the ſame terms with the *Engliſh*.

DENMARK.

Our ſovereign being recovered from an indiſpoſition, the deliberations are reſumed with regard to the new treaty of ſubſidy with *France*, of which only this one point remains unſettled; whether the *French* king will permit the ſubjects of *Denmark* to trade into *France* with herrings, on the ſame terms as the *Dutch*. The *Swedes* have the ſame point in view; and count *Waſſenaar*, the *Dutch* ambaſſador at *Paris*, is trying all meaſures to prevent either from getting the trade of the herring-fiſhery into their hands, to the ineſtimable loſs of the United Provinces. The mortality among the cattle here is not quite abated; it appears, from the exacteſt computation to the 24th of *January* laſt 284,827 beaſts have died of which in the dutchy of *Sleſwick* only 94,974.

SWEDEN.

The king, being intent on advancing the commerce, and conſequently the riches, of his ſubjects, has publiſhed an edict, encouraging the Jews to come and ſettle at *Stockholm*. They are to have all the commercial privileges of natural-born ſubjects, to join in any of the public ſocieties, and to be admitted as free burghers.

ITALY.

Affairs have taken a ſurpriſing turn in this country, where Don *Philip*, who, after a long train of repeated ſucceſſes, had poſſeſſed himſelf, except two or three fortreſſes, of all the fine country of *Lombardy*, in which he was to have erected his new kingdom, is, by the dextrous management of the K. of *Sardinia*, and the *Auſtrian* generals, forced to abandon the conquer'd places one after another, and his own generals ſeem in pain how to ſecure his perſon. He was obliged to abandon *Milan*, the capital of his projected empire, on his birth-night, at the very time when a ball was celebrating on the occaſion.

——His *Sardinian* majeſty, who ſeem'd to hearken to terms of accommodation with *France* and *Spain*, and had actually received propoſitions of peace from the ſon of the marſhal *de Maillebois*, on a ſudden declared his reſolution to ſtand to his former engagements, and there is no room now to doubt his ſincerity. The timely arrival of ſuccours from *Germany*, to make a powerful diverſion on the ſide of the *Mantuan*, obliged his enemies to bend their force to that quarter, and not only relieved him from the fear of a bombardment with which his capital was threaten'd, but encouraged him to open the campaign with new ſpirits and reſolution, and the ſucceſs has been anſwerable. The important town of *Aſti* ſurrender'd to his general baron *Leutrum*, the famous governor of *Coni*, on the 24th of laſt month, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 9 battalions of the beſt troops of *France*, amounting to 5200 men, near 400 officers, among them the governor, Lieut. Gen. M. *de Montal*, two major generals, and three brigadiers, ſurrender'd priſoners of war. The baron afterwards relieved the citadel of *Alexandria*, which had been blockaded many months, and made 1000 *Spaniards* priſoners in that town. This was followed by the ſurrender of the citadel of *Caſal*, by which all the *Montferrat* is cleared of the enemy, and *Valenza*, where the fortifications, ſince the laſt ſiege, are but ill repaired, is not likely to hold out long. In the mean time M. *Gages* finds himſelf in a difficult ſituation, and, inſtead of beſieging the citadel of *Milan*, for which he had made great preparations, with a vaſt train of artillery, is, by the freſheſt advices, ſaid to have abandoned the city, and retreated to *Pavia*. On the other ſide, the *Auſtrians* have retaken poſſeſſion of *Parma* and *Placentia*, if we may credit the laſt intelligence from thence. To improve theſe advantages the king has order'd ſome regular troops, with ſome thouſands of militia, from *Mondovi* to enter the *Genoeſe* territories, about *Final*, in order to prevent the *French* under M. *Mirepoix* in the county of *Nice* from reinforcing M. *Maillebois*. As to *Corſica*, the *Genoeſe* ſtill maintain themſelves in poſſeſſion of *Ajaccio*, and ſome other places in that iſland, where, it is ſaid, there is ſtill a powerful party, who being weary of their inteſtine broils and ruinous diſtractions, are willing to return under the peaceable tho' ſlavith dominion of their old maſters.

GER-

GERMANY.

The troops of this country move but slowly towards the *Netherlands*, the elector of *Saxony*, and even the empress expecting a large sum of money from *England* before they can march.

The king of *Prussia*, having freed his subjects from the cares and expences of war, has thought proper to add to their happiness, by extricating them from the chicane and perplexities of long expensive law-suits, often worse than war, by publishing the mandate following:

'FRederic, by the grace of God, king of *Prussia*, &c. We graciously salute our friends and worthy counsellors. You are to learn by the copies of the orders hereunto annexed, the directions given to *Cocceji*, our minister of state. And we trust that you will execute these our just intentions with a strict exactness, which you have not heretofore done; and that you will apply yourselves to the moderating of the immense expence, to which the parties are liable who apply to you for justice, which occasions universal complaints. If by this rescript a suitable remedy be not found, answerable to the end proposed, we shall consider of other means, to procure to our subjects expeditious, solid, and impartial justice.'

The King's Letter to M. de Cocceji.

'*Cocceji*, my dear minister, a multitude of examples has convinced me how just a foundation there is for my subjects complaints against the administration of justice in my dominions. I have taken a resolution not to shut my eyes to such abuses, but carefully to look into them myself. You are therefore to address yourself, in consequence hereof, to all my tribunals of justice in due order, and to oblige them to cease the abuses which chicane, brigue, and delay, have introduced into their administration, and which call for vengeance from heaven. You are at the same time to signify, that they must be ready and quick in their determinations, without exception of persons; to moderate the expence, by the abridgment of proceedings that have in them more of form than use; and, in one word, only to apply themselves to the dispatching of business with the utmost celerity that the nature of the case before them can possibly admit of, under pain of losing my favour, and incurring a suitable punishment. *I am*, &c.

His majesty however keeps up his forces to their full compliment, which must turn the scale which way he pleases.

FRANCE.

At a general conference lately held in presence of the king, on the subjects of the further operations in the *Netherlands*, and the pretender's affairs in *Scotland*; in relation to the first, it was proposed to besiege *Mons* before *Antwerp*, that his majesty might, without interruption, form the siege of the latter in person, when the army should be fully assembled, and would then have no enemy at its back. As to the pretender's affairs, card. *Tencin*, with great warmth, shew'd his dissatisfaction that the intended succours were not gone, without waiting for the *Spanish* squadron; that for want of this assistance the affairs of Pr. *Edward* had been much prejudiced, and would be irreparable, if the expedition against *England* were longer deferred; that the king had troops enough in *Flanders* and towards *Germany* to ward off any blow from either of those parts; and that it was chiefly necessary always to have in view what he had frequently declared, That the fate of *England* would absolutely determine that of *Europe*. 'Tis certain that M. *de Fimarcon*, who has landed in *Scotland*, carry'd Pr. *Edward* (so they call the eldest son of the pretender) the commission of generalissimo of the *French* and *Spanish* troops.

HOLLAND.

There is much talk here of peace, and that it will certainly be brought about by the negociation which count *Wassenaar* is carrying on at the court of *France*. (*See* p. 122.) But this notion appears chimerical to people of penetration, and inconsistent with the scheme of cardinal *Tencin*, who is by no means for making peace, unless the empress queen will, by way of preliminary, renounce all claim to the territories which have been taken from her in *Italy*, and to a part of those which the *French* have got possession of in the *Netherlands*, and consent to the demolition of *Luxembourg*: and unless *England* will restore *Cape Breton* to *France*, and pay her 400,000*l.* sterl. by way of indemnification. To which terms can it be imagined that either the empress or the *English* will agree? And upon which subject the *Dutch* ambassador can have no instructions, whose commission consists in loose and indefinite propositions, in order to get time, and to try whether the republic can possibly gain any advantage for itself or its allies, in accepting a neutrality, or, what has been lately started as a less disagreeable name, an armistice.——As to *Cape Breton*, when the great importance of it (which we have largely set forth *p.* 124-6-7-8, also Vol. XV. *p.* 356.) is duly considered, with the affront given us by *France*, by the invasion, it is hoped that every *Englishman* will chearfully contribute to the war, rather than give up so rich a jewel, and what we may so easily keep by our natural naval power.

S. Sea Stock no price.
—Annu. No Pr.
New Annu. 91 ¼
3 *per C.* An 75
1742 ditto 74 ¼
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1744 ditto 74 ¼
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Bank no pr.
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Lon. ditto 9 ¼
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Eng. Cop. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Feb.* 25 *to March* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 635	Femal. 541	1176
Buried	Males 1252	Femal. 1264	2516
Died under 2 Years old			839
Between 2 and 5			209
Between 5 and 10			74
Between 10 and 20			79
Between 20 and 30			229
Between 30 and 40			235
Between 40 and 50			272
Between 50 and 60			216
Between 60 and 70			164
Between 70 and 80			127
Between 80 and 90			68
Between 90 and 100			3
Between 100 and 101			1
(Hay 36*l.* Load.)			2516

Buried: Within the walls 240; Without the walls 627; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 1014; City & Sub. *Weſt.* 633; 2516

Weekly *Mar.* 4 — 618; 11 — 631; 18 — 629; 25 — 638; 2516

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 11*d.*
Wheat 26 to 31*s. per Quarter*
Flour 25*s.* to 30*s.* per ſack.
Rye 10*s* to 15*s.* 0*d.*
Barley 10*s* to 14*s*
Oats 12*s* to 14*s.*
Peaſe 16*s* to 19*s.*
P. Malt 16*s* to 19*s.*
B. Malt 16*s* to 18*s.*
H. Beans 13*s* to 16*s.*
Coals, in the Pool 35*s.*
Hops 7 *l.* to 9 *l.* 10*s.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27. On *Monday* laſt the ſentence of a general court martial on ſome officers and deſerters was executed at *Montroſe* at the head of the picquets. Capt. *Koningham*, * who abandoned the train of artillery, was brought under a guard to the head of the artillery, had his ſword broke over his head by the provoſts, his ſaſh thrown on the ground, and was order'd to quit the army for cowardice and miſbehaviour in action.——Lieutenant *Fæwlie* of *Fleming*'s regiment was broke for diſobedience to orders, forfeiture of his word of honour, and prevarication before the court martial held on him, in conſequence of his plundering and pillaging the houſe of Mr *Oliphant* of *Gaſk*, now with the rebels.——This ſhews the falſhood and malice of the reports induſtriouſly ſpread, that authority was given to plunder the houſes of the rebels.

Aberdeen, March 6. An order has been publiſh'd by his royal highneſs, commanding all thoſe who have been preſſed into the rebellion to quit it immediately, and return to their allegiance.—Several gentlemen have come in here from the Highlands to join his royal highneſs, and have brought with them copies of a paper printed and diſperſed all over the Highlands by the rebels, containing their reaſons for retreating from *Stirling*; wherein they ſay, among other things, that after the battle at *Falkirk*, a great many of their men deſired to carry home the booty they had got in ‖*England*, and at the ſaid battle, and promiſed to be back before the king's forces could poſſibly be recruited and come again to attack them; that they accordingly went, but not being come back when his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* ſet out from *Edinburgh* with the king's army to attack them, they thought it more prudent to retreat to *Blair* of *Athol*, than to hazard a battle without their whole force; and that the reaſon of their retreating ſtill farther north was, that though they had taken from the king's army upwards of 1000 tents at the battle of *Falkirk*, yet they could not prevail on their men to make uſe of them, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, who choſe rather to lie in the open fields, in their uſual manner; this their leaders foreſaw muſt be very prejudicial to their healths, and accordingly ordered them to retreat to *Inverneſs*, 'till the weather came more favourable, when they threaten to come forward again; and then the uprightneſs of their cauſe is to be made appear.—But notwithſtanding all their boaſting, we make no doubt but his royal highneſs will be able in a few days to give a very good account of them. [*See the* Gazette *accounts from p.* 145 *to* 149.]

* See p. 61, col. 2, D. p. 28 col. 2 B.

‖ See p. 150, A.

N. B. *The* LIST *of* SHIPS *taken on both Sides, and the* REGISTER OF BOOKS *muſt be referr'd to our next.*

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Lond Gazette
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ing Post:
Gen. Evening
Post:
Daily Gazet-
teer
Gen. Adver-
tiser
Westminster
Journal.
Old England
Lon. Courant
True Patriot
Whitehall Ev
Post

York 3 Newp
Dublin 4:
Edinburgh 2
Bristol :: 2
Norwich 2
Exeter 2
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester 3.
Stamford:
Nottingham:
Chester Jour:
Derby ditto
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For APRIL 1746.

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II. REMARKS on *Henderson*'s declaration about murdering his lady.

III. On the *Dutch* promoting foreign generals, and their complaint of the *English* taking their ships.

IV. DESCRIPTIONS [with copper cuts] of a rolling harrow; of a gout-chair; of a dart useful in sea-fights; and a machine for throwing grenadoes by night constantly to a certain spot.

V. SPEECH of the E. of *Chesterfield* to the *Irish* parliament.

VI. LISTS of ships taken, for *March* and *April*.—And captures valued.

VII. LETTER to an eminent *British* sailor, and a double character for him.

VIII. OF the court martial at *D——d*.

IX. ENQUIRY why of two schemes for raising 3 millions the cheapest was rejected; and the same answered in a letter to Sir *J. B——d*.

X. FROM the *True Patriot*. Prejudices and follies humourously exposed.

XI. HISTORICAL and critical observations on the antient *French* theatre.

XII. ACCOUNTS of the motions of the rebels from the *Gazette*; the attack and siege of *Fort William*.

XIII. FULL and particular relation of the victory obtain'd by the Duke of *Cumberland* over the rebels at *Culloden*.

XIV. Rebels orders before the late battle.

XV. POETRY. Essay on the reduction of *Cape Breton*. On the report of the Duke's being ill in *Scotland*. Hymn on the eucharist. The forsaken shepherd. On his royal highnesses birth-day. On the E. of *Chesterfield*, Epigrams, &c.

XVI. HISTORICAL chronicle.

XVII. DEATHS, marriages, preferments.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
For APRIL 1746.

Mr URBAN,

THE short abstract of the account which the rebels gave of their victory at *Falkirk*, inserted in your *February* Magazine, with your correspondent's remarks on that *Gazettes*, was well worth preserving in your collection; and so much liked, that it was transferred into our country papers, tho' I wish it had been the whole instead of a part. However, as we guess at *Hercules* by his foot, I would not have you omit another extract which has appeared in the *Utrecht Gazette*, of a letter to the pretender at *Rome*, from his eldest son in *Scotland*, giving a detail of what had passed there since the raising the siege of *Stirling*, with a list of the troops under his command, which make them above 20,000, and copies of it were handed about accordingly among the nobility and cardinals at *Rome* with great satisfaction. This account says, — "That the arrival of the *Hessian* troops in *Scotland*, and the coming up of the reinforcements sent to the duke of *Cumberland*, were the principal reasons which made him determine to give over the siege: that the difficulty his troops had to subsist, in the situation in which they were then, had also made him resolve to march northward: that he had divided his troops in three columns, one of which marched under his command, through *Athol* and *Badenoch* towards the shire of *Murray*, whilst the other two directed their course through the shires of *Perth*, *Angus*, *Mearns* and *Marr*, with design that all the three should meet again upon the rivers *Spey* and *Findorn*, in order to possess themselves of the important post of *Inverness*: that he had taken all possible care to conceal the design of his march from the *English* troops, so that they were persuaded that his army made this motion with no other view but to disperse: that by moving northwards he had another advantage in view, which was that of facilitating his being joined by the succours he expected from the western coast of *Scotland*, as well as from the islands of *Mull* and *Sky*: that as Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, whose seat was in the last of these two islands, remained inflexible to all his sollicitations, he had required nothing more of him, than that he would continue neutral: that he had offered the same expedient to other landholders who had refused to act in his favour: that several of the inhabitants of the isle of *Sky*, who were not vassals to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, had promised to join him: that he had received the like assurances from several of the clans upon the coast of *Assynt* and *Caithness*: that the lord *Lovat* and his son continued firmly attached to him, and that they neglected nothing that could contribute to the advancement of his cause: that his principal attention, since his being in *Scotland*, has been to preserve union and concord among the chiefs of his army, and that he flattered himself with having succeeded therein, since no one of them had as yet forsaken him: that they had given him a new demonstration of their attachment, when his army left *Perth*, in signing an association by which they engaged, in the strongest manner, never to abandon his interest. That, moreover, whatever might be the success of his enterprise, he was resolved to die sword in hand, rather than desist from what he had undertaken. That the succours of arms, money, and ammunition sent to him from *France* and *Spain* continued to

arrive: that ſome of them had, indeed, had the misfortune to be taken by the *Engliſh*; but that loſs, he hoped, would ſoon be repaired by the arrival of thoſe he expected.

SIR, Hague, Auguſt 26, 1746, N. S.

WE have been very much ſcandalized here, to ſee the following paragraph in the *London* news papers of *March* laſt. —Many of the *Dutch* merchants having made great complaints to the States General of the interruption given to their trade by *Engliſh* men of war, and of the ſcurrilous language with which they are treated by the *Engliſh* ſailors, their High Mightineſſes made remonſtrances upon this ſubject to the *Britiſh* miniſter at the *Hague*, whoſe anſwer was to this effect: 'That the regency of the ſtate ſhould rather not have 'chote to amuſe themſelves in a time of 'tranquillity with trifles, which by no 'means ought at this juncture to employ 'the two powers, when the common enemy, notwithſtanding the rigour of the 'ſeaſon, had drawn the ſword, in order to 'make themſelves maſters of all the avenues to the republick. That there were 'things of greater importance, which it 'was expedient preferably to regulate, as 'well for the glory of the two powers, as 'for the ſupport of their liberty and commerce. That beſides, the States General 'had given credit to perſons who had 'ſtrangely exaggerated the affair, and had 'made the cauſe of complaint an hundred 'times greater than it really was. That 'as to the invectives concerning the neutrality, their High Mightineſſes could not 'but be ſenſible how difficult it would be 'to confine the language of ſailors within 'the bounds of decency, and muſt therefore be convinced, that their exceeding 'ſometimes thoſe bounds, little deſerv'd 'the notice of the government of a country. That in fact, the *Engliſh* had the 'more reaſon to complain of the neutrality, as the *Dutch* made their advantages 'of it, to the prejudice of the other both 'by ſea and land.'

I know not whether this heap of impertinent ſtuff is aſſerted upon *hearſay*, or out of malice, but I cannot, as a good patriot, and a lover of truth, refrain confuting it by obſerving:

1. That tho' it is true that the States of the United Provinces, after ſeveral repeated and fruitleſs repreſentations, found themſelves under a neceſſity of complaining afreſh of the depredations of the *Engliſh*, by a ſtrong reſolution of *March* 10, 1746, ſent to our miniſters in *London*, and imparted in a conference here to Mr *Trevor*; yet their complaints were not made in the terms as above repreſented.

2. That Mr *Trevor* did not give to thoſe repreſentations the anſwer which is made for him.———This miniſter is too judicious, too prudent, and too well informed of the true ſentiments of the king his maſter towards the republick, ever to ſpeak in ſo impolite and abſurd a manner; the inſolence therefore of the authors might induce him not only to contradict and to expoſe them, but even to complain of them.

3. That his *Britannick* majeſty, being informed of the repreſentations of the miniſters of the States General, without loſs of time, order'd one of his firſt miniſters of ſtate, [lord *Harrington*,] to repeat and ſignify anew his intentions on that head, to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, by a letter dated *Whitehall*, 14 *March*, 1745-6, of which a copy was given to Meſſ. *Boetſelaer* and *Hop*, to ſerve as an anſwer to their memorial and contains in ſubſtance as follows:—'That he is commanded by the king his maſter to tranſmit to "their lordſhips the copy of a memorial "from the two *Dutch* miniſters in *London*, "incloſing a reſolution of the States General: *That* their lordſhips will ſee that "it contains very ſtrong and preſſing demands of juſtice, and reparation for ſeveral depredations alleged to have been "committed by his majeſty's officers and "ſubjects, in direct contravention to the "marine treaty; and that their complaints "upon that head are attended with a plain "menace of withholding their naval ſuccour from his majeſty, and even proceeding to repel force by force, if redreſs be "denied, and the like exceſſes not prevented for the future. *That* the ſtates have "been often acquainted by the king's command, that ſuch violations of the marine "treaty were contrary to his intentions, "and *that* they have ſeen copies of ſome "orders ſent by *their* lordſhips *of the admiralty* for the enforcing the obſervation of it. But *that* neither they, nor "the king himſelf, can comprehend for "what reaſon thoſe orders are never or ſo "ſeldom obey'd. He is therefore to acquaint *their* lordſhips, that it is the king's "pleaſure that *they* ſhould require an exact account from the perſons concern'd "in giving cauſe to theſe complaints of "their conduct, and oblige them to releaſe "any ſhips and effects, that they may have "unjuſtly detained, that all due reparations may be made to the ſufferers; "and that the like enormities may be for "the future more effectually prevented, "freſh and poſitive orders for a punctual "compliance with the marine treaty, are to

"be

" be iſſued under pain of his majeſty's " higheſt diſpleaſure againſt the offenders, " it being the king's intention, as it has " been conſtantly, that the ſubjects of the " States General ſhould not be moleſted in " their trade and navigation, whilſt they " confine themſelves within the bounds " preſcribed by the ſaid treaty."——

4. That the above clear and preciſe orders are new proofs of his majeſty's good intentions, as well as of his juſtice and equity; and that *H. M.* is ſo deſirous of having the treaties obſerved, that he even threatens with his *higheſt diſpleaſure* ſuch as ſhould offend; which however unluckily has but too often happen'd.

I am, &c. BATAVUS.

Extract of another letter from the Hague, *dated* April 29.

IT was foreſeen that the little regard ſhewn to the expoſtulations of thoſe provinces that deſired to ſee his ſerene highneſs the pr. of *Orange* promoted to the rank of general of the infantry, would occaſion new uneaſineſſes; which, conſidering the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, might diſplay themſelves in ſtronger colours than thoſe in which they have hitherto appear'd; and this has accordingly come to paſs, the ſtates of *Groeningen* and *Friezland* having preſented a remonſtrance of a very ſingular nature, in ſubſtance as follows:

" The enemy, whoſe arms have made continual progreſs, threaten at preſent, even our habitations, and ſeem diſpos'd, if we may ſo ſpeak, in the very boſom of our country, to clap the knife to our throats. At a time when we thought leaſt of it, and when we believ'd we had nothing to fear from their enterprizes, we have ſeen *Bruſſels* ſet in flames by red-hot bullets, bombs, and grenadoes; on one ſide there is a powerful *French* army on the frontiers of our deſolate country; on the other we ſee the hands tied of our beſt corps of troops, by moſt ſcandalous capitulations made in the utmoſt confuſion. The beſt allies of our ſtate find themſelves likewiſe ſo weaken'd, partly thro' the intrigues of their enemies, partly by meaſures raſhly enter'd into or badly executed, and other courts ſo very irreſolute from the influence of the emiſſaries of the common enemy, that we dare ſcarce flatter ourſelves with the hopes of being ſuccour'd in time. Thus we ſee our total ruin coming on us, if the almighty does not miraculouſly extend his arm for our deliverance. Perhaps we may very ſoon hear, in our habitations, the enemy's cannon thundring upon our ramparts and our walls; and yet in the midſt of ſuch miſerable circumſtances, and when the ſole point under conſideration is, how we may ward off ſo great and ſo imminent a danger, it is again reſolved to confide to ſtrangers all that is dear and precious to us, and the command of all the troops that are left us for the defence of our dear country is given to a foreign prince, who has never been ſo much as acknowledged in the quality of general by the principal deputies; and this ſtep has ben taken, without at all conſulting thoſe deputies, which however ought not to have been neglected, in order to have put an end to the differences which have reigned among the confederates, in regard to the prince of *Orange*'s being raiſed to the generalſhip of this ſtate. In fine, to the end that, in caſe of any accident, there may not be wanting foreign generals, they have done a new piece of injuſtice to our countrymen, and other valiant officers in our ſervice, by giving to that prince another ſtrange general to act as ſecond in the command, who but a year ago acted as lieutenant-general in *Germany* in the ſervice of the queen of *Hungary*, and was even raiſed to that rank in the month of *June* 1743. This very perſon ſerv'd then under our own general *Smiſſaert*, and at preſent, in conſequence of his title, will command lieutenant-general *Coenders*, and all the reſt of our lieutenant-generals. All this cannot but prove the ſource of endleſs jealouſies, diſorders, and other inconveniencies in the army; and thus it ſeems, as if out of pure wantonneſs, when our liberty, our religion, our wives, our children, our lives, our properties, are all in the utmoſt danger, we confide theſe important pledges to the care of people who, if we ſhould loſe all, have themſelves nothing to loſe.

LETTER *from* Keppoch *and* Lochiel *to Mr* Stewart *of* Invernakeil, *dated* Glenturs, March 20, 1746.

SIR,

YEſternight we received a letter from *Clunie*, giving an account of the ſucceſs of the party ſent by his r——h——, under the command of lord *George Murray*, to *Athol*; a copy of which letter we thought proper to ſend you incloſed; and as you happen, for the preſent, to lie contiguous to the *Campbells*, 'tis our ſpecial deſire, that you inſtantly communicate to *Airds* the ſheriff, and other leading men amo-

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them, our ſentiments, (which, God willing, we are determined to execute) by tranſmitting this our letter, and the incloſed copy, to any the neareſt to you.

It is our opinion, that of all men in *Scotland*, the *Campbells* had the leaſt reaſon of any to engage in the preſent war againſt his r—— h——'s intereſt, conſidering they have always appeared in oppoſition to the r——l family ſince the reign of *James* VI. and have been guilty of ſo many acts of rebellion and barbarity during that time, that no injured p—ce but would endeavour to reſent it, when God was once pleaſed to put the power in his hands. Yet his preſent m——y, and his r—— h—— the p—— r—g—t, were graciouſly pleaſed, by their reſpective declarations, to forgive all paſt miſcarriages to the moſt virulent and inveterate enemy, and even bury them in oblivion, provided they returned to their allegiance; and, tho' they ſhould not appear perſonally in arms in ſupport of the r——l cauſe, yet their ſtanding neuter would entitle them to the good graces of their injured ſovereign. But, in ſpight of all the lenity and clemency, that a p—ce could ſhew or promiſe, the *Campbells* have openly appeared, with their wonted zeal for rebellion and uſurpation, in a moſt officious manner. Nor could we ever form a thought to ourſelves, that any men, endow'd with reaſon or common ſenſe, would uſe their fellow-creatures with ſuch inhumanity and barbarity as they do; and of which we've daily proofs, by their burning of houſes, ſtripping of women and children, and expoſing them to the open fields and ſeverity of the weather, burning of corn, houghing [*hamſtringing*] of cattle, and killing of horſes: to enumerate the whole would be too tedious at this time. They muſt naturally reflect, that we cannot but look upon ſuch cruelties with horror and deteſtation, and, with hearts full of revenge, will certainly endeavour to make repriſals; and we are determined to apply to his r—— h——, for leave and an order to enter their country, with full power to act at diſcretion, and, if we are lucky enough to obtain it, we ſhall ſhew that we are not to make war againſt women and the brute creation, but againſt men, and as God was pleaſed to put ſo many of them in our hands, we hope to prevail with his r—— h—— to hang a *Campbell* for every houſe that ſhall hereafter be burnt by them.

Notwithſtanding the many ſcandalous and malicious aſperſions, induſtriouſly contrived by our enemies, they could never, ſince the commencement of the war, impeach us with any acts of hoſtilities, that had the leaſt tendency to ſuch cruelty, tho' we had it in our power, if barbarous enough to execute it.

When courage fails againſt men, it betrays cowardice to a great degree, to vent the ſpleen againſt brutes, houſes, women, and children, that cannot reſiſt. We are not ignorant of their villainous intentions, by the intercepted letter from the Sheriff Airds, *&c.* which plainly diſcovers, that it was by their application, that their general *Cumberland* granted orders for burning, *&c.* which he could not be anſwerable for to the *Britiſh* parliament, being moſt certain that ſuch barbarity could never be countenanced by any chriſtian ſenate.

(*Sign'd*) DONALD CAMERON, *of Lochiel.*
ALEX. M'DONNELL, *of Keppoch.*

I cannot omit taking notice, that my people have been the firſt that have felt the cowardly barbarity of my pretended *Campbell* friends; I ſhall only deſire to live to have an opportunity of thanking them for it in the open field.

(*Sign'd*) DONALD CAMERON.

The ſubſtance of Henderſon's *ſolemn declaration with reſpect to the murder of his Lady,* (ſee p. 162.) *dated and witneſſed in* Newgate, *April* 14. (See *Friday* 25.)

HE firſt expreſſes a lively and ſuitable ſenſe of his condition, and calls God to witneſs, that this account *contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.*

He ſays he was born in the town of *North Berwick* in *Scotland*, and was 19 years of age the 28th paſt; his father was ſtill living, and accounted a very honeſt, induſtrious man; his education was the beſt his father could afford, and his character before this fact blameleſs; his mother has been dead ſeveral years, which he mentions with ſatisfaction, becauſe as ſhe loved him tenderly, he believes this affair would certainly have broke her heart.

He had lived with his maſter five years, about three years in *Scotland*, and two years in *London*, and declares no ſervant could be better uſed than he was, and that he never had the leaſt diſlike to the deceaſed, for that ſhe was a lady of great humanity, and greatly reſpected by all her ſervants; and his maſter a moſt worthy gentleman.

On *March* 25, about 11 at night, *Mary Platt*, the maid-ſervant, told him, ſhe would go and ſee her huſband, and he ſaid ſhe might do as ſhe pleaſed: ſhe went, and took the key to let herſelf in again; he ſhut the door after her, and went and cleaned ſome plate in the kitchen. From thence he went up into the back-parlour where he uſed to lie, and let down his bed, in order to go to ſleep. He pulled off his ſhoes, and tied up his hair with his garter, and that moment the thought came into his head to kill his lady. He went down ſtairs in-

to the kitchen, and took a ſmall iron cleaver, and came into his bed-chamber again, and ſat down on his bed about 20 minutes, conſidering whether he ſhould commit the murder. His heart relented, and he thought he could not do it, becauſe he never had received any affront; however, he concluded to do it, as there was none in the houſe but the deceaſed and himſelf.

He went up to the firſt landing-place on the ſtairs, and, after tarrying a minute or two, came down ſhocked at the crime he was about to perpetrate. He ſat down on his bed for a little while, and then went up again as far as the dining-room, but was again ſo ſhocked he could not proceed, and came down again, and ſat on his bed ſome minutes, and had almoſt determined with himſelf not to commit the murder; but, he ſays, the d—l was very buſy with him, and that he was in ſuch agonies as cannot be expreſſed.—He went up again as far as the firſt window, and the watchman was going *paſt twelve o'clock*.

After the watchman had paſſed the door, and all was ſilent, he came down two or three ſteps, but preſently went up again as far as his lady's room-door, having the cleaver all the time in his hand; and opened it, it not being lock'd; he went into the room, but could not kill her: he was in great fear and terror; and went out of the room as far as the ſtair head, about three yards from her chamber-door, but immediately returned with a full reſolution to murder her.

He entered the room a ſecond time, went to the bed-ſide, undrew the curtains, and found ſhe was faſt aſleep. He went twice from the bed to the door in great perplexity of mind, the deceaſed being ſtill aſleep; he had no candle, and believes if there had been a light, he could not have committed the murder. He continued in great agonies, but ſoon felt where ſhe lay, and made 12 or 14 motions with the cleaver before he ſtruck her.

The firſt blow he miſſed, but the ſecond he ſtruck her on the head, and ſhe endeavoured to get out of bed on that ſide next the door, and when he ſtruck her again, ſhe moved to the other ſide of the bed, and ſpoke ſeveral words which he can't remember. He repeated his blows, and in ſtruggling ſhe fell out of bed next the window, and then he thought it was time to put her out of her miſery, and ſtruck her with all his might as ſhe lay on the floor, ſhe bled very much, and he cut the curtains in ſeveral places when he miſſed his blows.

All the words ſhe ſaid, when he ſtruck her the third or fourth blow, were *O! Lord, what is this!* ſhe rattled in her throat very much, and he was ſo frighted that he ran down ſtairs, and threw the chopping knife into the privy.

He then went into his bed-chamber again, and ſat down on his bed for about ten minutes, when it came into his head to rob the houſe, which he ſolemnly declares he had no intention to do before he committed the murder.

When he had determined to rob the houſe, he directly ſtruck a light, went into the deceaſed's bed-chamber, and took her pockets, as they were hanging on the chair, and took a gold watch, two diamond rings out of the drawers, with ſeveral other things, but does not remember all the particulars; ſhe was not dead then, but rattled very much in the throat, and he was ſo ſurpriſed that he ſcarcely knew what he did, and would have given ten thouſand worlds, could he have recall'd what he had done.

When he had taken what he thought proper, he went out of the ſtreet-door, and faſtened it with a piece of cord, and when he came into the ſtreet, he was ſo terrify'd that he could ſcarcely walk; he went into *Holbourn*, where his wife lodged, and all the way he went he thought his murder'd lady followed him. The watchman was going *paſt one o'clock*, as he went along *Holbourn*, ſo that he was near a full hour in committing this moſt horrid deed.

He put what things he had taken, into a box at his wife's lodgings, who aſk'd him what he did there at that time o'night, and ſeveral other queſtions; to all which he anſwered, it was no buſineſs of hers; he ſolemnly declares his wife, and every other perſon, intirely innocent and ignorant of the fact.

He did not ſtay here more than a quarter of an hour, and then returned to his maſter's; but by endeavouring to break the ſtring with which he had faſtened the door, he ſhut himſelf out, ſo that he was obliged to wait till the maid came home, which was about 6 o'clock; he told her he had been to get ſome ſhirts that were mending, and had locked himſelf out.

The maid on opening the windows, firſt below, and then above, by degrees diſcovered that there had been a robbery, and by ſome blood on the ſtairs ſuſpected her lady was killed. She told him from time to time what things ſhe miſſed as ſhe went about the houſe, and laſtly with the blood on the ſtairs; on which he deſired ſhe would go into her lady's room, and ſee if it was really ſo; ſhe conſented, and he went to the door with her, ſhe came out preſently, crying out, It is ſo! it is ſo! He then went and acquainted a gentleman, who was nephew to his maſter, that ſomebody had broke into the houſe, and he ſuſpecting the maid, who had been out all night, took her before the juſtice firſt, who thought proper, on hearing her examination, to ſend for him. He was very ready to go, and declares he had no thought of eſcaping, tho' he had great opportunity ſo to do.

He at firſt denied the facts, and accuſed two innocent perſons; but being very much confounded by the croſs queſtions then put to him, he at length confeſſed the fact. He appeals to all that knew him for the irreproachableneſs of his life before this happened, and again declares himſelf alone guilty of, and privy to the murder, and that he was not prompted by either malice or intereſt, and never thought of committing ſo dreadful a crime, till a quarter of an hour before the perpetration of it.

*** *This* murder, *with reſpect to the manner in which it was committed, the ſex and ſtation of the perſon murdered, and the circumſtances and obligations of the murderer, is one of the moſt horrid and aggravated that perhaps ever happened.*

The above ſolemn declaration *is however yet more extraordinary than all the reſt, and re-*

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duces the contemplative mind to a very perplexing and diſpleaſing dilemma:—For if it is falſe, this perſon, who is under the ſtrongeſt conviction of the enormity of his crime, and appears to be touched with the moſt bitter remorſe for the paſt, and tormented with agoniſing fears of the future, while he is contemplating God as a judge before whom he is to appear in a few hours, has called him to witneſs a ſtudied falſhood, when he could ſuffer nothing in this world by telling the truth, and would have had unſpeakably leſs to fear in the next.——But,—if it is true, he has either been a meer inſtrument in the hand of ſome powerful and inviſible agent, hurried on by an irreſiſtible ſupernatural impulſe, which neither the abhorrence of ſuch a fact, eſſential to human nature, nor his fear of puniſhment, could not overcome, tho' the ſtruggle threw him into the moſt dreadful agony imaginable;—or, here is an action without a motive, that is, an effect without a cauſe, or he muſt have acted in oppoſition to his nature, his conſcience, and his intereſt with reſpect to both worlds, and all this without gratifying any paſſion, without obtaining any preſent enjoyment, in ſhort, for no reaſon, and to no end.

Which ſide ſoever we take, the difficulty is equal; for it muſt be confeſſed, either that he has forfeited his laſt hope of mercy, by calling God to witneſs a lye, without ſerving any preſent purpoſe; or that he committed the murder without any motive, or under the irreſiſtible impulſe of an evil ſpirit: all which, according to the beſt eſtabliſhed doctrines concerning the nature of the human mind, and the moral government of the world, are repugnant, and indeed abſolutely impoſſible. See Chro. Ap. 25.

From the Daily Advertiſer, April 29.

Valuation of Prizes taken ſince Mar. 31, 1744, *when the war was declar'd againſt* France.

695	*French* and *Spaniſh* ſhips and neutrals condemn'd, taken from *March* 31, 1744, to *April* 1, 1745; alſo 7 neutrals, uncertain, if would be declar'd prizes; whereof 286 have been taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*, all valued in ——	4924000

French, Spaniſh, *and Neutral ſhips condemn'd, taken from* Mar. 31, 1745, to Apr. 1, 1746.

76	*Fr.* trading ſhips and veſſels between *Marſeilles* and the *Levant*, val. at 6000*l.* each	96000
91	Xebeques and other ſmall veſſels in the *Mediterranean* with ſtores for the *Spaniſh* army, taken and deſtroyed, with others to and from the coaſt of *Barbary*, the *Morea*, and *Spaniſh* coaſt, valued at 1500*l.* each —— ——	136500
155	*French* to and from *Martinico*, *St Domingo*, and other *French* iſlands and *Spaniſh* ports in *America*, and from *Guiney* to the *French* ſettlements in *America*, whereof 63 being outward-bound, valued at but 5000*l.* each —— ——	775000
15	*Fr.* to and from *Fr. Newfoundland*, val. at 2000*l.* each, of ſuch 124 taken laſt year	30000
126	*French* taken up and down in the *Channel* and elſewhere in the ocean, this ſide the Streights mouth, valued at 2000*l.* each, whereof one with 500 pieces of brandy worth 9000*l.* and two with valuable cargoes of linen for *Cadiz*. ——	252000
7	*Spaniſh* regiſter ſhips, 4 outward bound and 3 homeward bound, val. 50000*l.* each	350000
47	*Spaniſh* of leſs value, taken in *America*, whereof one from *Havanna* to St *Auguſtin* ſaid with 47000 dollars, one valuable from *Cartagena* and *Havanna* for *Cadiz*, two from *Cadiz* to *La Vera Cruz*, 1 from *Caracca* to *Old Spain*, and 1 carried to *Jamaica*, *per Rippon* prize, ſaid worth 50000*l.* currency, valued at 15000*l.* each	705000
6	*Spaniſh* of leſs value, taken on the coaſt of *Spain* and *Portugal*, val. at 1000*l.* each	6000
67	*French* privateers in *Europe* and *America*, amongſt them of guns 12, 14, 34, 22, 16, 26, 28, 18, 32, 20, valued at 3000*l.* each —— —— ——	201000
16	*Spaniſh* pr. in *Europe* and *America*, the largeſt of 10, 16, and 36 guns, val. 2000*l.* each	32000
1	*French* man of war of 64 guns, with ſtores, taken off *Cape Breton*, valued at	600000
1	Ditto of 36 guns, taken at *Louiſbourgh*, valued at —— ——	8000
1	Ditto of 24 guns, taken by admiral *Martin*, valued at —— ——	6000
1	Ditto of 36 guns, bound to *Newfoundland*, valued at —— ——	8000
1	Ditto of 50 guns, taken by Capt. *Stevens*, valued at —— ——	20000
2	*Spaniſh* or *French* from the *South Seas*, taken by the *Prince Frederick* and *Duke* privateers, valued at —— —— ——	750000
1	Ditto the *Noſtre Dame de la Deliverance*, taken off or at *Cape Breton*, valued at	400000
3	*French* from *China*, taken by commodore *Barnet*, valued at 100000*l.* each	300000
1	Ditto from *Manilla* to *Ponticherry*, taken by ditto, valued at —— ——	100000
1	Ditto a man of war of 50 guns, taken by ditto, valued at —— ——	20000
1	Ditto from *China* to *Morocheus*, taken by the *Fame* privateer, valued at ——	7500
1	Ditto from the *Eaſt Indies*, the *Charmante*, taken off *Cape Breton*, valued at	130000
1	Ditto of 350 tons from the *Eaſt Indies*, taken as above, valued at ——	50000
29	Neutrals, their cargoes condemn'd, valued at 4000*l.* each ——	116000
2286	Total prizes, and their value to the enemy —— —— ——	9483000

The forts and caſtles at *Louiſbourg*, *Cape Breton*, ineſtimable.

Note of the above prizes taken from *March* 31, 1745 to *April* 1, 1746, 288 have been taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*.

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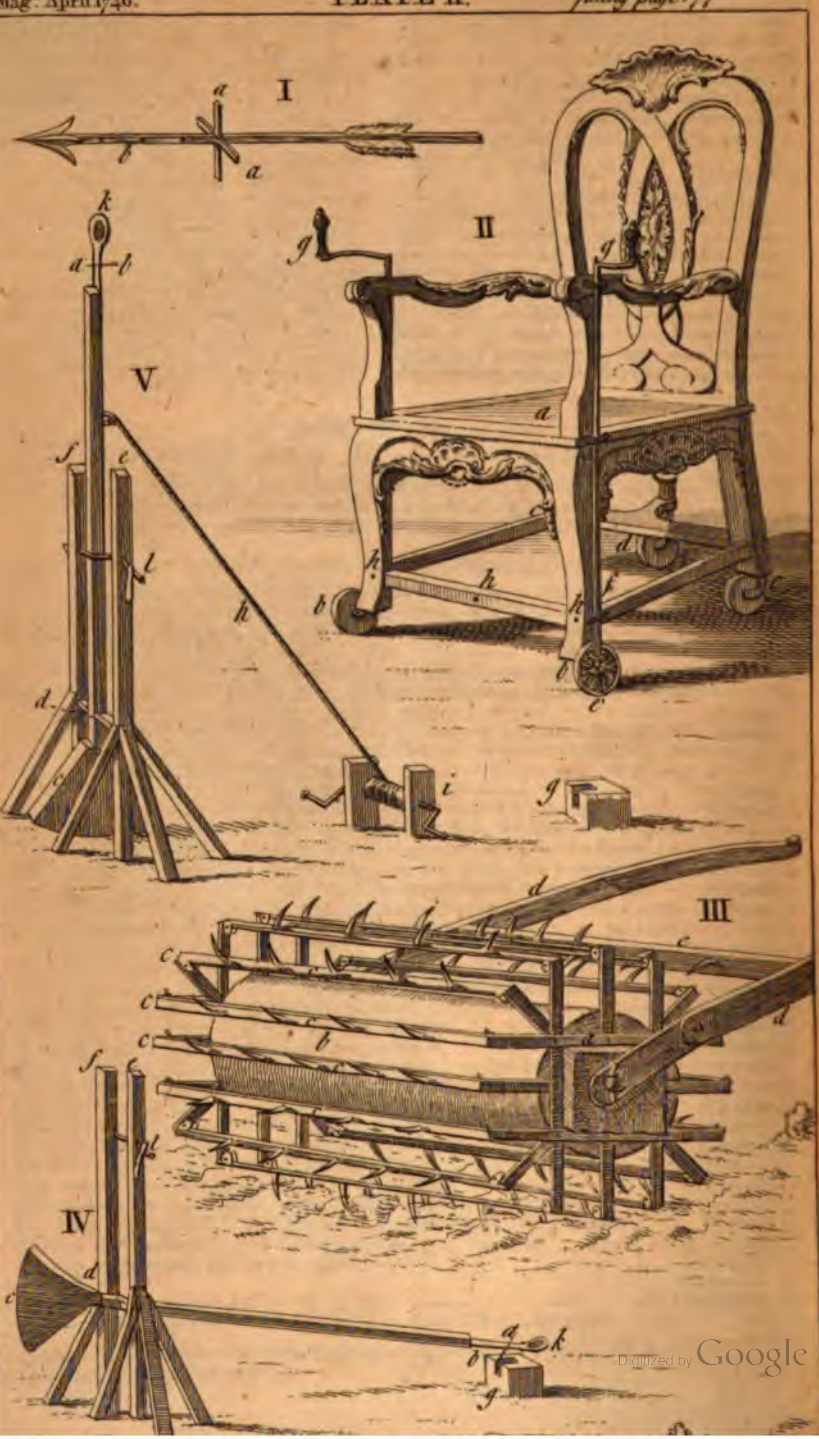

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MR URBAN,

I Send you a draught and description of a new machine, which I beg of you to insert in your next magazine, and you'll oblige your constant reader and humble servant,

March 11, 1746. RUSICOLA.

DESCRIPTION *of a* ROLLING HARROW.

(*See* Plate II. Fig. III.)

THIS machine must be on a stone roller 30 inches long, about one foot diameter or more, squared at each end for near six inches, to receive two wooden frames, each having 16 rays, or arms, about a foot long, on the extremities of which must be nailed, or otherwise fixt, long flat rails reaching from end to end to join the frames together, so as to make a hollow roller of three feet diameter.

On each rail is fix'd a flat plate of iron with keys so as to take off and on, which plates have one half of them five harrow pins at equal distances, and the other eight rails have but four pins a-piece; so that wooden pins fixed on a cross bar behind the horse may go between them, as the harrow rolls, to clear the dirt from between these teeth or pins of iron-work, which must be five inches long, half an inch square, and must incline forwards about two inches. The flat iron plates are to come off and on, that the machine may be transported or drawn without damage,* besides for the conveniency of repairs, *&c.*

a Is a frame of wood of 16 rays, or branches; there are to be two of these frames, one to be put on at each end of the rolling stone.

b Is a rolling stone represented with the two frames, joined with rails which form a sort of a lanthorn very strongly fixt to the stone.

c c c c The rails or bars of wood on which the iron bars are pinn'd.

d d The till for the horse, or shafts to draw the rolling harrow by.

e Is the bar behind the horse, with four wooden teeth, to clear the earth from between the iron teeth, and keep them from clogging.

This rolling harrow is, with regard to friction, undisputably preferable to one that drags, and the points or teeth being duly disposed, not one clod of earth can escape them, but must be crumbled of course. *One* horse is calculated to be sufficient in the most stubborn land, where *three* would hardly do after the common way. The method of making it, any wheelwright, or plough-smith will easily apprehend.

* *The rails, perhaps, might be made to turn inwards, after the harrowing work is done; so that the spikes would receive no injury in conveying from place to place, and some boards form'd in parts of a circle may be inserted also between the rails to make it a whole roller.*

MR URBAN,

THE intimation which you gave that the draught of a harrow was sent you, occasioned me to send you one of a chair, which may be of use to your brethren of the great shoe and flannel order; and I desire you will also mend the drawing of this as well as of the harrow. If any person should want one to be made, so as the wheels will not hurt the finest chamber floor, I can give you further information.

DESCRIPTION *of a* CHAIR *in which a person may move himself about a room or garden without any assistance; very convenient for those who are lame, or gouty.*

See PLATE II. Fig. I.

AS the chair *a* rests intirely on the 5 wheels *b b*, *c c*, and *d*, it may be observed not only that it must necessarily move by the turning of the wheels, but that it will move backwards or forwards, to the right or left, according to the different position of the wheels with respect to each other in their motion.

For making use of this chair, it is only necessary to move the two principal wheels *b b*; for those mark'd *c c*, serve chiefly to keep the chair in equilibrio, and that mark'd *d*, is intended only to make it turn with a greater exactness; the two principal wheels are put in motion in the following manner.

These wheels *b b*, having on the flat side small spokes or teeth, by means of the pignon *e*, and the long axle-tree *f*, answer to the handles *g g*. So that when the person who sits in the chair, turns these handles, the wheels also necessarily turn round, and consequently the chair moves. In order to move forwards in a streight line, both handles must be turned at the same time *outwards*; and to go backwards in a streight line, the handles must both at the same time be turned *inwards*; (*i. e.*) by turning both the handles at once one way, the chair is moved forwards, and by turning them both at once the contrary way, it is moved backwards. If the chair is to be turned to the right or left, but one of the handles must be turned, or the one faster than the other, in such proportion as shall be necessary for the purpose; and to turn the chair short, or as it were on its axis, the handles must be turned contrary ways at the same time, *i. e.* one *outward* and one *inward*, like a boatman rowing forward with one skull, and shoving back with the other.

The other figures in this plate, I. IV. V. *represent military machines occasionally used, and are part of a collection, designed to be added by way of supplement to a translation of* Le Blond's *treatise of artillery, &c. which having been well received in the* French, *will be speedily published for the accommodation of such of our countrymen, as have learnt the discipline, and may desire to qualify themselves for posts in the army.*

Fig. I. IS a dart which may be used in sea-fights, to set fire to the sails of a ship, and may be thrown by hand, or with a small cross-bow into the sails or rigging; it is bearded, that it may not be drawn forth, and it has two cross iron rods, *a a*, to stop it in the sails, that it may not pass quite thro', *b* are some holes in the shafts by which to tie on proper fire-works. Another sort is used in sieges. (See p. 207 D)

DESCRIPTION *of a* MACHINE *for throwing* Grenadoes *much further than by hand, alſo with more certainty, and by night as well as day. See* * *Plate* II. Fig. 4, 5.

IN the plat-form of a baſtion, or along the curtain of that ſide of a fort againſt which the beſiegers carry on their attack, many of theſe machines may be erected, which being very ſimple, may be conſtructed with very little expence, and will much interrupt and retard the enemy's works.

This machine is properly nothing more than a ſwipe, which is furniſhed at its end *a* with the hook *b*, and a kind of ladle or ſpoon *k* capable of containing one or more grenadoes, and which, at its other end, *c*, has a kind of box, which is to be filled with earth or ſtones, of more or leſs weight, as occaſion requires.

This ſwipe is placed on the pivot, or axis *d*, between the two upright poſts *f e*.

In order to uſe it, the point *a* of the ſwipe muſt be brought down to the ſquare picket *g*, which may be eaſily done, notwithſtanding the weight at the other end, by means of the cord *b*, and the windlas *i*.

The ſwipe being in this ſituation, which is nearly horizontal, its hook *b* muſt be hitch'd on to the iron pin which paſſes croſs the cleft of the block *g*; when it is faſt there, the cord *b* muſt be wound off from the capſtern, ſo far as to hang looſe when the ſwipe is erect. The grenadoes which are to be thrown muſt then be placed in the hollow or ſpoon *k*, and the fuſe being fired, the hook muſt be immediately freed from the pin which held it down, either by drawing out the pin, or contriving it in the manner of a trigger. The end of the ſwipe *c* being much heavier than the end *a*, the latter will immediately fly up with great force, and make a ſwift trajection from *g* to *k*, where it will be ſtopp'd by the croſs cord *l*; and by this motion, like that of a ſling, the end of the ſwipe *a* will throw out the grenadoes, which are in the ladle, to a greater or leſs diſtance, in proportion to the weight which is put into the box at *c*, and with much greater exactneſs, and to a greater diſtance than can be done by hand.

Suppoſing all the grenadoes, which are to be thrown by this engine, to have been caſt in the ſame mould, and charged with the ſame quantity of powder, and conſequently to be of the ſame weight, this machine will conſtantly throw them exactly on the ſame place; becauſe its effort is always the ſame. Therefore, in conſequence of this inconteſtable principle, having adjuſted the weight, and taken proper meaſures in the day, the enemy may be equally annoy'd in the night, without ſeeing them, and ſo prevented from carrying on their works. If by the experiments made in the day it appears that the grenadoes do not fly far enough, the weight at *c* muſt be increaſed, and if too far, this weight muſt be leſſened: if they go wide, either to the right or left, the ſwipe may be eaſily turned, by moving the feet of the two upright poſts *e*, *f*. Thus, having in the day remarked the head of the enemy's trenches, and the place where it is judged they are carrying on the work, grenadoes may be thrown preciſely on that ſpot in the night, and prevent, or greatly embarras the proceſs of their work.

* *Plate* I. *is the ſheet map of* Cape Breton, *publiſhed with* January *Magazine.*

To Mr SYLVANUS URBAN.

SIR,

IN your *October* magazine *Vol.* XV. *p.* 542, (*calm addreſs*) I find it thus written, *viz.* "Thus paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance "are neceſſarily connected with an indefeaſi- "ble hereditary right, &c."

Again in *Vol.* XV. *p.* 592 A (part of Mr *Warburton*'s ſermon) thus I read,

"——I know not what jargon of—— "paſſive obedience, and non-reſiſtance for the "ſubject, &c.

In a book called, *The whole duty of man*, we are thus taught *Sunday* 14th. "When the ſupreme magiſtrate, who by a juſt right poſſeſſes the throne in a nation, enjoins any thing contrary to what God hath commanded: we muſt refuſe active obedience, and patiently ſuffer what he inflicts on us for ſuch refuſal, and not, to ſecure ourſelves, riſe up againſt him."——

Here paſſive obedience is not connected with hereditary more than any other kind of right: And, I preſume, not any teacher of paſſive obedience did ever make ſuch connection; likewiſe, I find no jargon in this deſcription of it.

Now, you know, this ſame *book* hath ſtood the teſt near a century; and ever ſince I could remember it has been our chief family book (next to the bible) recommended by our rector and others, and approved by all as I have been always told, and diſperſed to families innumerable: Therefore, I hope, ſome or other of your readers will, by means of your magazine, inform the publick how long the errors of this book have been detected, and in particular by whom the doctrine of paſſive obedience has been confuted, or reſiſtance proved to be agreeable to ſcripture (I mean only as far as concerns us common people) and in what little book, treatiſe or ſermon it is to be met with. Doubtleſs, ſuch information will be very acceptable to many of your readers, and eſpecially to your obliged conſtant peruſer,

PHILORTHUS RUSTICUS.

His Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD's *Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Friday the Eleventh day of* April.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE buſineſs of the ſeſſion being now concluded, I believe you cannot be unwilling to return to your reſpective counties, as you muſt be ſenſible that the many good laws which you have paſſed will receive an additional weight by your authority in executing, and

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and by your example in obſerving them.

The almoſt unprecedented temper and unanimity with which you have carried on the publick buſineſs, your unſhaken fidelity to the king, your inviolable attachment to the preſent happy conſtitution, and your juſt indignation at the attempts lately made to ſubvert it, will advantageouſly diſtinguiſh this ſeſſion in the journals of parliament; and the concurrent zeal, and active loyalty of all his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, of all denominations throughout this kingdom, prove at once how ſenſible and how deſerving they are of his care and protection. Even thoſe deluded people, who ſcarcely acknowledge his government, ſeem by their conduct tacitly to have confeſſed the advantages they enjoy under it. At my return to his majeſty's preſence, I ſhall not fail moſt faithfully to report theſe truths, ſince the moſt faithful will be, at the ſame time, the moſt favourable repreſentation.

The rebellion, which rather diſturb'd than endanger'd the king's government, has been defeated, tho' not yet totally ſuppreſs'd; but as thoſe flagitious parricides, who were abandon'd enough to avow, and deſperate enough to engage in the cauſe of *popery* and *tyranny*, have already been repuls'd and purſued by the valour and activity of his royal highneſs the duke, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that he will ſoon compleat the work which he has ſo glorioufly begun, and reſtore the tranquillity of the kingdom. This attempt, therefore, to ſhake his majeſty's throne, will ſerve to eſtabliſh it the more firmly, ſince all *Europe* muſt now know the unanimous zeal and affection of his ſubjects, for the defence and ſupport of his perſon and government; and thoſe hopes are at laſt extinguiſh'd with which the pretender has ſo long flatter'd, and (as it now appears) deceiv'd himſelf; even the manner in which he has been aſſiſted by thoſe powers, who encouraged him to the attempt, muſt convince him, that he has now been, what he ever will be, only the occaſional tool of their politicks, not the real object of their care.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have the king's commands to thank you, in his name, for the unanimity and diſpatch with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment; you may depend upon their being applied with the utmoſt exactneſs and frugality.

I muſt not omit my own acknowledgments for the particular confidence you have placed in me, by leaving to my care and management the great ſum that you voluntarily voted for national arms, and for the fortifying of the harbour of *Cork*; the conſiderable ſaving which will appear upon thoſe two articles, as well in the intereſt upon the loan, as in the application of the principal, will, I hope, prove that I have been truly ſenſible of the truſt repoſed in me.

The aſſiſtance which you have given to the proteſtant charter-ſchools is a moſt prudent, as well as a moſt compaſſionate charity; and I do very earneſtly recommend to your conſtant protection and encouragement that excellent inſtitution, by which ſuch a conſiderable number of unhappy children are annually reſcued from the miſery that always, and the guilt that commonly, accompanies uninſtructed poverty and idleneſs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Tho' *Great Britain* has, in the courſe of this century, been often moleſted by inſurrections at home, and invaſions from abroad, this kingdom has happily and deſervedly enjoy'd that uninterrupted tranquillity, which trade and manufactures, arts and ſciences, require for their improvement and perfection. Nature too has been peculiarly favourable to this country, whoſe temperate climate, and fruitful ſoil, do invite and would reward care and induſtry. Let me therefore moſt ſeriouſly recommend to you, in your private as well as in your publick capacities, the utmoſt attention to thoſe important objects, which at once enrich, ſtrengthen, and adorn a nation. They will flouriſh wherever they are cultivated, and they are always beſt cultivated by the indulgence, the encouragement, and, above all, by the example of perſons of ſuperior rank.

I cannot conclude, without repeating my heartieſt thanks to you for your kind addreſſes, in which you expreſs your approbation of my conduct. My duty to the king, who wiſhes the intereſt and happineſs of all his ſubjects, call'd for my utmoſt endeavours to promote yours; and my inclinations conſpired with my duty. Theſe ſentiments ſhall, I aſſure you, be the only motives of all my actions, of which your intereſt muſt conſequently be the only object.

SHIPS

SHIPS *taken from the* Spaniards *and* French, March 1746.

THE St Matthew, Truant, from St Maloes for St Domingo, taken by his majesty's ship the Phœnix, and carry'd into Gibraltar.

A brigantine from the Havannah, with dry goods, and some thousands of dollars, taken by a W. India privateer.

The Victoire, a French ship, taken by the Blandford privateer.

A Spanish ship, laden with cotton, wool, and tallow, taken by a North American privateer, Capt. Cart, and sent into Newport, Rhode Island.

A small new privateer of Calais, taken by the Eagle privateer.

A French ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with provisions, carry'd into Gibraltar.

A smuggling cutter, with 3 tons of tea, besides brandy, taken and sent into Dover by the York privateer and Cholmley cutter.

The Aurora, a large French ship, from Hispaniola for France, taken by the Hester privateer of New York, and carry'd into New England.

Five sail of French vessels taken, and several burnt and sunk, out of a fleet from Bourdeaux to Brest, with timber and naval stores, by the Warren Galley and Saltash privateers.

A French privateer of 14 guns, taken by a man of war of admiral Martin's squadron.

A French ship from Marseilles for St Maloes, with cotton, soap, *&c.* taken by the Kouli Kan privateer, Capt. Barker, and carry'd into Gibraltar.

The La Victoire, Plaseliere, 36 guns, 145 men, with 100 *chests of silver*, from Cape Francois for Port Louis; and

The Le Gloire, ———, 20 guns, from France for Guinea, taken by the London and Garland privateers; the La Gloire carry'd into Lisbon.

A small Spanish priv. 2 guns, 15 men, taken by the King-fisher sloop, carry'd to Oporto.

A ship of St Maloes, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, carry'd into Barbadoes.

A French Turkey ship, with cotton and oil, brought into Plymouth by the Hampton Court.

Several trading vessels on the Spanish main, and a French sloop, with sugar, rum, hides, and other goods, taken by two New England privateers, and sent for that province.

A French snow, with 150 hogsheads of sugar, and other effects, taken by the same privateers, and carry'd into New Providence.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, March 1746.

THE Daniel, Tyshurst, and the Delight, Lyde, both from Carolina for Oporto, carry'd into a port of Gallicia.

The Concord, Ball, from London for Lisbon, carry'd into Brest.

The Industry, Colley, from Boston to Jamaica, carry'd into Cadiz.

The William and Sarah, Glegg, from London for Oporto, carry'd into St Jean de Luz.

The Bonetta, Turner, from Feversham for Lyme, taken by a French privateer.

The Warminster, Holbrook, and the King David, Moor, from Jamaica for Bristol; the Tartar privateer, and the Postillion, ———, from Carolina, carry'd into the Havannah.

The James and Elizabeth, Harper, from Dublin for the West Indies, carry'd into St Maloes.

The Seaflower, ———, from Rotterdam for St Eustatia, carry'd into Port Passage.

The Amaryllis, Doyle, from London, last from Madeira for St Kitts, carry'd into Martinico.

A sloop of Boston, Capt. Burgill, taken by the Spaniards in the bay of Honduras.

The John Galley, Blandy, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spanish privateer, and carry'd into St Andero.

The Thomas and Elizabeth, Osborne, from Shoreham for Dublin, carry'd into Cherburg.

The Society, Major, from Guernsey for Madeira and Barbadoes, carry'd into Brest.

A collier from Milford, taken by a Fr. privateer, and ransom'd; the same took two other vessels and carry'd them off.

The Lucy, Purchas, from Oporto for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Atkins, Doubt, from Bristol for Jamaica, and

The Nancy, Martin, from Barbadoes for Carolina, both carry'd into Martinico.

The Cleveland, Robinson, from Virginia for Liverpool, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Chester, Rose, from Chester for Oporto, carry'd into Gallicia.

The Pelham, ———, a vessel from St Kitts, the Rover privateer of Bristol of 14 guns, and the Priscilla, Reeve, from South Carolina for London, all carry'd into Brest: the Cargoes of the Pelham and Priscilla are reckoned as valuable as any taken since the commencement of the war with France, they having, among other rich merchandize, above 200 hogsheads of skins.

The Swift, Bartholomew, from Maryland to London, taken by a French man of war of 50 guns.

The St David, Hutchins, from S. Carolina for Lisbon, taken by the French.

The Florimella, from Bristol to Antigua, taken by the French in sight of that Island.

The John, Seabrook, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spanish privateer.

The Earl of Derby, Penkett, from Liverpool to Jamaica; and

The Jane, Jenkins, from Ireland to Lisbon, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Mary, Fish, from Lancaster and Cork for Jamaica, carry'd into the Havannah.

The Agnes and Betty, Brame, from Maryland for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Frederick, Hall, and another ship with guns, from Virginia to London, car. to Port Passage.

A British snow , Murray, carry'd into Port Louis.

Tha

The Charles, Randolph, from Virginia, taken by a French privateer, and ranſom'd for 1500 *l.*
The St John, Whaley, from Liſbon, carry'd into St Maloes.
The Endeavour, Hope, bound up the Mediterranean, taken by an open boat, in the gut of Gibralt.
The Webſter, Stevens; the Dakins, Taylor; the Friendſhip, Parry, from London for Dublin; and the Leaven, Brade, from Plymouth for Oporto, all carry'd into Breſt.
The Charming Nancy, Davidſon, from St Kitts for London; the Simpſon, Ragg, from London for Antigua; the Fortune, Gardiner, from London for Liverpool; the Bleſt Gally, Perry; and the Mary-Anne, Ludlow, from London for Dublin, all carry'd into St Maloes.
The Sarah, Roberts, from London for Dublin, carry'd into St Valery.
The James, Hoar, from Maryland for London, carry'd into Havre.
The Penguin, Morris, from Cork for Madeira, taken by the Victory privateer of Bayonne, carry'd into Nantz.
The Olive, Jones, from New England for Antigua, taken by a Spaniſh privateer.
The Maynard, Brooke, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Port Louis.
The Plain-dealer, Dobbins, from London for Maryland, with convicts, taken after a fight of two hours and half, in which 40 of the convicts fought with great courage. After ſurrender the man of war took the captain, moſt of his men, and ſome of the convicts on board him, and ſent the ſhip, with about 35 of the men convicts, and all the women, for ſome port in France, but ſhe was loſt near Breſt, and all periſhed except 7 Frenchmen. *Letter from Capt. Dobbins, Port Louis, Mar.* 7.
The Nancy, Murray, from Faro for Cork, taken by the Zephyr, a French man of war, and carry'd into Breſt.
The Priſcilla, Shea, from London for Antigua; the Prophet Samuel, Sweard, from Briſtol for Antigua; the Friendſhip, Edwards, from Swanſey for Dublin; the Modbury, Laurence, from Portſmouth for Liſbon; and the Induſtry, Taylor, from Swanſey for ———, all carry'd into Breſt.
The Frederickſburg, Yeates, from Yarmouth for the Streights, with pilchards, car. into Tariffa.
The Pelham, Tomlinſon, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.
The Cyrus, Copythorn, from Briſtol, carry'd into Port Paſſage.
The William, Jenkins, from Carolina for Briſtol, taken by a Fr. Priv. and loſt going into Uſhant.

SHIPS *taken from the* French *and* Spaniards, April 1746.

THE St Michael, a French privateer of 16 guns, and 160 men, taken by Adm. Martin's ſquadron, and ſent into Plymouth. *Gaz.*
The Revenge, a French privateer, 8 guns, 110 men, taken by the Weazle ſloop of war, Capt. Kerley, and brought into Portſmouth.
A ſmall Fr. privateer, 4 guns, and 57 men, taken by the Weazle ſloop, and ſent into Falmouth.
Two Spaniſh regiſter ſhips, taken by two privateers of St Kitts, captains Rouſe and Purnell, and carry'd into Jamaica, the prizes ſo rich as to divide to every foremaſt man between 3 and 400 *l.*
A Spaniſh ſloop drove on ſhore on the Metenza by the Pandour and Wilmington privateers of Philadelphia, and the cargo of valuable effects plundered.
A Spaniſh privateer, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Biddeford in the windward Paſſage.
Another, taken by a Scotch veſſel, Capt. Ramſey, and carry'd into Charles Town, Carolina.
A rich Fr. ſhip, taken by the Defiance privateer, Capt. Dennis, and carry'd into Rhode Iſland.
A Spaniſh brigantine, with proviſions, taken by the privateers commanded by the captains Clinton, Heſter, and Batchelor of New York, and ſent into New Providence.
Two Spaniſh ſchooners, their cargo conſiſting chiefly of pieces of eight, taken on the Spaniſh main by two privateers, captains Jenvill and Purnell.
A French ſhip, laden with beef, cordage, China, *&c.* taken near the iſland of Blanco, and carry'd into Rhode Iſland.
Two large French ſhips, one of them of 20 guns and 150 men, taken by a Britiſh man of war.
Two rich prizes, carry'd into New York by the Lincoln and Tryton privateers.
The Golgoa, a Spaniſh privateer of 36 guns, which took the 5 ſloops near Porto Bello (*See p.* 64.) after an engagement of ſome time drove on ſhore, and beat to pieces, by his majeſty's ſhips the Biddeford and Rippon Prize.
A large French ſhip, taken by two privateers of New York, captains Jauncey and Roſewell, and carry'd into Barbadoes.
The ———, Michael Looſe, a French Levant ſhip, bound to Marſeilles, car. into Port Mahon.
A French privateer, 12 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and 130 men, taken by a privateer of Antigua, Capt. Hyder, after a fight of 6 glaſſes.
The Poſtillion privateer of Dieppe, 10 carriage, 14 ſwivel guns, and 85 men, taken by his majeſty's ſloop the Jamaica, Capt. Webb. Capt. Mackrill of Pool, taken by the privateer before, was found on board him, with 3 of his men.
The Santa Tereſa de Jeſu, a French Weſt India ſhip, outward bound from Marſeilles, taken by the Kouli Kan privateer, and carry'd into Gibraltar.
Two Martinico ſhips, taken by the Sheerneſs privateer, Capt. Furnell, and brought into Briſtol.
A Martinico ſhip, 200 tons, 14 guns, and 44 men, taken by the Adventure privateer of Guernſey, and brought into Mounts Bay; the Capt. of the prize was killed in the engagement.
A Dutch ſhip, with Spaniſh effects, and a conſiderable quantity of pieces of eight, carry'd into New York by 3 American privateers, and condemn'd.
Several valuable prizes taken by the Pr. of Wales privateer, Capt. Oſborne, car. to N. En-

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A rich French ſhip, from Smyrna to Marſeilles, taken by the Pearl privateer, Capt. Compton, and carry'd into Leghorn.

A Martinico ſhip, taken by the Warren galley and Durſley privateers, and brought into Briſtol.

A ſnow and a brigantine, both from Martinico, laden with ſugar, taken by the Alexander privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Philips. The captain having received intelligence that the Solebay man of war, taken ſome time ago by the French, was in St Martin's bay near Bourdeaux, he went boldly in, took her by ſurprize, cut her cables, and brought her ſafe into Kingroad.. The Solebay had 200 men on board, a valuable quantity of bale goods, and was intended as convoy to ſome ſhips bound to Martinico.

A French man of war, 44 guns, taken by the Defiance and Saliſbury, and brought to Plymouth.

The Fidelle, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffe, and cocoa, taken by the Eaton Frigate, Captain Page, and carry'd into Liſbon.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, April 1746.

THE Two Siſters, Abercromby, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Alexander, Higgins, from Virginia for London, car. into Breſt.

The Hopewel, Judd, from Virginia for London, carry'd into St Sebaſtians.

The Chicheſter, Luſke, from London for Belfaſt, Ireland, carry'd into Havre.

The Jane, Belding, from New London for Ireland, with flax ſeed, taken by a Spaniſh priv.

The Molly, Preſton, from Lancaſter for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Delight, Woolcomb, from London for Exeter, taken near Exmouth by a French priv.

The Reformation, Croſley, from Cork for St Kitts, car. into Martinico.

The Leviathan, Warner, from Antigua, carry'd into Dieppe.

The Pretty Peggy, Rankin, from Liverpool for Oporto, taken going over the bar of Oporto.

The Friends Good Will, Glegg, from Cowes for Cork, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Two Partners, Luce, from Jerſey for Newfoundland, carry'd into St Maloes.

The Hope, Davis; the St James, Petren, both from Guernſey for Barbadoes, and the Society, Major, all three carry'd into St Maloes.

The Dreadnought, Beatſon, and the Lyon, Munden, both from Barbadoes for London, car. both into Port Blanche. Theſe two ſhips had above 1100 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides ten tons of elephants teeth, and other goods, to the amount of 40,000 *l.* ſterling.

The Q. of Hungary, Pearſon, from Jamaica for London, with 450 hogſheads of ſugar, car. Breſt.

The Mercury, Cock, from Maryland for London, car. into Bayonne.

A ſhip, Capt. Arthur, from Madeira for Jamaica, car. into Guardaloup.

A ſloop, Capt. Hall, from Jamaica for Antigua; and a ſloop, Capt. Parrott, for St Kitts, both carry'd into Martinico.

The William and Anne, Capt. Strahan of Annapolis, from London, taken in her paſſage off the banks of Newfoundland, and ranſom'd for 1500 guineas.

The Katharine, Collet, of Jamaica, taken off the bay of Honda, and car. to the Havanna.

A very rich ſhip, Capt. Twaits, from Jamaica for N. York, two ſhips from Jamaica for Briſtol, one for Lancaſter, the Experiment maſt-ſhip, and another for Lond. all ſix taken by a man of war.

The William and Mary, Lucas, with 430 hogſheads of tobacco; the Charming Margaret, Hughes, with 470 hogſheads; and another ſhip from Virginia, with 450 hogſheads of the ſame, all three carry'd into Bayonne.

A ſhip, Clark, from Antigua for Piſcataqua, car. into Cape Francois.

The Mary, Fiſh, from Cork for Jamaica, taken off the Mentanza, by the King's Snow, and carry'd into the Havanna.

A ſnow, from N. England for S. Carolina, taken by a Fr. priv. and car. into the Havanna.

The St Andrew, Fleming, of Savannalema, taken at the iſland of Pines, and car. to the Havanna.

The Valeatia, Harcourt, with a rich cargo from Jamaica for N. England, taken by a Spaniſh priv. and carry'd into the Havanna.

The Maria Catherina, Allen, from Antigua for London, car. into Bayonne.

The Elizabeth, Mackrill, from Pool for Newry, taken the 15th inſt. off St Alban's head, by a French ſnow privateer.

A ſnow taken the 14th Inſt. off Fowey, by a French ſloop privateer.

The London, Newham, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spaniſh priv. and car. into St Jean de Luz. The captain in the engagement loſt his arm, and is ſince dead.

The Pr. of Orange from the Mediterranean, with the Betty and Kitty from Oporto, both for London, carry'd by a Fr. privateer into St Jean de Luz.

The Riſing Sun, Serjeant, from S. Carolina, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Phœnix, Mills, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Kipping; and William, Smith, both from Briſtol for Jamaica, car. Martinico.

A large ſnow, taken off Newry.

The Maria, Simpſon, for Barbadoes, and the Hannah, Townſhend, for the Leeward Iſlands, taken off the capes of Virginia, by two Spaniſh barcolongos, belonging to Old Spain.

The Henry and Jane, Smyth, for Figuera, from the W. Indies, carry'd by a French privateer of great force into St Maloes.

A veſſel from Barbadoes, and a ſmall privateer of 6 guns, and 45 men, belonging to Dartmouth, carry'd into St Maloes.

The Matthew ſnow, Perchard, for Barbadoes and Virginia, carry'd into St Maloes.

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Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, A letter to a certain eminent Britiſh Sailor, *occaſioned by another, intitled,* A Specimen of Naked Truth, by a Britiſh Sailor, *from which laſt were taken the Letters from Adm.* V——n, A *(See* p. 80)

YOU muſt forgive me if in the affectation that appears in your title I think I diſcover a ſpecimen of that pride and ſelf-ſufficiency which the world eſteems the greateſt blemiſh in your character.——— B

A Britiſh ſailor! That you are ſo, and an excellent one too, the whole *Britiſh* nation acknowledges, and the enemies of *Britain* have ſeverely felt. ——But does not every tar in his majeſty's ſervice, who underſtands his buſineſs, deſerve the ſame title? Why then is it ſo peculiarly aſſumed by Mr *V**** C on the preſent occaſion?

The common tars, I doubt not, were very well pleaſed with the familiar compellation of *brother ſailors (See* Vol. XV. p. 650) in your letter to the privateer captains, which you cauſed to be publiſhed with ſuch oſtentation a little before you reſign'd. But if you had D treated theſe *brother ſailors* with a little leſs rigour, a little more temper and gentleman-like carriage, the officers, who were gentlemen as well as yourſelf, would have been much more ſatisfied.

The conſideration of this rough behaviour, for which you are ſaid to be E remarkable, obliges me to obſerve, that a man ſo exceedingly fond of abſolute power in himſelf, how great ſoever his zeal may be for his country, cannot be deemed ſo *ſeemly* a guardian of proteſtantiſm and liberty.

When you were in the *W. Indies*, the F people of *England*, were very unwilling to believe the charge againſt you, on account of rigour, both to officers and ſeamen. The brave conqueror of *Porto Bello* with ſix ſhips only, he that had deſtroyed the forts of *Carthagena*, and given us a holiday for an affair that by the next expreſs put us all in mourning, G we could not think ſubject to any meanneſs either of heart or of temper. The merit of doing ſomething in a war, which ſlept in every commander's hands but yours, was enough to endear you to all *Engliſhmen*, and at the laſt general election, you might have been H member, I believe, for almoſt half the boroughs in *England*.

You cannot be inſenſible, Sir, that we carry'd you in our pockets upon medals, that we had you chaſed on the heads of our canes; that a print of you either from copper or wood was ſeen in every houſe; that we formed ſocieties in your name, and that even the ladies wore you in their fans and ſnuff-boxes: Nay, we had like to have made an annual feſtival on your birth-day, equal to the gun-powder treaſon, or King *Charles*'s reſtoration; and we were one year ſo very zealous, that we kept two days, upon a preſumption that we were wrong in the firſt of them.

I ſhould have mentioned the thanks of both houſes of parliament, tranſmitted to you into *America*; an honour which the great D. of *Marlborough* uſed to profeſs he eſteem'd among the higheſt he could receive, and which his friends could not obtain for him in the laſt years of his ſervice.

But the D. of *Marlborough* was a man of exalted genius, and moſt happy temperament, equally maſter of himſelf under all the viciſſitudes of fortune. He was able to bear with moderation the great burthen of immoderate praiſe, which would have weighed down moſt other men. I am afraid, Sir, it was laid on too heavily upon you: And that notwithſtanding my high opinion of your merit as an officer, it has rendered you haughty in command, and reproachful when out of it.

At the time I ſpeak of, in your meridian of glory, it was natural to fall in with the general cry. Of ſuch a man, a man to whom ſenatorial wiſdom had decreed laurels, who could believe any thing amiſs? It was treated as a fable. Therefore, when the report came that the Ad———l's inflexibility, as well as the G———l's bad conduct, contributed to the miſcarriage at *Carthagena*; that his expedition to *Cuba* was not ſo well concerted, nor ſo wiſely conducted, as we had been taught to expect; and that the king's ſervice was more than once retarded, thro' the haughty and inſulting carriage of him who ought to have conciliated to himſelf all parties.———

But it happened, there was a gentleman in the *W. Indies*, in a high ſtation, who had almoſt as much popular good opinion as Mr *V*** himſelf. Such a man could only undeceive the public, with regard to the favourite, they had idoliz'd. The beneficent, humane, public-ſpirited Mr *Tr——y*, who had ſignaliz'd his government by reducing to friendſhip the rebel negroes, that

coul

could not before be kept in obedience, was a character that commanded some credit even in a diſpute with Mr *V***.

And yet ſo ſtrongly were we prejudiced in your favour, that the publication of the quarrel between Sir *Ch———r O——e* and this governor * (a quarrel blown up by you) ſcarce opened our eyes.

[*Here the writer inſerts an account of this quarrel from our* Mag. for March 1743] and obſerves, that he ſees in it an aſſuming contumelious officer, diſturbing and confounding, by his overbearing ſpirit, all that harmony and unanimity which is ever ſo neceſſary among aſſociates in the ſervice of the ſame prince. I conceive him, *ſays he*, by tyrannical and oppreſſive methods of taking away their men, aggrieving the merchants and maſters of ſhips in the moſt ſenſible part; then turning a deaf ear to all their complaints, inſulting them for endeavouring to complain, and affronting a gentleman in high truſt under the government, as well as himſelf, for modeſtly attempting to interpoſe in their behalf.

In the conteſt between you and Mr *W——th*, concerning the affair of *Carthagena*, the world was exceeding partial to your ſide: But it is now pretty much the opinion, that if the prepoſſeſſion had been equal in favour of you both, or if there had been no prepoſſeſſion on either ſide, as much matter for juſtification would have been found in the *journal of that expedition*, as in the *account*.†

Upon the whole, Sir, I think we may fairly conclude, that when, upon your return from the *Weſt Indies*, you were laid aſide, and your rank was afterwards refuſed to be given you in a promotion of A———ls, it was not becauſe either your honeſty or loyalty was diſtruſted, or your courage or capacity deſpiſed; but for this ſingle reaſon only, that you were of an untractable and aſſuming temper; incapable of winning the love and affection of thoſe you commanded, or of ſubmitting properly to the directions of thoſe who were to command you.

That you were employed again, Sir, as Ad———l under direction, after yourcomplaining letter‡to Mr Sec——y *C———tt*, was owing, as yourſelf acknowledge, *(See p. 81.)* to the good opinion of that noble patron, who now preſides at the Board of A———y.

His G—e was willing, perhaps, to ſee if your merit would at laſt ſhine without your foible; if under men you profeſſed ſo much to revere, and of whoſe wiſdom and integrity you had ſuch an high opinion, you would be more tractable and docile, than you had been under men you contemned, and accuſed of ‡ degeneracy. But if upon this trial you appeared again haughty, ſelf-ſufficient, uncommunicative, irregular, did it become the dignity of the honourable b——d to continue you in command? Did not that dignity even require their L———ps, in order to preſerve the authority annex'd to it, to act in the very manner they did,—to recall you?

One hardly knew, indeed, for ſome time paſt, whether it was his M——y's Fl—t you commanded.—If you conſidered it as entirely his, Why ſuch words as theſe ſo often repeated?—*My cruizers!—My great ſhips!——My Frigates!*——The great Duke of *Marlborough*, on the victory of *Blenheim*, was content to ſay, that *her majeſty's arms had obtained a moſt glorious victory*.

Being now got upon your laſt ſubject of complaint and reproach, I ſhall only aſk a few queſtions, having no deſign to enter minutely into a conduct which I had much rather juſtify than condemn.

1. With regard to the cruiſers, Did you not employ them, before you had any poſitive inſtructions for ſo doing?

2. Did you regularly correſpond with the b——d, to inform them of your motions and intentions?

3. Did you not act rather in conſequence of what intelligence you received yourſelf, than of what was communicated to you with better authority?

4. Did not this wilfulneſs give ground to queſtion (as you inſinuate) your diligence and ability? or rather, was not this wilfulneſs alone, a ſufficient diſqualification?

5. Might not the acting from your own judgment, when other intelligence was ſent you, that, for aught you knew, might be better, have at one time or other proved detrimental to the ſervice?

Laſtly, Whatever was your opinion (or of others) with regard to making a gunner,* did not duty require you to conform to laws eſtabliſhed, till you could get them amended?

I have now, Sir, finiſh'd the moſt diſagreeable taſk I ever engaged in: But——

—I

* See Vol. XIII. *p.* 159.

† See Mag. Vol. XIII, *p.* 207, *and* 637.

‡ See Vol. XIV. p. 391.

‡ See Mag. Vol. XIV. *p.* 392 D.

* See p. 80 81. F.

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—I can with pleaſure reflect, after all, that Mr *V***, notwithſtanding his weakneſſes, cannot fail of making a conſiderable figure in *Engliſh* hiſtory: Yes, the inflexible patriot, the undaunted, unwearied officer, the blunt, honeſt man, will be remember'd with honour, in ſpite of thoſe frailties that were a bar to his being always employed.

Having carried my thoughts into futurity, I am, unawares, led to conſider how ſuch a character, as I have been criticiſing on, will be hereafter drawn by the hiſtorians of the preſent reign: I do not mean the flattering hiſtorians, who draw only beautiful likeneſſes, but ſuch as *Burnet*, who gives us a picture of almoſt every man he mentions, without ſhewing the leaſt mercy to his deformities. Shall I attempt the ſketch beforehand, that you may conſider it well, and, if you think it neceſſary, endeavour to correct ſome features, before Time takes his pencil in hand.

'Mr *** was early in the ſervice of his country, thro' the intereſt of his father, who had been S———ry of S——te. He was always eſteemed a brave and gallant officer, but too auſtere in his manners to win love, and too faſtidious in his temper to court favour. In the houſe of c——ns he had ſometimes ſpoken with an eloquence ſuited to thoſe qualities. He had never obtained a fl—g, if he had not been thought the moſt proper man in the kingdom for the ſervice then wanted. His behaviour at the beginning of the *Spaniſh* war, made him the idol of the people: But haughtineſs and ſeverity to thoſe under him, want of condeſcenſion to thoſe above him, and a ſort of pre-eminence aſſumed over his equals, occaſioned him to give ſome kind of diſguſt to all with whom he had any concern. He would have been the firſt ad——l of the age, if his opinion of his own merit had not out-run that of the publick, and if this opinion had not tinctured all his thoughts and actions with a contempt of other men. In a word, ſomething of the ſeaman might have been ſpared, in order to finiſh the gentleman; ſomething of the maſter, in order to qualify the ſervant; ſomething of the ſelf-ſufficient, in order to make all mankind acknowledge the real ſufficiency.'

A CONTRAST *to the foregoing* CHARACTER, *inſerted in the* London Evening Poſt, *by way of Letter ſent to the Author of that Paper.*

SIR,

ON a tranſient view of a pamphlet lately publiſh'd, entitled, *A letter to an eminent* Britiſh *ſailor*, I was mightily pleas'd with the hiſtorical part of his character attempted by ſo ingenious a pen: But reflecting that what is ſo handſomely expreſſed in a miſtaken light, might be very ſuitably turn'd to repreſent to the publick his true character, I have endeavour'd it by way of contraſt, without the leaſt regard to any thing but his exemplary virtue and integrity.———

'Mr *V*——— was early in the ſervice of his country, from his own natural inclination, and the concurrence of his father, who had been ſecretary of ſtate. He ever approv'd himſelf a brave and gallant officer, but was of manners too auſtere to win the love of a people degenerated into a *Perſian* effeminacy; and too tenacious of the dignity of human nature, as well as the common right of all men to cenſure or commend, to be mean enough to court favour where-ever he found power. In the houſe of c——ns he had ſpoken with an eloquence ſuited to a certain old obſolete honeſty, long ſince departed from his country. He had never obtained a flag, if he had not been the only man in the kingdom capable of the ſervice then wanted. His behaviour at the beginning of the *Spaniſh* war, juſtly made him the idol of the people: But it was his misfortune to be introduced to the command of a fleet, when the worſt morals, the moſt flagitious lives, and the moſt conſummate ignorance were not thought any diſqualification of officers ſerving under him. An almoſt univerſal licentiouſneſs had ſpread thro' and infected the whole fleet, and the cure of this formidable evil, by a neceſſary ſeverity of diſcipline to thoſe under him, a laudable aſſertion of his country's and fellow ſubjects intereſts to thoſe above him, and a proper and juſt ſufficiency aſſum'd, from his own ſteady integrity, towards his equals, occaſion'd him, in this deluge of corruption, to give ſome diſguſt to many with whom he was concern'd. He would have been the firſt admiral of the age, if that age had underſtood true merit; or if the publick good had not been univerſally ſacrificed to private and

'particular interests: Nor would he 'have missed the plaudit of all, if the 'purchase of it from a few had not 'been too dear to be attempted. In a 'word, could he have dropt something 'of the honest man, in order to finish 'the fine gentleman; something of the 'patriot, in order to adopt the 'courtier; something of the steady, 'zealous, indefatigable officer, in order 'to be the servile, cringing, submissive 'instrument, he might have rose the 'Phœnix of a corrupt degenerate age.'

The AMOUNT *of the* CUSTOMS *for the four last years, compar'd with that of four years from* 1720 *to* 1723.

		£.
The neat amount of the *customs* in	1742 was	1181900
	1743 —	1260300
	1744 —	1097000
	1745 —	1152000
		4632200
The neat amount of the *customs* in	1720 was	1555600
	1721 —	1593000
	1722 —	1621300
	1723 —	1740000
		6509900
Note, tea, coffee, and cacao to the year 1724 *(at which time they were carried into the excise) paid custom; and the year* 1735, *(which was the highest of the four) brought in about* 150000*l. amounting in four years, to*		600000
Total of the *customs* from 1720 to 1723		5909900
Total of the *customs* from 1742 to 1745		4632200
Difference		1278700

This 1278700 *l.* for four years, is 319675 *l. per Ann.* which sum, from 1723 to 1746, being twenty two years, amounts to 7032850 *l.* lost to the revenue. This IMMENSE LOSS may naturally be supposed to arise, either from the increase of *frauds* in the customs, or from *smuggling*.

Note, Should it be objected, that these last four years have brought in less on account of the war, the answer is, that customs produced about 120000 (on an average) during the four years preceding the war; which is pretty near upon a par with what they have brought in since.

SIR,

If you think the following worth inserting in your Magazine for April *or* May *next, in so doing you'll oblige your constant reader,*

W. H.

The Meditation of Casim *the Son of* Hamid, *or an Emblematical Description of the Resurrection, taken from an Oriental Manuscript.*

I Was walking, a few nights ago, over the hills in the Western and unfrequented paths of the city of *Lima*, which looks towards the desart of *Elkatiff*, in order to refresh myself after the studies of the day. As I grew tired with walking, I seated myself on the head of one of the highest among that verdant range of mountains, and gave up myself to a profound contemplation on the works of the great creator, which then presented themselves to my view in the most charming prospect imaginable. The height of the place, the stillness of the season, the majesty and solemnity of the shades, which were at that time silvered over with bright moonshine, spread through my whole soul, a tranquillity not to be felt, but by a mind free from guilt, and raised by the raptures of religion and devotion. On one hand of the summit where I sat, the town appeared buried in sleep and silence, and produced in my heart those tender overflowings of compassionate humanity, which are natural to a generous mind. On the other side, the desart of *Elkatiff* extended its wide uncultivated dimensions, and, by its vastness and ruggedness of landskips, struck my imagination with a kind of pleasing horror: I could observe nothing throughout its savage wastes, but caverns and precipices, broken rocks and mountains, hollow vales, sandy plains, and gloomy forests, with which it was covered. At the foot of the hill, the river, which watered *Lima*, flow'd along in a serene calm, whose waves seemed to murmur in their sleep, and nod gently to the shore. Over my head, the sky shone with a lively blue, whence the beautiful empress of night dispensed her influence, and the stars twinkled round her throne, like so many diamonds in an arch of sapphire.

In a word, the place, the season, and the subject of my meditation, all conspired to fix my thoughts, and kindle in my bosom the flames of an holy transport. As I melted away in these delights, I could not help imagining but the same employments, I was then pleasing myself with, bore some analogy to those which regale the departed spirits of good men, O *Casim!* (said I to myself) don't the inhabitants of para-

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paradiſe thus admire the works of God? Does not the harmony of their praiſes rove through the bowers of bliſs, and ſoften the murmurs of the ſtreams of life? Are they not overflow'd with a flood of joy, when they ſearch the labyrinths of creation, and range through A the dominions of the ſupreme being? Methinks I behold them liſt up their admiring eyes, from the fields green in an eternal flouriſh, and with a ſtrengthned and enlarged ken, penetrate into the remote places of Æther; they view the ſyſtems that compoſe our univerſe, B and their intellects are ſtretched and crowded with the ample viſion! Here the fixed ſtars, like ſo many ſuns, beat upon their ſight in a tempeſt of glory; here the ſeveral planets gravitate to their reſpective ſuns, and wheel about them in a mighty eddy of liquid flame; here the leſſer ſatellites dance at- C tendants to their primary planets, and with a milder gleam brighten their ſhades, and refreſh their hours of darkneſs; while all are inhabited by a numerous race of creatures, of different capacities and orders, out all excellently adapted to glorify their infinite maker. D As I was loſing myſelf in this ſoliloquy, and as my thoughts fired and grew warmer by degrees, a philoſophical thought ſtarted to my mind, which I did not find eaſy to anſwer. How (ſaid I to myſelf) can the ſpirits in paradiſe, ſtript of the human body, taſte the delights of thoſe ſoft and indulgent cli- E mates? How will the naked ſoul be able to behold the wonders of creating art, which is ſo profuſely poured out on thoſe regions of bliſs and immortality? Can they ſee the verdure of the hills, or the flouriſh of the fields, when they have left their mortal eyes behind them? F Or how can they be raviſhed with a conſort of warbling birds, rilling ſtreams, and bubbling fountains, without the ears of the body? Sure in vain will bloſſoms emit their odours, and groves of ſpices will perfume the air in vain, if the power of ſmelling be utterly extinguiſhed in the ſeparate ſpirits of G good men; and to what purpoſe will the fruits bluſh, or the breezes cool, if the taſte be intirely gone, and the nerves can feel no more?

When I was loſing myſelf in theſe enquiries, I ſaw a man, ſeated at the head of a mountain, and at ſome di- H ſtance, who looked down on me, and with a voice full of majeſty called me up. *Caſim*, (ſaid he) draw near, be attentive to what I utter. Ceaſe to perplex thy mind with the unſearchable myſteries of our world; know thus much: I am a Genius, my name is Secret, the place of my abode is remote and hidden: joy dwells there, and darkneſs intercepts the ſight of it; ſilence ſhall cover, death ſhall lay open the gates of it. Aſſure thyſelf, thou ſon of *Hamid*, that the unembodied ſpirits among us are perfectly holy and happy, far beyond thy glimmering conception. What avails it thee to know how they converſe, what they ſee, where they dwell? Ceaſe thy curioſity, and calm thy mind. Would'ſt thou know what we do there, and be acquainted with our enjoyments? love thy maker, converſe with thy own heart, and delight in doing good. For the time haſtens in which we ſhall receive our bodies, for the duſt ſhall quicken, and the ſouls be reunited; that which now lies in the grave, ſtiff and pale, haſtening to clay and aſhes, ſhall revive, ſhall brighten, ſhall fly away, beauteous as morning, vigorous and light, unfading and immortal. Make no enquiry how this ſhall be, but go to the looms of *Perſia*, and they ſhall inſtruct thee. Doſt thou not obſerve the little ſhining worm that ſpins thy garments? Lo! he ſets thee an example, and inſpires thy hopes; he glorifies his maker, he winds his ſilken neſt for the good of others, and retires inwards; having done his work he dies, being dead he riſes again. You have often ſeen that uſeful inſect expire, and his ſkin wither and die away, and yet even that dry ſkin become a prolific egg, and new life ſpring in that little monument of death. You have beheld the dead ſilkworm revive into a butterfly, the moſt beautiful and curious of all that ſplendid race of inſects.

What more entertaining ſpecimen is there of the reſurrection in the whole circumference of nature? Here are all the wonders of that day in miniature; it was once a deſpicable worm, it is raiſed a kind of little painted bird; formerly it crawled along with a ſlow and leiſurely motion, now it flutters aloft upon its gilded wings; how much improved is its ſpangled covering, when all the gaudineſs of colour is ſcattered about its plumes; it is ſpangled with gold and ſilver, and has every gem of the orient ſparkling among its curious feathers. Here a brilliant ſpot, like a clear diamond, twinkles with unſullied luſtre, and trembles with numerous lights, that glitter with gay con-

fuſion;

fusion; there a saphire casts a milder gleam, and shews like the blue expanse of heaven in a fair winter's evening. In this place an emerald, like a calm ocean, displays its chearful and vivid gleams, and close by a ruby flames with the ripened blush of the morning; the breast and legs of ebony shine with a glorious dart, while its extended wings are edged with the golden magnificence of the topaz. Thus this illustrious little creature is finished with the divinest art, and looks like an animated composition of jewels, that blend their promiscuous beams about him. Thus, O *Casim*, shall the bodies of good men be raised, thus shall they shine, and thus fly away. Cease then thy enquiry, learn to live, and long to die, prepare for our world, and get your work done quickly.

The Genius having spoken these words continued silent for some time, when at once my ears were surprized with the melody of innumerable voices, and instruments of musick, which resounded from a great height in the air; immediately the genius soar'd away, and my eyes lost him in the sublime Æther. I then turn'd my eyes Eastward, and saw the dawning day smile on the top of the mountains.

COPY *of a* LETTER *to a* GENTLEMAN.

SIR, Deptford, March 10.

WE have here a whimsical dispute on foot among the navy officers, occasioned by the sitting of the court martial on the two admirals *Mathews* and *Lestock*. The reasoners on one side say, that it is an unprecedented case to try the elder officers by the younger; it seems like reversing the order and course of things. The matter before them is chiefly conduct and judgment, now how the less experienced should know this best, looks a little mysterious. They put the case of a younger barrister at law, whether he would be a proper person to try the Lord Chief Justice, on any errors he should be pronounced guilty of, in points of law or practice.

The other side answer, that if persons of high rank are directed to be tried, it must be by somebody, who understands the matter in issue; and although the persons tried may be superior in knowledge to those who try them, yet as the matter seems only to be, to get together a plain narrative of the whole proceedings, subject to be supervised and considered by the lords of the admiralty, and if necessary, after that, by his majesty in council; and those who sit as judges, or rather as inquisitors, are the most experienced that the navy affords; and that they must be tried by them, or not at all;—the consequence is very obvious, that the nature and necessity of the thing justify the means.

To this the first reply, by denying the major: Insisting, that there are superior officers who might have tried them; but why they do not, is another question, not so proper to argue upon. That the consequence may have very bad effects is very clear, supposing no want of judgment in the case; for if those officers should only be reprimanded and acquitted, and, as is very probable, come into power again, their resentment may fall heavy upon their judges, which, when their power is resumed, they will not want means to execute. And if, for fear of this, the younger officers should temporise, then is the main end of this enquiry lost.

This argument seems so important here, and is subject to such a variety of investigations, in point of judgment, that we much wish to see it thoroughly canvass'd by some able hand, because the reflections arising from the event, will be in a good measure ascertained by its being well understood.——Your paper gains great applause here, and we conceive is not conducted without the aid of some person of superior abilities, and from whom we shall receive an opinion as a distinguished favour; for which reason we take the liberty to act as if we gave a brief to a lawyer, and hope the fee will contribute at once to set us right, and make you merry.

We are, &c.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

DID you ever see a print entitled *The world turn'd upside down*; wherein, among a variety of ridiculous characters, is one representing an ass holding a cudgel in his right hoof, driving a man before him? If not, imbibe the thought from hence. It will contribute to render the residue of my answer more readily intelligible to you.

The capacity or incapacity of a court must appear in some measure from the nature and reason of things, but if we would establish a certainty we must come to facts.

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On the nature of things we reason thus: the science of sea-fighting is either intricate, or it is not; if intricate, then the most learned and experienced are most likely to understand it best; if not, it is immaterial as to the knowledge of the matters in question, who are judges.

This brings us to a fact. Mr *L*——— was examined in the H—se of C——ns, there were present three of the capital officers of the navy, and many besides, tho' not seamen, yet very discerning and intelligent men. That his case was not thoroughly understood is very clear from a proof I shall give you presently; if not, how is it to be understood by younger officers, and less discerning people? The sea officers, generally speaking, have no genius; and then if they don't happen to understand the art of sea-fighting in all its mazes and perplexities, how will they be able to form a right judgment of the case before them?

Nobody disputes, but that Mr *L*——*k* both in age, skill, and experience, is infinitely an over-match for a C———t much inferior to that where he had his first hearing; because he was so for the superior, having persuaded them to believe, that had he been suffer'd by Mr *M*———*s* to have follow'd the enemy, he could have destroyed them. To shew the fallacy of this, I shall state the facts as they have appear'd to the publick.

In his own Defence he shews, that he either could not, or would not, come down with his squadron to the aid of Mr *M*———*s*; that there were several ships, in the other squadrons, who acted in the same manner, and that those which would fight were generally disabled.———That the *French* and *Spanish* squadrons were not much inferior in force to our own, supposing all our captains would have fought, and that the enemies ships being clean out of the harbour, it is confess'd, sail'd three foot to our two. This well consider'd, and deducting at least fifteen of our ships, that either would not fight or were disabled, supposing the residue had been permitted by the enemy to have come up with them, would not the match have been evidently unequal; and then did not the attempting to follow them, look more like a design in this gentleman to give his squadron away, than to destroy the enemy? Yet this was one of the points, whereby he claimed some merit; and fix'd an indelible blot on the conduct of Mr *M*———*ns*.

This, Sir, brings us to our answer. ——For if this High C———t could not investigate so obvious a fallacy with three capital experienced officers present; one is naturally at a loss to guess, how the great variety of matter, brought before this less experienced C———t, is capable of being investigated by them. It seems by the public account, that Mr *L*———*k* has 200 questions to ask one witness. Suppose he should take it into his head to ask every witness so many? Is it possible this trial should ever be at an end as long as he lives; for if the adjusting of only one obvious fact, founded on a single question, proved so difficult to the experienced and judicious, how will this young C———t be able to adjust perhaps 20,000 distinct facts, without at least as many days to do it in, by which time 'tis highly probable they will be all dead, prisoner and C———t.

This establishes our main conclusion; the old man is much an over-match for the young ones, he will lead them from one perplexity to another, and involve them by degrees into such a scene of confusion, as when they and their *crown lawyers*, who know still less than themselves, come to draw up the proceedings, if ever that should happen, it will take up a century for the L——s of the A———y to make themselves masters of them.

My dear client, you must be so good to excuse my smiling, because I can, by a thoro' acquaintance with both the persons and the affair, tell without the spirit of divination, that these young judges have got a task upon their hands, similar to that of *Sisyphus* and his rolling stone, and that it is just as probable, that they will do any thing significant in it, as that an ass should cudgel a man.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

The **Westminster Journal**, March 29.

An ENQUIRY, *why, of the two Schemes for raising Three Millions for the Service of the Government, the cheapest was not accepted.*

IT must be granted by every disinterested and unprejudiced person, that in raising of money for public as well as private affairs, the most easy and frugal methods should always be made use of. It would be most ingrateful and cruel to a nation, which is always willing

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ing to pay whatever is demanded, if the demand was not made in such manner as would be least prejudicial to the public credit, and least burthensome to posterity.

And yet, what posterity will not believe, unless care be taken to transmit down the fact with proper authority, very judicious persons are of opinion that we live in an age, wherein two schemes having been proposed to the m——y, they thought proper to accept of that which will be vastly the more expensive; assigning for it this pleasant reason, that the g————t is in great want of money, and therefore must necessarily give much more for it than ordinary.———A promising way to make the public rich, or even to pay off its present debts!

Could we have seen a certain worthy § pat—t, whose reputation is superior to praise, and who in every station of life is a pattern to be imitated, introducing first his own scheme, and then that of his antagonists, remarking with his native flow of honest eloquence upon both, how easily must the unprejudiced have been convinced! But tho' that cannot be, let us, however, set down two schemes, and imagine the substance of what might have been said on such an occasion.

'*A proposal for raising three millions for the service of the government.**

	£.	s.	d.
1,000,000 *l.* at 5 per Cent. per Ann. for 10 years; after which time to be redeemable by parliament	50,000	0	0
1,000,000 *l.* on perpetual annuities at 4 per Cent. per Ann. unredeemable	40,000	0	0
1,000,000 *l.* by a lottery at 4 per Cent. per Ann.	40,000	0	0
3,000,000 on a fund of per An.	130,000	0	0
The lottery to have an increase of capital of	333,333	6	8

§ Sir *John B—rs—d.*

* The same hand, a week after, published another Proposal, by which as much of the whole three millions as was subscribed by a limited time, was to be raised by lottery, and the rest to be disposed of by public sale of annuities: but as this proposal was long, and did not differ from the former in the main end of saving money to the government, except only that it made the saving greater, it is not so necessary to be inserted. At least those on the other side will have no reason to complain that we omit it, because by that the whole annual fund is reduced to 120,000 *l.* which in this is 130,000 *l.* per Ann.

The whole 1,333,333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to have an annuity of 3 per Cent. per Ann. redeemable; which is, as above	40,000	0 0

To be disposed as follows:

Every blank ticket to have 10 *l.* the original sum to be paid for a ticket; and the remainder of the money to be divided into prizes.

Suppose

75,000 blanks at 10 *l.* each, is	750,000	0 0
25,000 prizes, properly distributed	583,333	6 8
100,000 tickets, of which the lottery is to consist	1,333,333	6 8

All the above annuities to be transferable.

A separate book to be laid open for each of the said three millions, in which any person may subscribe, paying down such part of the purchase money as shall be order'd.

That a person subscribing in one book be not obliged to subscribe in either of the other books.

If the lottery be not fill'd by a limited time, no more subscriptions to be taken in that book; and the lottery to consist only of the sum subscribed.

Blanks and prizes to be distributed in the above proportion.'

Let me ask any man; is not this scheme, at first inspection, very feasible? Are not all the terms of it quite reasonable?—It is the intent of every stockholder, of every one, I should say, who has not a consideration for changing his opinion, that money for the service of the government should be raised as cheap as possibly, because thereby his property in the present stocks is kept up to pretty much its intrinsic value? The giving more for other money, lessens the value of his already laid out, which should be as much as possible avoided with regard to all the old public creditors.

But instead of considering this, or without being sway'd by the consideration, when the raising of three millions comes before the h——e, the m——y have this hopeful project of their own for doing it: a project they carried indeed, as *B——sh* m————rs are of late years used to carry all their points with regard to money. But that will not, in the minds of reasonable persons, give it a just preference to the other, if the other can be demonstrated to have manifest advantages over it.

Of the three millions 500,000 *l.* is by way of lottery, and the other 2,500,000 *l.* by

by annuities, to be purchaſed by the original buyers of the lottery tickets in this manner.

Every ſubſcriber of 6000*l.* is to receive for it four per Cent. intereſt, and an annuity beſides, of 90*l.* per Ann. which, upon the 2,500,000*l.* annuities, computed at 15 years purchaſe, makes a no leſs ſum than —— 675,000*l.*

This is certainly a ſum worth ſaving, if we conſider it in the groſs, or if we conſider how much it is per Cent. upon the whole money.——In the groſs it is not a great deal leſs than a 4th part of the money intended to be raiſed; and reckon'd as intereſt to the 6000*l.* it is 1 and a half per Cent. So that our moderate intereſt of 4 per Cent. by adding to it the 90*l.* annuities, amounts to 5 and a half per Cent. for the whole ſum ſubſcribed, one ſixth part of which is hazarded in the lottery. If this be the way of ſaving money in a nation, where three per Cent. was not long ſince the full intereſt upon g——t ſecurity, and where the g——t has never yet wanted an advance of money when the c——ns had voted the ſum, nor were even like to want it upon the preſent occaſion, it is hard to ſay what is extravagance.

But it has been ſaid, that to reckon the life annuities at 15 years purchaſe, when they are now ſold for 11, is a fallacious way of arguing.——In anſwer to this we ſay, that the g——t is not to reckon the value of any ſtock by what it ſells for at market, but by what it really ſtands in. Now if we compute this with regard to the old annuitants from king *William*'s time, and the order in which they have drop'd off, we ſhall find the eſtimate of 15 years, or more, to prevail upon a medium. And I never yet heard it affirmed that mankind in general, or the *Engliſh* nation in particular, are ſhorter-liv'd now than they were forty or fifty years ago.

The lowering of the markets lately has been owing only to the rebellion. It is not that annuitants are ſhorter-liv'd, but becauſe the ſecurity is thought more precarious in proportion to our danger from deſperate rebels ſupported by a *French* power. Were but the rebellion once over, I would not queſtion but government annuities, as well as other public ſtocks, would riſe to be near as high as ever.——But ſuppoſing them really not to be worth ſo much as 15 per Cent. put them only at 13, nay at 12 (for 11, I think, muſt be always below the market when the preſent management is over) and let us ſee what the contractors will probably get by this bargain.

A The number of tickets is 50,000, which, conſidering it is no great number, and that they will be delivered into the hands of opulent perſons, who will not be obliged to part with them at low rates, and alſo that they carry intereſt at 4 per Cent. we may reckon will be ſold, one with another, at 20*s.* each premium — *£.* 50,000

B Long annuities 45,000*l.* per Ann. at 12 years purchaſe, which is 135,000*l.* deducted from the former ſtate of 15 years purchaſe —— —— — 540,000

C The whole profit of the bargain, at the ſame time that they have 4 per Cent. for all their money, amounts then to the moderate ſum of —— — 590,000

Now this 590,000*l.* which is all given in conſideration of the advancing 2,500,000*l.* reduces the ſaid ſum to 1,910,000, or about 76 1 half per Cent.

D that is, 14 3 4ths per Cent. lower than the South Sea annuities now ſtand. For the South Sea annuities now are — 91 ¼

The annuities of 1746 coſt only —— —— — 76 ½

E 14 ¾

A very conſiderable temptation, to men who deal in money, for them to draw all they can out of the old funds, in order to make ſo much clear profit of their ſtock in the new: for this money will not be paid into the exchequer in

F caſh now by them, caſh that has not yet been depoſited: it is not all new coin out of the mint, produced from the prize-ſilver of the *Duke* and *Prince Frederick*: (That would do no mighty harm to the public, tho' the profit of the bargain would then be too great for the contractors:) But it muſt be drawn

G from other funds; it is the property of men who have already taken the public ſecurity, and muſt part with *that* to accept of *this* upon more advantageous conditions.

Thus, in order to ſatisfy a few unreaſonable, greedy men, in an affair of

H three millions only, the property of ſixty millions muſt be depreciated ſo much under its real value.

If there had been a reſolution to give

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ſo good a bargain to ſomebody, notwithſtanding there was no abſolute occaſion, ſurely thoſe who readily ſubſcribed into the land-tax at par, even when they were offer'd it in the *Alley* at 1 and a half per Cent. diſcount, and ſo gave a helping hand to the g———nt in the time of its diſtreſs, ought to have been preferred to any others.—Whereas, on the contrary, theſe ſelect perſons only, whoſe views, we may ſuſpect, are rather to their own advantage than the public ſervice, are to have the benefit of this good bargain, while all the real friends of the eſtabliſhment are excluded.

A great deal of unfair dealing, in the way of trade, muſt happen moreover by this ſcheme. The new ſtocks have been already parcell'd out to *D—chmen* as low as at 87, and money enough got on them. Suppoſe a correſpondent in *H——d* writes to his friend in *L——n* to procure him ſuch a quantity of ſtock: if this friend has not the happineſs to prevail upon the great Mr * * *, or Mr * *, who know it is not their intereſt to *let him in*, will not his correſpondent leave him, and apply nearer home to thoſe, who, he is ſure, will grant him the favour, for the ſake of getting his buſineſs?

The chief argument that has ben urged in favour of this job, is, that altho' it be a very advantageous ſcheme to the contractors, and in proportion diſadvantageous to the public, it was the cheapeſt and beſt contract the m—ry had propoſed to them.

But, in anſwer to this, we need only beg to know who thoſe are that were acquainted with the deſign of the tr———y. None of their old friends knew of this treaty. If they had, and imagined any intention of excluding them, they would certainly have propoſed a more equitable ſcheme.

What has the ch——r of the ex——r to ſay on this ſubject? Nothing, that we can underſtand, but only this, that he did the buſineſs at a time when money was very ſcarce, and that the very attempt was a dangerous undertaking.—But how does this appear? The great ſcarcity of money, the great danger of betraying too much diſtreſs, was before *Chriſtmas*, while the rebels were yet advancing. Was this bargain made then? The negociators are very ſhy of mentioning the date of their treaty: but if any credit is to be given to information, information the truth of which it is thought they cannot deny, the affair was not ſettled till the 31ſt of *January*, when the people in general had pretty well reſumed their ſpirits.

When a clamour was made againſt this m——l bargain, did not the contractors, in order to ſhew that the profits were not ſo conſiderable as they had been repreſented, uſe all the arts and contrivances of themſelves and agents to beat down the ſtocks? Nay, did they not lend money upon ſtock, and, inſtead of receiving intereſt, give a premium, that they might have an opportunity of bringing a great quantity to market?

It was frankly allow'd by his oppoſers that the p——e m———r might be a man of ſtrict honour, and that the only reaſon he ſtood to the bargain was, becauſe he had given his word to the contractors, who muſt be great loſers, ſhould he break it, by the ſale of their ſtock to make the payments. Now it cannot be denied, that a man is obliged to keep his word in an affair that only concerns himſelf, tho' he be a loſer by ſo doing: but ſurely it is otherwiſe in affairs of the public. What man has a right to diſpoſe of the public money? The promiſe was unlawful, and therefore the performance not to be complied with.

Beſides, if the preſent contractors were to be loſers, it would be their own fault; it would be only thro' their management to bring down the ſtocks, in order to facilitate their un—teous bargain.

It was objected that the worthy gentleman, who is reported to have argued in this manner, did not bring in his ſcheme time enough.—But pray, was it not time enough the firſt day the affair came upon the carpet? The * of * * is but a cypher, if contracts are to be made for it before-hand, and it has nothing to do but comply with any project of the m———r, right or wrong.—The gentleman was not in the ſecret, and knew nothing of the new ſcheme till it was publicly known, nor had till then thought at all upon the ſubject.

"But admitting, ſay the m———l advocates, the gentleman's ſcheme to be much the beſt; yet was it not making a dangerous experiment?"——Not in the leaſt, if the ſame gentleman demonſtrated the reaſonableneſs and probability of it: and if he added farther, that in caſe the preſent contractors did not care to ſtand the chance, *he* would undertake, *himſelf*, to give in a full liſt of perſons to whom no objecti-

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on could be made, for the *whole ſum in two days*, at 375,000*l.* * CHEAPER than the preſent bargain; that, however, he rather choſe *the public* ſhould have the whole advantage; that for his own part, he would make *no profit*, but diſpoſe of what he could not pay for, at the ſame price it coſt him; nay, that he would *relinquiſh his own ſcheme* to the other party, and let them undertake it inſtead of him, he having no other view than that the public might in ſome manner be *ſerv'd:* if he added, I ſay, all this, need we be at a loſs *which ſcheme* to * prefer in reaſon? Need we wonder if his *brother cit*——*ns*, in honour to *ſuch virtue*, tho' unſucceſsful, ſhould, in his life-time, *erect ſtatues* to ſo worthy a m——te and r——ive? *I am*, &c.

CIVIS.

* In anſwer to this, ſee the following.

Extract of a Letter to Sir J. B——D, *upon his propoſals for raiſing* 3 *millions for the ſervice of the year* 1746.

YOU were pleaſed, Sir, to find very great fault with the ſchemes produced by the chancellor of the exchequer, for raiſing three millions. You treated it as a ſcandalous bargain, impoſed upon him by a ſet of plunderers, without making the leaſt allowance for the time when the bargain (or rather propoſal) was accepted, or for the difficulties in raiſing the ſupplies this year.

I believe no adminiſtration ever began a ſeſſion under greater diſadvantages as to raiſing money. A rebellion; an invaſion daily threatened; and the bank of *Engl.* far from being in full credit.——

If the firſt money, *viz.* on the land and malt-taxes, be obtained on eaſy terms, it is a good omen for raiſing what may be further wanted, and——*vice verſa*.

A publick ſubſcription, which you are now ſo fond of, was opened in the city at 4 *per Cent.* no application, no induſtry was wanting, to incite people to ſubſcribe their money, in ſupport of the government.——

If your friends did not ſubſcribe largely, I ſhould ſuſpect they had very little publick ſpirit then, and that the ſpirit which now actuates them, is of another kind.——

But notwithſtanding all the endeavours uſed to ſupport that ſubſcription, it did not amount I think to more than 500,000*l.* only a fourth part of the land-tax, which uſed to be aſked for as a favour, at 3 *per Ct.* What then was the general opinion of mankind as to the poſſibility of raiſing the ſupplies this year at all?——What was your own opinion, Sir.

Under this difficulty application was immediately made to the bank of *England*, which, far from being in a condition to help the government, wanted aſſiſtance to ſupport its own credit.

What could the treaſury then do? The moſt deſirable thing was, to form a ſcheme which would ſupport the bank, and enable it to aſſiſt the government. This, Sir, was effected; and tho' ſome gentlemen thought we paid too dear for it, if the expedient had not been found out, of turning the million of *Exchequer* bills into bank-ſtock, and by that means enabling the bank to raiſe a million of money by the ſale of that ſtock to their proprietors, in order to lend it the publick, it would have been very difficult for us to have borrowed that million upon the land-tax. You muſt pardon me therefore, Sir, if I give double praiſe to thoſe gentlemen, who procured the uſe of a million of money to the publick for twelve months at leaſt, and by the ſame ſcheme added that million to the running caſh of the bank, when it ſhould come to be repaid by the land-tax.

There were ſtill wanting to compleat the ſupplies, beſides what might be taken from the ſinking fund, three millions. Where could the treaſury apply for it? A publick ſubſcription had been tried, and failed; and the bank of *England* had done their utmoſt. Was it not then the moſt natural and prudent method, to conſult the monied men in the city of *London*, whoſe punctuality they had experienced on former occaſions? I doubt not they received various propoſals; and tho' you ſeem to think them capable of ſubmitting to any terms impoſed by *a ſet of ſtockjobbers*, I dare ſay they fixed upon that which ſeemed leaſt expenſive and moſt ſafe to the nation.

How eaſy would it then have been for Sir *J. Barnard*, to have reſcued us from the hands of theſe unchriſtian plunderers! Yet we hear of no ſcheme of his being offered in this time of diſtreſs. But, ſince, what fertility have you ſhewn in contriving ſcheme after ſcheme, expedient upon expedient, within a few days; nay, a few hours! Had they come from any other perſon, I ſhould have ſuſpected they were kept in *Petto* to do honour to a new ad-

miniſtration, and that failing, were made uſe of to diſtreſs the old.

An honourable gentleman told you in the debate, that he endeavoured to get this contract cheaper; and that the affair reſted in ſuſpenſe near a month, till ſeveral judicious, diſintereſted perſons preſſed him to fix it. If I miſtake not, this was juſt after our ſhameful * defeat at *Falkirk*, and before the rebels ran away from *Stirling*. This was not a time to heſitate for a trifle; I call two or three hundred thouſand pounds a trifle, when the fate of this nation might depend upon ſecuring ſo large a ſum as three millions.——

Juſt about that time the *India* company wanted a large ſum. Their ſecurity was unqueſtionable, having the value of three millions *Sterling* in their warehouſes; but ſuch was the difficulty of borrowing money, that they agreed to pay, at the end of ſix months, 5 *s.* 4 *d.* an ounce for ſilver delivered them immediately, which was bought for 5 *s.* one halfpenny *per* ounce; conſequently they paid at the rate of above ten *per Cent. per Annum* for ſix months.

As ſoon as this propoſal for raiſing the three millions was accepted by the treaſury, the perſons who had made it *were bound*, tho' the parliament was not;—if therefore, before the contract was laid before parliament, it was like to prove more advantageous to them than was at firſt expected, and the four *per Cent.* annuities did not fall in proportion to the largeneſs of the ſum raiſed at an higher intereſt; whether it proceeded from the change of affairs in the north, the rumours of a peace, or any other cauſe,—it would not have been quite juſt for the parliament to have diſſolved their agreement, becauſe another ſet of gentlemen, a month afterwards, would lend the money ſomewhat cheaper, which, perhaps, they would never have offered, if they had not known the other propoſal was agreed to. And tho' it might be imprudent to declare in the H. of commons, that theſe contracts made with the treaſury ought always to bind the houſe; yet, Sir, I will venture to tell you out of the houſe, that if it was not taken for granted, that the commons would confirm thoſe agreements, no men whatever would treat with the treaſury.

When this ſcheme was made publick, the 4 *per Ct.* annuities fell 5 or 6 *per Ct.* which you impute to the contrivances of theſe *ſtock-jobbers* (as you are pleaſed to call them) in order to make their ſcheme appear leſs advantageous, whereas I impute it to the natural conſequence of raiſing ſo large a ſum of money at an higher intereſt than that of the preſent funds. If a public ſubſcription had been opened at 5 *per Ct*, I really believe it would not have filled; but if it had, it would have ſunk the 4 *per Ct.* annuities as much, or more; for people would have ſold them, to make advantage by ſubſcribing into the new annuities at 5 *per Cent.*

I am ſurpriſed that you ſhould think the ſubſcribers to this ſcheme, have depreciated or run down the 4 *per Cents.* many of them cannot keep their ſubſcriptions, more never intended to keep them, and it is the intereſt of all theſe, that the 4 *per Cts.* ſhould keep high, that they may ſell out their ſubſcriptions to greater advantage.

The 4 *per Cent.* annuities not falling ſo much as was expected upon this ſcheme being made publick, every monied man tried to get a part of the ſubſcription, and your friends, finding themſelves too late to ſhare in the *plunder*, began to abuſe the ſcheme: Not that they offered a more reaſonable one, which had been refuſed; but perceiving this would be advantageous to the ſubſcribers (which if it had not been, it would never have filled) becauſe they could get no ſhare of it, they were determined, if poſſible, to blow it up.

Now let us ſee what this monſtrous ſcandalous bargain is. It is giving 45,000 a year in annuities for lives, as a gratuity for ſubſcribing three millions at 4 *per Ct.* redeemable by parliament. You value theſe annuities at 675,000 *l.* I value them to the ſubſcribers at no more than they can ſell them for, which is about 500,000 *l.* But you ſay they will coſt the publick 675,000 *l.* I grant they will, if the beſt lives are always choſen; but every body knows there are many men and women in *England*, as well as other countries, who rather than run any riſk of wanting a maintenance while they live, will chooſe their own lives.—However I grant, that the ſcheme will be advantageous to the ſubſcribers. If it would not, who would have engaged in it? But let us conſider a little more attentively what this exorbitant profit, this unconſcionable plunder, amounts to.

The new 4 *per Cent* annuities, I am told, have been bargained for at 88, nay

at

* The letter-writer uſes this ſtrong expreſſion, as ſuiting his purpoſe, tho' the *Gazette* at that time ſaid the crown troops were maſters of the field, and nowhere ſince owns a defeat.

at 87 *per Ct.* The life-rent is just one and an half *per Ct.* These life-rents were sold last year at 12 years and an half purchase: And now, when more of them are to come to market, when there are fewer purchasers, and the nation is in a worse condition than last year, they must necessarily sell cheaper. They have been offered at 11 and a half, nay at 11 years purchase. But let us reckon them at 12. One and an half life-rent at 12 years purchase, makes 18. Add this to 88, and the sum is 106: So that every subscriber of 100*l.* may possibly make 6 *per Ct.* profit. A most exorbitant advantage, at a time when bank bills carrying 5 *per Ct.* interest were at a discount!

Now, Sir, give me leave to consider the several methods you proposed for raising this money.

When you mentioned your first scheme, *in the house*, you were very fond of it, and so positive as to the success, that you staked your credit upon it; and when you said, *in the committee*, that you had struck out that scheme off-hand during the first debate, you certainly forgot yourself; for I am very sure you said in the first day's debate, *that you had sent that scheme to the press, and that it would be printed against the next day.* Accordingly, it was delivered at the door next morning.

As soon as I got it, I went home, and considered it in the best manner I was able, and found it extremely difficult, to calculate the advantage or disadvantage of the several parts of it, and absolutely impracticable to make it consistent with itself, without laying down some suppositions, which I was sure, Sir, you would never agree to; and I told a friend that I was thoroughly persuaded, when you had considered it more coolly, rather than oblige your friends to subscribe to a scheme which few of them could understand, you would have so much candour, as to drop your opposition to the scheme in the bill, or else invent a new one.

A few days afterwards you printed a new scheme, which at first sight I thought more impracticable than the first, and without the least security for the performance. The next day you produced a Supplement to it in manuscript, which was an offer of a deposit, to make good to the public all deficiencies of the three millions, provided the government would dispose of 3,300,000*l.* of 4 *per Cts.* in the manner prescribed in the second Proposal, and give the overplus (or what they produced over and above the three millions at a public auction) to the makers of the deposit.

In the beginning of your second Proposal, you say you *published your first in order to obtain the opinion of mankind concerning the best method of raising three millions for the service of the government.* If this was the only intent of that first proposal, *to obtain the opinion of mankind*, and not to raise the money, how came you, Sir, to declare the first day in the committee, that your first scheme would succeed, and that you would be answerable for it?

When your deposit was objected to, (which I think was 300,000*l.* in stock) you declared off-hand it should be made in money; and if that was not sufficient, it should be four times the sum in money, if the house would but give you two days time.—Surely, Sir, you must have no more to do but to stamp with your foot, and raise millions.—What pity is it, that our *present* chancellor of the *exchequer* should want so necessary a qualification!

Sometimes, Sir, you dropped in the debate, that as buying tickets in your lottery was gaming upon an equality, the lottery might possibly take off two millions, or even the whole three millions, and so leave no stock to be sold; by which those gentlemen, who made the deposit, would get three hundred thousand pounds stock, clear profit.—What you call gaming upon an equality, is neither more nor less than giving 100 *per Ct.* for what you may buy in *Exchange-Alley* for 90, or under; whatever the discount would have been on 4 *per Ct.* at the end of the lottery, that would have been the exact loss in both blanks and prizes: and as for the pleasing dream of gaining 300,000*l.* clear profit, by filling a lottery of three millions, we have had so many lotteries that people begin to grow tired of them, and I cannot think your's would have taken off above seven, or at most eight hundred thousand pounds; especially as tickets were at a discount last year, and our neighbours have now set up a lottery of a million.

Now, Sir, let us come to the more curious part of your scheme, which was selling the remainder of the 3,300,000*l.* stock at 4 *per Ct.* which the lottery should not take off, to the best bidder, at a public auction, on a certain day to be advertised in the *London Gazette*.

—If

—If I were to order it to be cried all about the country where I live, that on such a day, at such a market, I would sell ten thousand load of corn, the farmers would have a strange opinion of my understanding, and the country would contrive to give but a very low price for my corn. But perhaps there are no such long-heads in *Exchange-Alley*.——I should be loth to trust to that, and much more to trust the fate of the nation to an inch of candle.

If you and your friends, Sir, had blown up the scheme in the bill, depend upon it, many persons, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, would have set their faces against your's; and, either out of resentment or self-interest, would have done their utmost to depreciate the value of stock at the public auction.——But, supposing you had been so happy as to raise 800,000*l.* by a lottery, there would still have remained 2,200,000*l.* to be raised.——To do this, you would have been enabled to sell by auction 2,500,000*l.* annuities at 4 *per Ct.* including the præmium of 300,000*l.* allowed you by the public, or so much of it as should be sufficient for raising the 2,200,000*l.*——If we allow these annuities, notwithstanding the greatness of the sum, and the greater disadvantage of selling by public auction, to have sold upon an average, at 88 *per Ct.* at which price, and somewhat lower, they have already been contracted for; you would thereby have raised exactly the sum that was wanted, 2,200,000*l.* that is, the demand of the public would have been satisfied, but the præmium of 300,000*l.* annuities at 4 *per Ct.* would have gone entirely among the purchasers; and there would not have been a shilling left for profit to the makers of the deposit.

But can it possibly be imagined, that 2,500,000*l.* annuities, being brought at once to market, and sold by auction, should sell so high as at 88 *per Ct.*? If any body thinks so, let him reflect a little upon a very late transaction.

The bank of *England*, upon their late contract with the government, disposed of a million of bank stock to their own proprietors, giving every one of them 10 *per Ct.* of his stock, at par. Part of these proprietors paid in the 10 *per Ct.* and took their stock. Another part sold out their share of this new stock by way of permits, to the amount of perhaps 5 or 600,000*l.* bank stock. Now, tho' these permits did not all come to market at once, nor were sold at a public auction, nor could any one know how much would be sold in all, yet they sunk the bank stock very much: for that stock, at the time when this scheme was made public, sold at 124 *per Ct.* and the permits at an average sold at 14; so that he, who bought 100*l.* bank stock by one of these permits, paid for it no more than 114.

Now, Sir, if the sale of so small a stock, not by auction, but in the way every seller found most to his advantage, sunk bank stock at least 6 or 7 *per Ct.* how much would it have sunk, had 2,500,000*l.* of it come at once to market, and at a public auction?——As in this case no body would be in haste to bid, when there was so much to be sold, and no body would bid at all but considerably under the market price, there can be no extravagance in supposing, that the price would have sunk 20, or even 30 *per Ct.*

If the annuities had sold no lower than 80 *per Ct.* the 2,500,000*l.* would have produced just 2,000,000 of money, instead of 2,200,000*l.* and, consequently, your subscribers must have lost among them, full 200,000*l.*—If they had sold at 70 *per Ct.* the loss would have been 450,000*l.*; if at 60 *per Ct.* which was very possible, 700,000*l.*——If you had carried your scheme, and this great loss had fell on your subscribers, where could they apply for relief? To the parliament? It might not then be sitting. And in that case, I tremble to think of the condition the nation would be in. And if it should be sitting, who should these gentlemen have to speak for them? You, Sir, had staked your whole reputation upon the success of that scheme, and had declared that, if it failed, you would never more speak in the house of commons.

But supposing that commiseration might prevail, to relieve *your losing subscribers*, at the expence of the public, the nation must give a million, or, perhaps, a million and an half of 4 *per Ct.* annuities as a bounty.

Note, *This* Letter *to Sir* J—n B——, *(which the reader will find, at length, more explicit) has been answered in a six-penny pamphlet, entitled,* REMARKS *on it, partly to the same effect as the preceding* Westminster Journal, *p.* 189. *but we shall, in our next, take some strictures from it.*

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The

The True Patriot, April 8.

PREJUDICES *of various Kinds humorously exposed.*

—— Insanus paucis videatur, eo quod
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.
HOR.

I Have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself; and that whatever he saw without him was mere phantom and illusion.

This philosopher, I imagine, hath not had many followers in theory; and yet if we were to derive the principles of mankind from their practice, we should be almost persuaded that somewhat like this madness had possessed not only particular men, but their several orders and professions. For tho' they do not absolutely deny all existence to other persons and things, yet it is certain they hold them of no consequence, and little worth their consideration, unless they *trench* somewhat towards their own order or calling.

As an instance of this, let us observe three or four members of any profession met together in a general company; tho' it be never so large, they make no scruple of engrossing the whole conversation, and turning it to their own profession, without the least consideration of all the other persons present.

Another example of the same temper may be seen in the monopolizing particular words, and confining their meaning to their own purposes, as if the rest of the world had in reality no right to their application. A signal instance of which is in the adjective *good*. A word which of all others mankind would least wish to be debarred from the use of, or from appropriating to themselves and their friends.

Now when the divine, the free-thinker, the citizen, the whig, the tory, *&c.* pronounce such an individual to be a *good man*, it is plain that they have all so many different meanings; and he may be a very good man in the opinion of one in the company, who would be a very bad one in that of all the others.

I remember to have supped last winter at a surgeon's, where were present some others of the faculty. The gentleman of the house declared he had a very good subject above in the garret. As the gentleman who said this was, I knew, himself as good a subject as any in the kingdom, I could not avoid surprize at his chusing to confine such a person in a cold night, in such a place: But I soon found my mistake, and that this good subject had been hanged the day before for a most heinous felony.

An error of the same kind once happened to me amongst some gentlemen of the army, who all agreed that one Mr *Thunderson* was the best man in *England*. I own I was somewhat staggered when I heard he was a corporal of grenadiers: but how much more was I astonished when I found that he had half a dozen wives, and was the wickedest fellow in the whole regiment.

I cannot quit this head without remarking that much inconvenience may arise from these mistakes; and one indeed happened in the last-mentioned instance; for a grave wealthy widow, of above 40, in the town where the regiment was quarter'd, having doubtless heard the same character of this man from his officers, and misunderstanding them, as I myself had done before their explanation, fell in love with his goodness, and married him.

A third example may be drawn from the attention of the readers of books, or the spectators of plays. I have somewhere heard of a geographer, who received no other pleasure from the *Æneid* of *Virgil*, than by tracing out the voyage of *Æneas* in the map. To which I may add a certain coach-maker, who having sufficient *Latin* to read the story of *Phaeton* in the Metamorphosis, shook his head that so fine a genius for making chariots, as *Ovid* had, was thrown away on making poems.

This selfish attention (if I may so call it) in the spectators at our theatres must be evident to all who have ever frequented them. Every joke on a courtier's not paying his debts, is sure to receive a thundering applause from the pit and galleries. This debt is, however, paid by the boxes, on the first facetious allusion to horns, or any other symbol of cuckoldom. Indeed the whole house are seldom unanimous in their claps, unless when the ridicule is against the ministry, the law, or the clergy; whence, I suppose, that as government, law, and religion are looked upon as the great grievances of the nation, the whole audience think themselves alike interested in their demolition.

I knew a gentleman, who had great delight in observing the humours of the vulgar, and for that purpose used frequently to mount into the upper gallery. Here, as he told me, he once fear-

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himself between two persons, one of whom he soon discovered to be a broken taylor; and the other, a servant in a country family, just arrived in town. The play was *Henry the eighth*, with that august representation of the coronation. The former of these, instead of admiring the great magnificence exhibited in that ceremony, observed with a sigh, 'That he believed very few of 'these cloaths were paid for.' And the latter being ask'd how he liked the play, (being the first he had ever seen) answered, 'It was all very fine; but 'nothing came up, in his opinion, to 'the ingenuity of snuffing the candles.'

I cannot omit the following story, which I think a very strong example of the temper I have above remarked. I remember to have been present at a certain religious assembly of the people called *Methodists*, where the preacher named the following text: *It is reported that fornication is among you.* The whole congregation, as well as myself, expected, I believe, a wholesome dissertation on all criminal converse between the sexes; and some, who laboured under suspicions of that kind, began to express much apprehension and uneasiness in their countenances: But, to our great surprize, the sermon was entirely confin'd to the former part of the text, and we were only instructed in the nature and various kinds of *reports*. This gave me some curiosity to enquire into the character of so extraordinary a preacher; and I found, to my perfect satisfaction, that he had got his living many years by collecting articles of news for one of the public papers.

If we reflect seriously on this disposition of mankind, so universally exerted in private life, it will lead us to account for the behaviour of men and parties in public; and we shall lose much of that surprize, which might otherwise naturally enough affect us, from observing the rigid adherence which men of no dishonest characters preserve to their own party and their own schemes. Hence it is, that men become more the subjects of our consideration than measures; and hence it hath sometimes happened, that men (and those not the worst of men neither) have been more intent on advancing their own schemes, than on advancing the good of the public, and would have risqued the preservation of the latter, rather than have given up the pursuit of the former. *I wrote said it; I have invented it; I have acted upon it*; are as substantial arguments with some politicians, as they are with the doctor in *Gil Blas*, who had writ on the virtues of hot water, and therefore refused to agree with those who prescribed cold. To say the truth, this partiality to ourselves, our own opinions, and our own party, hath introduced many dangerous evils into commonwealths. It is this humour which keeps up the name of *Jacobitism* in this kingdom; and it is this humour only, from which his present majesty or his administration can derive a single enemy within it. The *opposition* (if a handful of men, and those for the most part totally insignificant, as well in fortune as abilities, are worthy that name) would, I believe, be puzzled to give any better reason for their conduct than the aforesaid doctor, or than parson *Adams* hath done for them, who says, That *opposition* is derived from the verb *oppono*, and that the *English* of the verb *oppono* is to *oppose*.

Some Historical and Critical Observations relating to the FRENCH THEATRE. *Extracted from* Histoire du Theatre Francois, Tome III. *published at* Paris 1745.

THIS tome consists of four parts.

1st, A catalogue of Mysteries, Moralities, Drolls and Farces till the year 1548, in which year the confraternity, or brotherhood, of the *Passion*, purchased a part of the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, and built a theatre.

2d, The history of this theatre or stage till 1629.

3d, A chronological and historical series of *French* dramatic poets, and their pieces, from 1552 to 1600.

4th, A short article concerning the actors.

This history was intended to take in only such pieces as were acted, which as it was difficult to know exactly during the 16th century, and part of the 17th, on account of the compilers not being able to distinguish such pieces as were received by actors, from such as were rejected, they have thought proper to mention all such productions as appeared worthy of notice.

They have excluded from this collection three sorts of dramatic poems. *1st*, Such as were purely translations from the *Greek*, *Roman*, or *Italian* poets. *2d*, Such as were wrote by *protestant* authors, with a view of spreading their errors. *3d*, All dramatic libels, or satires, wrote during the times

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of the league, and the confusions in the reigns of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III.

The catalogue of the *Mysteries*, and their extracts, amounts to sixteen. These were a sort of solemn tragedies, chiefly form'd on religious subjects. Here follows the list, as a taste of the *French* stage, in these days.

ACTED in 1518.

The mystery of the assumption.

Anno 1527.] The mystery of St *Christopher*, in 4 parts.

1530.] The mystery of St *Andrew*.

The mystery of St *Nicholas*.

The mystery of St *Barba*, in two parts.

1534.] The mystery of St *John* the Baptist.

1539.] The mystery of the Nativity.

1541.] The mystery of the walking Lyon.

A *French* satire on the comparison of *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Orleans*, and other memorable things, by allegorical persons or characters.

The merry mystery of the three kings.

The mystery of *Quod secundum legem debet mori*.

The mystery of St *John* the Evangelist, in the isle of *Patmos*.

The mystery of the Revelations.

1545.] The comedy of the adoration of the three kings to *Jesus Christ*.

The comedy of the innocent children.

The comedy of the desart.

The *Moralities* amount to eighteen in number.—These seem to differ little from the former, being serious dramas on religious or grave subjects.

Anno 1474.] The vigils of the dead.

1475.] The mystery of the man *well advis'd*, and the man *ill advis'd*.

1480.] The morality of the sinner.

1500.] The morality of the wicked rich man and the thief.

The devil-club.

1502.] The morality of the blasphemers.

1505.] The morality of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

1503.] The morality of the just man, and the covetous man.

1507.] The morality of the condemnation of feasting.

1511.] A morality anonymous, or without title.

1527.] The morality of the assumption.

1535.] The morality of the prodigal son.

1536.] The morality of a poor country lass, who chose to be beheaded by her father, rather than be debauched by the lord of the manor, written to the praise and honour of chaste and honest damsels, in four persons.

1538.] The morality of the cloak of humanity.

The morality of the world turning its back on people.

The morality of people who want conscience.

1540.] The morality of the cursed child, who killed his father, and hanged his mother, and at last went distracted.

The history of the ingrateful child.

The number of *Farces* is ten. These pieces commonly concluded the diversions of the society of *careless ones*,* and gave first rise to our little dramatic pieces of one act, which bear that name. The number of these originally was very great, tho' they are now rarely to be met with. Those here marked precede the year 1548, a remarkable *Epocha* of the *French* stage, which then changed its form.

Anno 1474.] The farce of *Pathelin*.

1475.] The farce of round and square.

1500.] The farce of children without fathers, and of *Colin* metamorphos'd to a mill.

1505.] The farce of *Touraneau de Treu*.

1511.] The farce of saying and doing.

1514.] The farce of the bunglers.

1520.] The farce of *Pathelin's* will.

1535.] The farce of the head-dress.

1544.] The farce of the two maids, and the two wives.

The farce of too much, enough, little, and less.

The list of *Drolls* follows. This kind of dramatic poem in some measure resembled the Moralities, and was design'd equally to correct vice, tho' in a different way.——The Morality was a kind of sermon reduced to action, and represented on the stage; it was long, tedious, and expressed in the gross manner of that age, the satire being general: The Droll was short, light, and merry (making allowance for the times) and related to some immediate circumstance or event, which it expos'd with all the liberty the royal protection could inspire, by which these pieces were generally countenanced and supported.

* The account of this society is in a preceding volume. Their chief took the title of the *Prince of Fools*, or of *Folly*.

ported. These have had the same fate with the *Farces*, most being lost with time. Only three appear in this collection, *viz.*

Anno 1498.] A droll for eight persons or characters, *viz.* The World; Abuse; the dissolute fool; the vain fool; the corrupt fool; the cheating fool; the ignorant fool; and the foolish woman.

1503.] The droll of the new world.

1511.] The play of the prince of fools, and the foolish mother.

The mystery of the nativity acted, in 1539, consists wholly in songs, set to tunes then in vogue; so that it may be regarded as the model of this kind of dramatic poetry, (opera's) which perhaps was never thought of so old a date.

The mystery or morality of the assumption, *Anno* 1527, contains a humorous order or proclamation, the style of which is curious for these days. *viz.*

A tous ceulx, & toutes celles

* * * * * * * *

Lucifer, *prince general*
De l'horrible gouffre infernal,
Pour salutation nouvelle,
Malediction eternelle:
Scavoir faisons qu'en notre hostel
Ou il y a maint tourment cruel,
En personnes sont comparus,
Ung grand tas de Dyables plus drus
Que moucherons en l'air volans,
Devant nous: en constituant
Leur procureur irrevocable
Fonde en puissance de Dyable,
Sathan notre conseil seal
Lui donnant pouvoir general
De procurer toutes matieres,

* * * * * * * *

De procurer pour Gens d'Eglise
En symonie, & convoitise,
Soyent Eveſques ou Prelats,
Cures, Prestres de tous estats
Qui sont subgects a notre court.

* * * * * * * *

Lequel (pouvoir) lui donnons plcinement,
Sans fin, irrevocablement,
Donne en l'Hostel dessus dict,
Puant, detestable, maudit,
En l'an de perdition
D'humaine generation.
Scelle de cent mille serpens,
De Crapaulx enlachies dedans,
Pendant a deux crignes de diable.
Signe de nostre abhominable
Secretaire Tithiuilus.

'Be it known to all men and women * * * * that we *Lucifer*, captain general of hell, wishing you (by way of new compliment) eternal damnation, give you to know that in our residence, full of many a cruel torment, have personally appear'd before us a crowd of devils, more numerous than flies in the air: who have appointed, by virtue of our diabolical power, Satan, our trusty counsellor, their attorney, giving him a general commission.

To act as proctors for churchmen in simony and covetousness, whether they be bishops, prelates, curates, or priests of all orders subject to our court.'

[With several other satirical particulars.]

'Which power is fully, finally and irrevocably granted to *Satan*.—Given in our stinking, curs'd, detestable mansion-house, in the year of the perdition of mankind. Seal'd with a hundred thousand serpents, with toads intermixed, and hung to two hairs of the devil. Sign'd by our abominable secretary *Tithiuilus*.'

The morality of the *just man*, and the *covetous man*, affords a specimen of uncommon poetry. An angel gives the devout soul an idea of hell in these terms.

En cette montaigne & hault roc
Pendus au croc
Abbe y a, & moine au froc,
Empereur, roi, duc, comte, & pape:
Bouteiller avecques son broc,
De joye a poc:
*Laboureur aussi * o son soc.* * avec.
Cardinal, eveſque o sa chappe.
Nul d'eux jamais de-la n'eschappe,
Que ne les happe
Le dyable avec un ardent croc,
Mys ils sont en obscure trappe,
Puis fort les frappe
Le dyable, qui tous les attrappe
Avec sa rappe,
Au feu les mettant en un bloc.

'In this mountainous and high rock are hung up, abbot, monk in his frock, emperor, king, duke, earl and pope: The butler with his jug, and merry mug; the labourer with his spade. Cardinal, bishop with his cap. Not one of them escapes the devil, who catches them with a burning hook;—claps them in a dark hole, and beats them soundly with his long pole, setting them all on fire together in one faggot.'

The subject of the *morality of the condemnation of Feasting* deserves some attention, as it serves to give an idea of these peices.

Good company, I drink to you, I pledge you.

you, *Cuſtom*, *Supper*, *Converſation*, *Glutton*y and *Delicacy* (all characters or perſonages) ſit down to table. *Apoplexy*, *Palſy*, *Epilepcy*, (*Epilepſy*) *Pleuriſy*, *Colic*, *Quinſy*, *Dropſy*, *Jaundice*, *Gravel*, and other diſeaſes, armed and dreſs'd ſo oddly, as ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſh'd whether males or females, ſtand at a window of the hall, and ſeem to ſpy the company at table. At the end of the entertainment, Mr *Supper* introduces theſe diſtempers to fall on the gueſts, who eſcape with difficulty.

Mr *Feaſting* deſirous of finiſhing what *Supper* fail'd in, invites the ſame company, and at the end of the regale betrays them to the ſame enemies, who, after a ſcuffle, kill *I drink to you*, *Delicacy*, *I pledge you*, and *Gluttony*: *Good-company* eſcapes, and comes to complain to dame *Experience*. She ſummons *Sobriety*, *Cly ſter*, *Pill*, *Phlebotomy* and *Diet*, who, with the help of *Succour*, ſeize and conduct to priſon *Feaſting* and *Supper*. *Experience* holds a council with *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Avicenna*, and *Averroës*. The accuſed own their crime, and *Monſieur Remedy* reads this ſentence:

Que le Banquet, pour ſa faute exceſſive,
En commettant cruelle occiſion,
Sera pendu a grand confuſion.
* * * * * *
Quant a Souper qui n'eſt pas ſi coupable,
Nous lui ferons plus gracieuſement:
Pour ce qu'il ſert de trop de metz ſur table,
Il le convient reſtraindre aucunement;
Poignetz de plomb peſans bien largement
Au long du bras aura ſur ſon pourpoint,
Et du Diſner, pris ordinairement,
De ſix lieues il n'approchera point.

'That *Feaſting* for his horrid wickedneſs in committing theſe murders 'ſhall be hang'd up with diſgrace: 'That *Supper*, not being ſo criminal, 'ſhall be more favourably puniſhed, and 'as his fault is that he ſerves up too 'many diſhes, he is condemn'd to 'wear heavy leads in his ſleeves, and 'not to approach within ſix leagues of '*Dinner*.'

The *Droll* of the new world (*An.* 1503) was compos'd by order of *Lewis* XII. in favour of the pragmatic, and is a ſcarce piece. The extract is curious, and corrects an error in the *Menagiana*.

The hiſtory of the theatre of the *Hotel de Bourgogne* is very exact. *The confraternity*, or *Brotherhood*, *of the Paſſion* having *Aug.* 30, 1548, purchas'd a piece of ground belonging to the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, built a theatre. They probably believ'd that the repreſentation of the myſteries or holy dramas would be always allow'd them, for they plac'd over the door of their new theatre a *Baſſo Relievo* containing the hiſtory of the *paſſion*; but an edict of the parliament of *Paris*, dated *Nov.* the 17th, the ſame year, diſappointed their hopes; it forbid, "that the brethren ſhould act the "myſtery of our ſaviour's paſſion, or "any other ſacred myſteries (or ſtories) "under penalty of arbitrary fine. But "they were allow'd to repreſent other, "lawful, honeſt, prophane myſteries, "without offence or injury to any per-"ſon. It alſo prohibits all others from "playing or repreſenting from thence "forward any plays or myſteries, ei-"ther in the city, ſuburbs, or diſtrict "of *Paris*, unleſs with permiſſion of "the ſaid *fraternity*, and for their be-"nefit."

Though it does not appear that this edict extended to thoſe dramatic pieces call'd *Moralities*, or the *Farces*, or *Drolls*, yet it is probable theſe fell into ſome diſcredit about this time.

The *Brotherhood* now confin'd to profane ſubjects continued to act themſelves, tho' without much ſucceſs, for 30 years. It was not till about the year 1538 that they let out their theatre and licenſe to a company of comedians. All the other hiſtorians have confounded theſe two facts, by marking no interval between the edict of *Nov.* 17, 1548, and the agreement of the *fraternity* with the *comedians* about 1588.

About the year 1584, another company of players had attempted to ſettle at *Paris*, in the *Hotel de Cluny*, *Rue de Mathurins*, but ſcarce had they acted a week, when an order of parliament appeared to prohibit their repreſentations either in *Paris*, or its ſuburbs, and to forbid the keeper of the *Hotel de Cluny* to admit them there.

Four years after (1558) appear'd at *Paris* two companies of actors, one *French*, and the other *Italian*. The latter had been a long time in *France*, being ſent for by *Henry* III. from *Venice*. They were call'd the *Geloſi*. A new edict of parliament iſſued *Dec.* 10, 1588, "forbid all comedians, either "*Italian* or *French*, to act comedies, or "ſhew feats of *Legerdemain*, either on "holy-days, or work-days, under pain "of arbitrary fine, and corporal pu-"niſhment."

In 1595, a company of ſtrollers erected a ſtage at *Paris*, at the time of

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air of St *Germains*. The *Brother*-proprietors of the *Hotel de Bour-*, put in a complaint: but the lieu-t *de Police* was of opinion that the unities of the fair ſuperſeded any A privilege, and conſequently al-d theſe country comedians, by his ncc of *Feb.* 5th, to act during the *time* only, and that without preju-to the complainants, provided al-s that they repreſented ſuch ſubjects ere lawful and honeſt, and gave ffence, and alſo that they paid, for B ſeaſon they acted, two crowns to *Fraternity of the Paſſion*.

1600 a new company came to ſet-t *Paris*, who in 1610 were adjudg-o pay the ſame *Brotherhood* a crown *nois*, for each time they acted. s new eſtabliſhment was called the *tre de Marais*, and ſubſiſted till C 3, tho' in two different places.*

he *Fraternity of the Paſſion* ſuſ-'d two law-ſuits. The firſt was a-ſt the *Prince of Fools*, and was ter-ated by an edict of parliament, da-*July* 19, 1608, by which "one *oubert* was continued in full poſſeſ-on of his *Principality of Fools*, and D ll the rights thereunto appertaining, nd in particular the privilege of en-ring by the grand door of the ſaid *otel de Bourgogne*, with precedence the audience held there, and elſe-here by the ſaid *Brotherhood*, and ſtabliſhing him in full enjoyment nd power to diſpoſe of his place or E ox." This order is the beſt pub-monument we have of the exi-ce of this *whimſical Dignity*.

he ſecond proceſs was rais'd againſt *Brotherhood* of the *Comedians*, to om they had rented out their theatre, was of more importance. This pany, who, on *Lewis* XIII. naming F n his comedians, had taken the ti-of the *Royal Company*, pretended no than to appropriate to themſelves *Theatre*, and throw off all depen-ce on the *Maſters* or *Brotherhood* of *Paſſion*.

During this conteſt intervened act of the king's council, dated *Nov.* G 629, appointing the maſters of the *ſion* to produce their titles, and ſuch er proofs as they had of their right he *Hotel de Bourgogne*.

N. B. *The continuation of this hiſtory is to be in the next* Tome.

The 1ſt in the *Hotel D'Argent*, at the ier of the *Rue de Poterie*, near the *Greve*; ad in the *Tennis* court at the end of the *Temple-ſtreet*, above the common ſhore.

The laſt article, containing a chronological and hiſtorical ſeries of the *French* dramatic poets and their works from 1552 to 1600, gives an account of above 40 authors, and near 100 pieces, for the moſt part tragedies. Yet the *French* ſtage made little progreſs all this time. It was the bad taſte of the age produced ſuch a multitude of writers, and, in return, this multitude of bad writers nouriſhed the bad taſte, inſtead of correcting it.

The chief of the *French* dramatic poets during this period were *Jodelle*, *Grevin*, *Garnier*, and *La Rivey*.

Jodelle was the firſt who attempted to bring the *French* dramatic poetry to the ſtandard of the antients. His pieces had a prodigious run; he acted them himſelf, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, in private places. This was a cuſtomary thing with the old *French* dramatic poets, before the eſtabliſhment of comedians in companies: for the *Brotherhood of the Paſſion* had no great reputation as actors. Theſe repreſentations were uſually in palaces or colleges.

CLEOPATRA, *Jodelle*'s firſt tragedy, was acted at the *Hotel de Rheims* before *Henry* II. *Paſquier* ſays, that this Pr. gave him 500 crowns out of his privy purſe, and granted him many favours, as the thing was new, curious, and elegant. *Jodelle* was alſo in great eſteem with *Charles* IX. yet, by his own ill conduct, he died in the greateſt indigence. In his laſt illneſs he addreſs'd a Sonnet, or Ode, to the king, ending with this verſe:

*Qui ſe ſert de la lampe, au moins de l'huile y met.**

'The lamp who uſes ſhould take care to feed.'

Jodelle left two tragedies, CLEOPATRA *a Captive*, and DIDO's *Death*, and a comedy called *Eugene*, or the *Rencounter*. In theſe pieces he has not obſerved the exactitude of male and female rhimes. The editor of his works atteſts that the longeſt and moſt difficult play of his did not coſt him, in compoſing and writing out, above ten mornings. The comedy juſt mentioned was finiſh'd at four ſittings.

James Grevin has given us three plays: The *Treaſurer's Wife*, a comedy, in 1558: the *Death of Ceſar*, a tragedy; and the *Frighted Ones*, [*Les Eſtabis*] a

H *This was a ſaying of the philoſopher to *Pericles*, the *Athenian* general. *Vide Rollin's antient hiſtory*.

comedy,

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comedy, both acted the ſame day at the college of *Beauvais*. *Grevin*, tho' ſnatch'd away before the age of 30, by a premature death, had acquired a great reputation, not only as a poet, but as a phyſician. Our authors give him this favourable teſtimony, 'that he effac'd 'all who preceded him on the *French* 'ſtage, and that 8 or 10 ſuch poets as 'he would have put it on a good foot-'ing: his verſification is eaſy and 'ſmooth, eſpecially in his comedies, 'and his plots are well-contrived.'

Robert Garnier was deſigned by his parents for the law, but his taſte for dramatic poetry got the upper hand. He wrote eight tragedies, which *were the admiration of his own age*, and at preſent are not wholly contemptible. His verſe is correct, and the choice of his ſubjects noble: add to this, that his characters are faithfully copied from the hiſtorians or poets from whom he borrow'd them. *Ronſard* gives him the palm over all his cotemporaries.

Par toi, Garnier, *la ſcene de Francois*
Se change en or, qui n'etoit que de bois.

That is, "He chang'd the *French* ſcene from wood to gold." *Garnier* was at firſt a counſellor in the preſidial court at *Mons*, and after became lieutenant criminal, or judge, in the ſame juriſdiction.

M. *Racine* has been accuſed of uſing *Garnier's Hippolitus* to enrich his *Phædra*. The reading of the two pieces ſufficiently juſtifies him from this charge. On comparing in the two writers, *Phædra's* declaration of her paſſion, one can ſcarce without aſtoniſhment ſee how very different the ſame ſentiment may appear only by the different turn and expreſſion.

Peter de la Rivey, a native of *Champagne*, (and probably of the city of *Troyes*) has left nine comedies, of which the ſix firſt (greatly ſuperior to the others) were printed in 1579, with this title, "The facetious comedies of *Peter de la Rivey*, native of *Champagne*, in imitation of the antient *Greeks* and *Latins*, and modern *Italians*, viz. *The Lacquey, the Widow, the Ghoſts, the Foundred Man, the Jealous, the School-Boys.*"

The three others are, *The Faithful Lady, Conſtancy*, and *the Cheats*. Authors are of opinion that, before the reign of *Lewis* xiii. the *French* theatre produced no poet equal to *La Rivey*, who has left excellent models, which his ſucceſſors have ſometimes made their own uſe of, without expreſſing their gratitude. He was one of the firſt who wrote his comedies in proſe.

To give ſome notion of the ſtate of the *French* theatre in this interval, from 1552 to 1560, we ſhall lay before the reader ſome extracts from the pieces then in vogue.

In the tragedy of *Darius*, wrote by *Jaques de la Taille*, in 1562, act 3. this monarch, informed of the treaſon of *Beſſus*, deplores his fate thus:

Ores, je veux demeurer ſolitaire,
Rien ne me peut que le deplaiſir plaire,
Le ſeul ennui mes ennuis deſennuye.

'Henceforth I will live in ſolitude,
'Nothing can pleaſe me but diſpleaſure,
'Care alone can uncare my cares.'

In the 5th act, when they come to acquaint *Alexander* with the death of *Darius*, they let him know he died with theſe words:

O Alexandre! *adieu, en quelque part que tu ſois,*
Ma mére & mes enfans aye en recommenda —— (tion)
Il ne put achever, car la mort l'en garda.

'O *Alexander!* adieu wherever you are, 'take my mother and children into 'your recommendat —— Death ſtop'd 'him, and he could ſay no more.'

In *Alexander*, another tragedy of the ſame author, *Theſſalus* ſpeaks thus:

Va, va, o fier tyran, ta fiere tyrannie
Sera par des gens fiers bien fierement punie.

'Go, go, haughty tyrant, your haugh-'ty tyranny ſhall be as haughtily pu-'niſhed by a haughty race.'

In the tragedy of *Dido*, wrote by *Guillaume de la Grange*, in 1576, that princeſs reproaches *Æneas* in theſe terms:

—— *Car* Venus *one chargee*
Ne fut de ta portee: une fere enragee
To prit pour t'alaiter, auſſi-tot qu'une roche [*che,*
Au mont ou Promethee eſt butin du bec cro-
Groſſe, t'eut porte hors de ſes entrailles dures
Pour le monde infeſter de cruelles injures.
* * * * * * * * * *
Et je me plains de toi, furie abominable,
Damnable, inexorable, effroyable, execrable.

'—*Venus*, tho' reputed your mo-'ther, never bore you! a furious wild 'beaſt ſuckled you, as ſoon as one of 'the rocks (where *Prometheus* ſuffers 'from a crooked bill [the *Vulture*]) was 'delivered of you from its hard entrails, 'to inſeſt the world.——I complain of yo

'you! abominable, damnable, inexora-
'ble, execrable, frightful fury!

However, we are not to imagine, that in these different pieces, every part is equally ridiculous. Some tolerable things are to be met with, which we do not quote, Even these wild flights have something diverting in their excess, whereas what is only tolerably good can never excite the least pleasure.

Our authors, speaking of *Sophinisba*, a play of *Mellin de St Gelais*, acted before *Henry* II. at *Blois*, An° 1559, observe it is the first tragedy wrote in prose. Few thought of this in the dispute between M. *de la Motte* and his antagonists.

They also remark that *Cammate*, a tragedy of *John Hayes*, An° 1597, is divided into 7 acts. 'This piece of 'history (say they) may be of use to such 'authors, as chusing to imitate *Hays* by 'the like distribution, would be glad to quote a precedent for their conduct.'

It appears that about the end of the 16th century, there was usually employ'd in the Farces three additional characters, or persons, by the names of *Perine*, *Dame Gigogne*, and doctor *Boniface*. The two former parts were play'd in women's clothes, by actors appointed for that end.

*** *The prevailing taste for memoirs of this kind has occasioned us to make so long an extract from this history, which will afford us still further entertainment.*

ACCOUNTS *of the Motions of the* REBELS *and of the* KING'S FORCES, *from the* LONDON GAZETTE, *with some Remarks. Continued from* p. 163.

From the London Gazette, April 1.

Whitehall, April 1. BY an express arrived yesterday from his R. H. the Duke of *Cumberland*, the following advices were received.

Aberdeen, March 26. His royal highness the Prince of *Hesse* and lord *Crawford* are marched, with four battalions and some dragoons, from *Perth*, in order to raise the siege of *Blair*.

A captain of *Highlanders*, whom general *Bland* had detach'd with a party of 70 Highlanders, and 30 of *Kingston*'s men, to *Keith* from *Strathbogie*, has been surprised, and has lost his whole party, except a cornet and five of *Kingston*'s men, two horses, and one Highlander, who made their escape. The rebels marched from *Fochabers* in the night, surrounded *Keith*, and entered at both ends. As the *Campbells* lay in the church, and defended the church-yard for above half an hour, during which there was very brisk firing, it is not [illegible]ed but the rebels paid dear for this advantage.*

* However that was, this affair created better discipline in the king's troops; for this party had orders to join the general again that night, but on false notice that the rebels had crossed the *Spey*, they continued secure, as they thought; but the rebels returning about 11 at night, secur'd all the avenues, and after some resistance oblig'd them to surrender.

The king's army is at present divided into three cantonments; the whole first line, consisting of six battalions, the duke of *Kingston*'s horse and *Cobham*'s dragoons, are at *Strathbogie*, within 10 miles of the *Spey*, under the command of the lord *Albemarle* and major-gen. *Bland*. The reserve, consisting of three battalions, with 4 pieces of cannon, under the command of brigadier general *Mordaunt*, are at *Old Meldrum*, half way between *Strathbogie* and this place. And the whole second line, consisting of the six remaining battalions, and Ld *Mark Kerr*'s regiment of dragoons, are still here.

By the best accounts we have, there are few or none of the rebels left upon the *Spey* side.

Brig. *Bligh*'s regiment arrived here yesterday.

Some of Ld *Loudoun*'s people have been surpriz'd at *Dornick*, from the *Murray* side, by boats. The account we have of this affair is, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, a considerable party of the rebels, by the help of some boats from *Murray*, and a thick fog, landed upon the *Sutherland* side of the *Ferry*, and surpriz'd the guard of Ld *Loudoun*'s regiment, under major *Mackenzie*, and took them prisoners; some few only excepted, who made their escape by flight.‡

‡ The account brought by the *Vulture* sloop, says,—That the rebels having collected a number of fishing-boats at *Findhorn*, and two other small places in the *Murray Frith*, put 4 men on board each of them, and taking advantage of a thick fog, which lasted 8 days, coasted round *Torbotness* to *Tayne* in *Ross-shire*, where lay many of their men; of which they embarked to the number of 12 or 1500, with the D. of *Perth*, Ld *Cromarty* and *Clanronald*; and on *March* 20 at 8 in the morning crossed the ferry, and landed on the *Sutherland* side, about two miles West of *Dornoch*, and surprised and made prisoners 60 of Ld *Loudoun*'s regiment, among them Major *Mackenzie*, Capt. *Sutherland* of *Forse*, the Laird of *Macintosh*, and adjutant *Rob. Grant*.

The rebels are removing all their magazines to the northward of the *Chain* into *Caithness*.

His royal highness having had certain intelligence that the Earl of *Airly*, father to Ld *Ogilvie*, was raising his men to join the rebels, and he not having complied with the order to desist from such treasonable practices, his royal highness sent Capt. *Hewett*, with 100 recover'd men, who were coming up to the army, to take possession of his house, and to make him prisoner in it, until his people should bring in their arms, and behave in such a manner as became good subjects; which has already had

find good effect, as a number have brought in their arms. And his royal highneſs has likewiſe ordered major *La Fauſille*, with 300 men, to go to *Gleneſk*, which is one of the moſt rebellious parts, to attack all whom he finds in arms againſt the government, and to burn the habitations of ſuch who have left them and are with the rebels.

By the laſt letters from Capt. *Scott*, who had thrown himſelf into Fort *William*, dated the 15th, the rebels had not then begun the ſiege of that place, but were bringing up their artillery for that purpoſe; and the garriſon were determined to defend it to the utmoſt.

From the London Gazette, April 5.

Dunkeld, *March* 27. ON the news of the rebels endeavouring to force the caſtle of *Blair*, the two *Heſſian* battalions, that were left at *Stirling*, came forward to *Crief* on the 19th. The 24th the four battalions at *Perth* marched, and encamped that night at *Nairn* houſe, about half way hither. The 25th 600 men marched to this place. The 26th the reſt march'd from *Nairn*, and there are now three regiments here, and the two from *Crief* will be encamped this day at the bridge of the *Tay*.

Whitehall, *April* 5. By an expreſs which arrived this day at noon from his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, we have the following advices.

Aberdeen, *March* 11. The continued ill weather we have had here for this month, has raiſed the waters of the *Spey* ſo high, that the army ſtill remains here; but his royal highneſs propoſes to march as ſoon as poſſible. The rebels are endeavouring to embark their Low-Landers, and force them to paſs the *Murray Frith* into *Sutherland*. Two hundred of *Stonywood*'s men, whom they were attempting to embark at *Findorn*, deſerted from them. Several deſerters confirm the intelligence which had been received, that the rebel army are in great want of money, having had no pay for theſe laſt ſeven days.

Two days ago a party of the rebels came down to the E. of *Findlater*'s houſe at *Cullen*, with an order from the pretender's ſon to burn the houſe, unleſs his ſteward and tenants immediately paid the ceſs and levy that they demanded. A body of the *Heſſian* troops, under the command of his ſerene highneſs prince *Frederic* of *Heſſe*, were at *Dunkeld* on the 27th inſtant, from whence they were to purſue their march, in order to relieve the caſtle of *Blair*.

There are no certain accounts relating to Fort *William*.

From the London Gazette, April 12.

Whitehall, *April* 12. THE following advices have been received by an expreſs from his royal highneſs the duke.

Aberdeen, *April* 4. The ſeizing all the cattle, and demoliſhing ſome of the habitations of thoſe in *Lochaber*, who were out in rebellion, has had a very good effect, as all the rebels of that county have deſerted to go to their own houſes. The rebels have fitted out a ſhip at *Findorn*, on board of which they propoſe to carry off the remainder of their priſoners to *France*; and the perſon they call the *French* ambaſſador actually arrived there in his coach four days ago, to embark for *France*. The pretender's ſon is reported to be ſtill ill at *Inverneſs*, and is lodged at the lady dowager *M'Intoſh*'s. By all we can learn from their different parties, there is great diſorder and confuſion amongſt them; which, added to the want of money, has occaſioned many mutinies and great deſertion amongſt their people. His royal highneſs has ſpared no pains or trouble to put every thing in readineſs to have been in motion long ago; but he has met with ſo many difficulties of contrary winds, and other accidents, as have hitherto prevented him. The three laſt days of dry ſouth wind have brought up our firing and proviſions, and we hope have render'd the *Spey* fordable: but we expect a report from thence ſome time to day, the duke having ſent two officers to reconnoitre it. Maj. *La Fauſille* having diſarmed all the rebels in *Clova* and *Glen Eſk*, is expected up here in 3 or 4 days with near 500 recovered men. His royal highneſs is making a fort here, in which will be left, under command of Capt. *Groſby* of the *Scotch* fuzileers, a proper force for ſecuring this town from any inſults from *Glenbucket*'s people, or any others. His highneſs the prince of *Heſſe* was at *Dunkeld* the 31ſt paſt, and propoſed to detach 400 grenadiers, and one lieutenant, and 30 huſſars to the relief of *Blair* that day; at the ſame time 200 men went to cover their march, and 500 were to be ſent towards *Taybridge*, under the command of Ld *Crawford*. By advices from *Ardeck* of the 31ſt of *March*, Ld *Loudoun* and the men under his command were arrived in the iſle of *Sky*, and joined by Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, and, as ſome ſay, by the lord *Fortroſe*; his royal highneſs has ſent a large quantity of meal thither for their ſupport. By advices from the bay of *Longue* in the ſhire of *Sutherland*, the *Sheerneſs* man of war had chaſed a *French* privateer on ſhore in that bay, killed 30 of his men, and wounded as many more. Eighty common men and 20 officers had got on ſhore from the privateer, but were ſeized by Capt. *George Mackie*, ſon to Ld *Ray*, after a ſmart ſkirmiſh, in which he killed five men, and had one of his own wounded.

Letters from *Kinbraſs* in *Sutherland*, of the 26th paſt, mention, that the five companies of foot belonging to lord *Sutherland*, had kept themſelves ſafe, and in a body, in order to execute ſuch orders as they might receive from his royal highneſs.

They add, that as the rebels commanded the communication between *Sutherland* and *Roſs*, and were in continual motion, they could not be ſure of their numbers, but that by their beſt accounts they did not exceed 3000 in thoſe parts.

JOURNAL *of what paſſed at* FORT WILLIAM *from the* 14*th to the* 27*th of* March.

March 14. BEgan to heighten the parapets of our walls on the ſide where we apprehended the rebels would attack o

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This work continued the whole week through, till the two faces of the baſtions were raiſed to ſeven feet high.

15*th*. A detachment of the garriſon, with ſome men belonging to his majeſty's ſloops of war, went in armed boats to endeavour to deſtroy *Killmady Barns*, commonly called the *Corpoch*: the rebels thereupon flocked down in great numbers. We fired ſome ſwivels from our boats. Several ſmall ſhot were exchanged. We had a ſailor killed, and three men wounded. The tide failing, this ſcheme miſcarried.

Tueſday 18. The *Baltimore*, Capt. *Richard How*, went up towards *Killmady Barns*, in order to protect the landing of our men; he fired ſeveral ſhot, and threw ſome cohorn ſhells, and ſet one hovel on fire, but could not attempt landing, for the rebels were intrench'd by a hollow road or rill, and in great numbers. The *Baltimore*'s guns, being only four pounders, had no effect on the ſtone walls of theſe barns, which the rebels had * loophol'd. We brought our people back without any damage.

* Made holes, thro' which to fire their pieces, which, with their bearded irons ſhot againſt Fort *William*, (*ſee p. 207 following*) and their other conduct, ſhews they have all the beſt methods in their thoughts.

19*th*. We heard that a man, whom we fired at laſt Sunday with a ſwivel,, was an engineer in chief of the rebels, and was dangerouſly wounded; alſo heard that we had kill'd four rebels at *Corpoch* yeſterday. Three centinels and a drummer of *Guiſe*'s made their eſcape from the rebels to us; they were taken at Fort *Auguſtus*.

20*th*. Several parties covering our ſodd-diggers had ſkirmiſhes with the rebels upon the neighbouring hills; but as both ſides ſkulked behind craigs and rocks, we received no damage, and believe we did as little. This evening, about 11 o'clock, the rebels opened the ſiege by diſcharging 17 royals or ſmall bombs of 5 inches and half diameter, weighing about 16 and 18 pounds each, and loaded with 14 ounces of powder, from a battery erected on a ſmall hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, about 800 yards off; which, becauſe of the diſtance, did no execution, the greateſt part of them falling ſhort: and there were returned from the garriſon againſt the rebels, eight bombs of 13 inches diameter, ſix cohorns, one 12 pounder, five 6 pounders, and two ſwivels.

On Friday the 21ſt the rebels finding their battery was too far off, erected a new one at the foot of the *Cow-hill*, about 400 yards off, from which, betwixt 12 and 4 in the morning, they diſcharged 84 of their royals, which did little damage, ſave penetrating thro' the roofs of ſeveral houſes, beating down a few floors, and ſlightly wounding two men of *Ollif*'s company, and a young man belonging to the garriſon: and there were returned againſt them 20 bombs, 9 cohorns, three 6 pounders, and two ſwivels.

On the 22d the rebels opened their battery of cannon from *Sugar-loaf* hill, conſiſting only of 3 guns of 6 and 4 pounders, but diſcharged only ſeven times, and that without doing any damage. About 12 o'clock of this day they ſent a *French* drum towards the fort, who upon his approach beat a parley, and being ordered to come near the walls, Capt. *Scott*, our commander, aſked him what he came about, to which he anſwered, That Gen. *Stapleton*, who commanded the ſiege, by directions from the pretender's ſon, had ſent him with a letter to the commanding officer of the garriſon, requiring him to ſurrender. Capt. *Scott* anſwered, That he would receive no letters from rebels, and that he was determined to defend the fort to the laſt extremity. The drummer being returned to the rebels with this anſwer, a cloſe bombarding enſued on both ſides for ſome hours; at laſt we ſilenc'd them by beating down their battery. About 10 that night the rebels opened a ſecond bomb battery near the bottom of the ſaid *Cow-hill*, about 300 yards off, from which, and their battery upon the *Sugar-loaf* hill, they diſcharged before 3 in the morning 194 of their royals, and 6 cannon againſt us, but without doing any further damage than penetrating thro' ſome roofs. We did not return them one ſhell, but kept all our men within doors, except the picquet to ſtand by the fire-engine, the governor and moſt of the officers being upon the ramparts.

Sunday 23. As ſoon as day-light appeared we fired 23 bombs, two cohorns 12 pounders, ſeven 6 pounders, and 6 ſwivels at the rebel batteries, ſome of which muſt have torn up their platforms. They, in return, fired ſeveral cannon upon us, but did no harm, ſave ſhooting off the leg of *Donald M'Indeor* of *Ballinbay*'s company. About 3 this afternoon ſome veſſels appeared with ſupplies for us, and as ſoon as they had dropp'd anchor, the garriſon all at once diſcharged eight 12 pounders, two 6 pounders, two bombs, and ſeveral cohorns againſt their battery, which were all ſo well levelled, that not only a great part of their battery was beat down, but they viſibly occaſioned the greateſt confuſion amongſt them. The men from the ſhips ſaw ſeveral amongſt the rebels fall. We underſtand they had given out, that they would burn this place in four hours after their laſt battery was erected. All this evening the rebels were employed in erecting another work or battery, under cover of their cannon, about 300 yards off, at the foot of the *Cow-hill*, which was ſpied from the top-maſt of one of the ſhips.

Monday 24. We fired but little, and the rebels but little alſo. We employed the greateſt part of this day in getting our proviſions on ſhore.

Tueſday 25. At day-break we ſent out a party to a place about 6 miles off, to bring in ſome cattle. The rebels fired a good deal this morning, and we plied them a little with our mortars and guns. About three in the afternoon our party returned with 29 good bullocks and cows. This evening we ſent off another party of 40 men for another prize of bullocks, to paſs the narrows of *Carron*, and get off all they could from the rebels eſtates.

Wedneſday 26. We fired ſlowly at their batteries on the hills, and as they only fired from two

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two guns, we concluded that we had diſmounted the third. This afternoon our boats returned with cattle and ſheep from the country near *Ardſhields*; they alſo brought in four priſoners, one of which was wounded. The party burnt two rebel-villages on *Appin*'s eſtate. This night Capt. *Scott* went out and damm'd up A ſome drains near our walls, in hopes, if rainy weather, to make a ſmall inundation; and with ſome pioneers raiſed the glacis, or rather parapet, to 7 feet; for want of paliſadoes we could not make a right cover'd way, but ſtill this will prevent the rebels ſeeing the foot of our walls.

Thurſday 27. At day-break the rebels open- B ed their new battery of four embrazures, but only with three guns 6 pounders, with which they fired very briſkly. We plied them well with our mortars and guns, and ſilenced one gun before 8 in the morning; about 9 we ſet their battery magazine on fire, which blew up. Their fire was moſtly laid at our buildings, which they could not reach very low. In eight days ſiege, and pretty ſmart firing with cannon, C and 300 ſix inch ſhells thrown at us, we have had but one man killed, ſeven wounded, and two bruiſed. ‡

‡ *Extract from a Letter of an Officer in that Garriſon, dated* March 29.

——As the rebels carry'd a furnace with them, they threw in a great many hot ballets, and ſome bearded pieces of iron, D a foot long, and an inch thick, which they deſigned ſhould ſtick in the timber work, and ſet it on fire.——We took in all four braſs 4 pounders, four iron ſix pounders, nine mortars, and their furnace, which, with the braſs guns, they took from Sir *John Cope*, and during the ſiege bury'd only ſix men, and had about 24 wounded. E ——Their batteries were prodigiouſly ſtrong, ſome of them being 27 feet from the embraſure to the other ſide.

Edinburgh, April 5. As Fort *William* has been ſupplied with every thing neceſſary by major general *Campbell*, it is hoped the rebels will not be able to take it. By expreſs from the iſle of *Sky*, by way of *Inverary*, lord *Loudoun*, lord preſident, and Mr *M'Leod*, with about 900 F men, arrived there the 26th of *March*; they are there ſafe from the enemy, as there is a ſhip of war to guard the coaſt. An expreſs is arrived from *Perth*, by which we are informed, that upon the 3d inſtant, by 5 o'clock in the morning, the Earl of *Crawford*, with a party of dragoons, arrived at ‖ *Blair* caſtle, and was followed by the D. of *Athol*, and both were G received by Sir *Andrew Agnew*; that the rebels were retired to *Ruthven*; and that upon the 4th the prince of *Heſſe* ſet out from *Dunkeld* for *Blair* with all the cavalry and huſſars, and was followed by 1000 foot.

‖ This relief was very ſeaſonable, the garriſon in this caſtle having been (as ſome letters ſay, which highly commend Sir H *And. Agnew*) obliged to eat horſe-fleſh for ſeveral days.

Whiteball, April 12. Late laſt night arrived an expreſs from *Edinburgh*, diſpatch'd the 8th inſtant, and brought the following account of the raiſing the ſiege of Fort *William*.

Fort William, April 1. The 31ſt of *March* Capt. *Scott* ordered 12 men from each company to march out to the *Craigs*, about 100 yards A from the garriſon, where the rebels had a battery, which, after ſome diſpute, and the loſs of one man only, *viz.* ſerjeant *Duncan Steward*, of the *Argyllſhire* troops, they ruſhed in upon, and made themſelves maſters of. They brought in three braſs field-pieces 4 pounders, and two of the cohorns from which the rebels threw their ſhells; and brought off another B braſs cannon, a 6 pounder, which being too heavy to drag in, they ſpiked and left under the walls, whence they afterwards diſmounted it by a cannon ſhot. The other large cannon and mortars on that battery they likewiſe ſpiked and left there, and brought in two priſoners.

The rebels ſtill continue with five cannon they have mounted, to give all the uneaſineſs in their power, having deſtroyed the roofs of C moſt of the houſes; but we do not mind that, while the men are ſafe.

Ellanſtalker, April 4. Yeſterday the rebels left their batteries, and raiſed the ſiege of Fort *William*.† Capt. *Scott* is in poſſeſſion of eight cannon and ſeven mortars, which they have left behind them,

† The beſiegers were about 1500, commanded by Brig. *Stapleton*, and under him by *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and *Clanronald*, with 3 or 4 more chiefs of the *Macdonalds*, *Stewarts* and *Camerons*.

From the London Gazette, *April* 15.

Whiteball, AN expreſs, which arrived on *April* 15. *Sunday* laſt from his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, brought the following advices.

Aberdeen, April 6. His royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* will begin his march to-morrow towards *Inverneſs*, where he propoſes to be on the 17th inſt. All the intelligence we have had for theſe two days paſt about the rebels has been only a confirmation of their confuſion and mutinies; and we hear that they deſert F from all parts. Capt. *Mac Kay*, Ld *Reay*'s ſon, and Sir *Henry Monro*, ſon to the late Sir *Robert*, both captains in Ld *Loudoun*'s regiment, are juſt come hither with letters from Capt. *O Brien* of the *Sheerneſs* man of war now off this place, giving an account, that after chaſing the *Hazard* ſloop (called by the *French* the *Prince Charles* ſnow) above 56 G leagues, he drove her aſhore, and obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* who were in her, to quit her, and to land, which they did, with five cheſts of money, to the value of 12,000l. and upwards, in order to join the rebels; but the Ld *Reay*, in whoſe country they were landed, and at whoſe houſe Capt. *Mac Kay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, Ld *Charles Gordon*, and Capt. *Mac Cleod*, with ſome other officers of Lord *Loudoun*'s regiment were, with about 80 men of H the ſame regiment, who had been driven thither by the rebels, marched out and attacked them,

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and

and after killing three or four, and dangerously wounding eight, took the remaining 156 officers, soldiers and sailors, prisoners, who were immediately embark'd on board the *Sheerness*; and the prize, with the Highland officers and men, who made this capture, are now here. The captain of the *Sheerness* also pick'd up in the *Orkneys*, a ship of *Boston* in *New England*, commanded by one *Sinclair*, who had some arms and ammunition on board, and had put himself into the power and service of the pretender. His mate and men had before quitted him; and upon the *Sheerness*'s coming into the harbour of *Stromness*, he, and the Highlanders who were with him, got off in the boat, but Capt. *O Brien* has brought off the ship, with what arms and ammunition were on board. The prisoners on board the *Sheerness* are ordered to be sent to *Berwick*. There is one Col. *Brown* on board; who made his escape from *Carlisle*, after the surrender of the town was agreed upon.

The money which was landed out of the *Hazard* sloop was taken by Ld *Reay*'s men.

The day after Capt. *O Brien* took possession of the said sloop, he found on board her 14 chests of pistols and sabres, with 13 barrels of powder, designed for the use of the rebels.

Aberdeen, April 7. The march of the army for *Inverness* is deferr'd till to-morrow. We hear from *Dunkeld*, that the rebels having raised the siege of *Blair*, and retired with the greatest precipitation upon the approach of the troops sent to relieve that place, the prince of *Hesse* was to return to *Perth* as this day, and to encamp there with all the six *Hessian* battalions, except 500 men that are to remain at *Tay-bridge*; that *St George*'s dragoons were to be cantoned in and about *Huntingtoun*, and the two other regiments were to repair to *Crief*.

A List of Prisoners on board his Majesty's Ship the Sheerness, *Capt.* O Brien, *who belonged to the* Hazard *sloop, call'd by the* French, *the Prince* Charles *snow.*

Col. *Brown*, knight of St *Louis*, commander of the picquet and all the land officers on this expedition in the *French* service.

Capt. *Talbot*, who commanded the *Prince Charles* snow, in the service of *France*.

Capt. M'Mahon, who commanded the picket of *Berwick*'s regiment.

Capt. *St Clair*, of *Viefl* Reg. *Spanish* service.

Capt. *Rogers*, of *Berwick*'s regiment.

Edward Barnewall, Wm Barnewall, Nugent, Morris, Lieuts.

Capt. M'Mahen, of the regiment of *Hainault, French* service.

Capt. *M'Pherson, Hibernian* regiment, *Spanish* service.

Capt. *Hay, Spanish* service.

Capt. *Gould, Ultonica* Reg. *Spanish* service.

Capt. *O Farrell, Spanish* regiment.

Lieut. *Hynes, Ultonica* Reg. *Spanish* service.

Lieut. *Obrian, Clare*'s Reg. *French* service.

Lieut. *Birmingham, Clare*'s regiment.

O Byrn, the same regiment.

Buſil Barnewall, Royal Scotch, Fr. service.

Lieut. *Wyer*, the same regiment.

M. *Chabellard*, a Gens d'Armes of the *French* king's guard.

Lesly, who went as pilot of the ship, when she was carried to *France*, and came in the *Prince Charles* snow, as pilot or master.

Blythe, who likewise went from *Montrose*, and returned in an office on board this ship.

Two deserters, one from the *Welch* fuzileers, and one from *Bligh*'s.

The rest of the sea officers, and the ship's company we have not any list of. In all, land and marine officers, and soldiers and seamen, there are 156 prisoners.

Edinburgh, April 9. Ld *Reay*, who arrived at *Leith* yesterday, gives the following account of taking the above ship.

On the 25th of *March* the *Hazard* sloop ‖ was observ'd by Lord *Reay* and his people sailing up the *Tongue* bay, and was soon followed by Capt. *O Brien* in the *Sheerness*, who immediately attack'd her. In the engagement the *Hazard* sloop had several men kill'd, besides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the fight, she run ashore on the shallows, where the *Sheerness* could not follow, and there landed her men and money. Lord *Reay*'s sons, with some other officers, gather'd what men they could together, attack'd those that landed from the *Hazard* sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the rest prisoners, and seized the money, said to be 12,500 guineas; but one chest of it was missing, and another broke. Ld *Reay* and his friends being apprehensive of a visit from the rebels, embark'd with their treasure and prisoners, and arriv'd on *Sunday* night at *Aberdeen* with the *Hazard* sloop; and in passing the *Orkneys*, Capt. *O Brien* brought along with him the *Boston* ship, that was treacherously seized by Capt. *Sinclair* for the rebels.

‖ This ship carry'd 14 guns, some swivels, 150 small arms, and some barrels of powder, and on pretence of being unable to proceed on her voyage to *N. England*, put into *Stromness*, where the Capt. with 6 Highlanders, and 6 *Orkney* men, seized the ship, the mate and crew making their escape.

It is said, that Sir *James Steuart* of *Burray* has raised 500 men in those parts for the rebels, who are plundering Earl *Morton*'s estate. Ld *M'Cleod* was arrived in *Caithness* with 3 or 400 more, and endeavouring to raise greater numbers: His success is variously reported.

There were scarce any *French*, except sailors on board of the *Hazard*; the officers and soldiers are mostly *Irish*, and some *Scotch*, commanded by one *Brown*.

The three large ships seen off *Holy Island*, appear now to be three *Dutch* men of war sent to join commodore *Smith*.

From the London Gazette, *April* 19.

Whitehall, April 18. Yesterday arrived a messenger from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Spey Mouth, April 13. We marched the 8th from *Aberdeen*, and encamped the 11th at *Cul-*

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Cullen, where lord *Albemarle* joined us, and the whole army was assembled; and yesterday we marched to the *Spey*, and passed it with no other loss than that of one dragoon and four women, who were all drown'd.

Major-general *Huske* was detached in the morning with the 15 companies of grenadiers, the Highlanders and all the cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, and his royal highness went with them himself. On our first appearance the rebels retired from the side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the duke of *Kingston*'s horse immediately forded over, sustained by the grenadiers and Highlanders; but the rebels were already got out of their reach before they could pass: the foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and tho' the water came up to their middles, they went on with great chearfulness.

The rebels appeared to us to be between 2 and 3000. We are to march this morning for *Elgin*, and, if we find it practicable, shall try to reach *Forres*, from whence there will be but two marches to *Inverness*.

We have had the finest weather that could be wished for our first encampment, and have hitherto found plenty of straw and forage.

The London Gazette, *Extraordinary*, Apr. 23. *Published by authority*, *Price* 2 d.

Whitehall, April 23. THIS day at noon an express arrived from *Edinburgh*, with letters dated the 19th instant, which brought the following account:

That on *Wednesday* the 16th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* came up with about 7000 of the rebels on the moor above *Culloden* near *Inverness*. The cannonading continued near a quarter of an hour; after which the right wing of the rebel army, consisting of the *Macdonalds* and *Frasers*, advanced, and attacked our left; but after receiving two fires, which did great execution, they fled with the rest of their army, leaving five hundred killed on the field of battle. They were pursued by the horse, dragoons, and *Argyllshire* men, and it is computed full as many fell in the flight. The *French* surrender'd themselves prisoners. Part of the rebels fled towards *Badenoch* and *Fort Augustus*; others thro' *Inverness* to *Rossshire*. His royal highness the duke enter'd *Inverness* about five that night. The earl of *Kilmarnock*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, the person called by the rebels the *French* ambassador, with many others, are taken prisoners.

We had not above thirty men killed, none of which were of any note.

This news comes both by *Perth* and *Aberdeen*; but no accounts are yet come from his royal highness.

The London Gazette, *extraordinary*, Apr. 24. *Published by Authority*, Price 2 *d*.

Whitehall, April 24. THIS morning the right hon. the lord *Bury*, aid de camp to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, arrived with a letter from his royal highness to his majesty, dated the 16th instant at *Inverness*; giving an account, that his royal highness had that day obtained a complete victory over the rebels near *Culloden* house. Lord *Bury* was dispatch'd on the 16th in the evening, immediately after his royal highness's arrival at *Inverness*, and came by sea from that place to *North Berwick*, where he landed on *Monday* last. The shortness of the time would not permit his royal highness to send any particulars of the action, except that the rebel army was computed to amount to upwards of eight thousand men; one thousand of which were left dead in the field of battle, and about six hundred taken prisoners. The earl of *Kilmarnock*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, Mr *Murray* of *Broughton*, secretary to the pretender's son, the person stilled the *French* ambassador, and many others, are taken prisoners. Lord *Strathallan* is said to be killed. Three *French* piquets, amounting to about three hundred men, surrender'd themselves prisoners at discretion. All the rebels cannon, and some colours, are taken.

On the side of his majesty's troops there were kill'd lord *Robert Kerr*, captain in *Barrel*'s regiment, and captain *Grossette* of *Price*'s, and upwards of one hundred private men kill'd and wounded. Lieutenant-colonel *Rich*, of *Barrel*'s regiment, has lost his hand. His royal highness gives the greatest commendations of the behaviour of all the officers and soldiers under him.

It is said that the earl of *Cromarty* with 100 men has been taken prisoners by lord *Rea*'s men, in the county of *Sutherland*.

From the London Gazette, *Sat.* April 26.

Whitehall, April 26. A Courier is arrived this afternoon from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, with the particulars of the action of the 16th instant, which being come too late to be inserted in the present *Gazette*, will be published to-morrow morning.

Published by Authority,
Whitehall, April 26, 1746.

This afternoon a Messenger arrived from the Duke of Cumberland, *with the following* Particulars of the VICTORY *obtained by his* Royal Highness *over the Rebels, on* Wednesday *the 16th instant near* Culloden.

Inverness, April 18.

ON *Tuesday* the 15th the rebels burnt fort *Augustus*, which convinced us of their resolution to stand an engagement with the king's troops. We gave our men a day's halt at *Nairn*, and on the 16th marched from thence, between four and five, in four columns. The three lines of foot (reckoning the reserve for one) were broken into three from the right, which made the three columns equal, and each of five battalions. The artillery and baggage follow'd the first column upon the right, and the cavalry made the fourth column on the left.

After we had marched about eight mil- our advanced guard, composed of about

Kingſton's, and the Highlanders led by the quarter-maſter-general, perceived the rebels at ſome diſtance making a motion towards us on the left, upon which we immediately formed; but, finding the rebels were ſtill a good way from us, and that the whole body did not come forward, we put ourſelves again upon our march in our former poſture, and continued it to within a mile of them, where we again formed in the ſame order as before. After reconnoitring their ſituation, we found them poſted behind ſome old walls and huts, in a line with *Culloden Houſe*. As we thought our right entirely ſecure, Gen. *Hawley* and Gen. *Bland* went to the left with the two regiments of dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the right flank of the rebels, and *Kingſton*'s horſe was order'd to the reſerve. The ten pieces of cannon were diſpoſed, two in each of the intervals of the firſt line, and all our Highlanders (except about 140 which were upon the left with Gen. *Hawley*, and who behaved extremely well) were left to guard the baggage.

When we were advanced within 500 yards of the rebels, we found the moraſs upon our right was ended, which left our right flank quite uncovered to them; his royal highneſs thereupon immediately order'd *Kingſton*'s horſe from the reſerve, and a little ſquadron of about 60 of *Cobham*'s which had been patrolling, to cover our flank; and *Pulteney*'s regiment was order'd from the reſerve to the right of the *Royals*.

We ſpent above half an hour after that, trying which ſhould gain the flank of the other; and his royal highneſs having ſent Ld *Bury* forward within a hundred yards of the rebels, to reconnoitre ſomewhat that appear'd like a battery to us, they thereupon began firing their cannon, which was extremely ill ſerv'd and ill pointed: Ours immediately anſwer'd them, which began their confuſion. They then came running on in their wild manner; and upon the right, where his royal highneſs had placed himſelf, imagining the greateſt puſh would be there, they came down three ſeveral times within a hundred yards of our men, firing their piſtols and brandiſhing their ſwords; but the *Royals* and *Pulteney*'s hardly took their firelocks from their ſhoulders, ſo that after thoſe faint attempts they made off; and the little ſquadrons on our right were ſent to purſue them. Gen. *Hawley* had, by the help of our Highlanders, beat down two little ſtone walls, and came in upon the right flank of their ſecond line.

As their whole firſt line came down to attack at once, their right ſomewhat out flanked *Barrel*'s regiment, which was our left, and the greateſt part of the little loſs we ſuſtained, was there; but *Bligh*'s and *Sempil*'s giving a fire upon thoſe who had out flanked *Barrel*'s ſoon repulſed them, and *Barrel*'s regiment and the left of *Monroe*'s fairly beat them with their bayonets: There was ſcarce a ſoldier or officer of *Barrel*'s, and of that part of *Monro*'s which engaged, who did not kill one or two men each with their bayonets and ſpontoons. *

* *The officers half pikes.*

The cavalry, which had charged from the right and left, met in the center, except two ſquadrons of dragoons, which we miſſed, and they were gone in purſuit of the runaways: Ld *Ancram* was order'd to purſue with the horſe as far as he could; and did it with ſo good effect, that a very conſiderable number was killed in the purſuit.

As we were in our march to *Inverneſs*, and were near arrived there, Major Gen. *Bland* ſent the annexed papers, which he received from the *French* officers and ſoldiers ſurrendring themſelves priſoners to his royal highneſs, Major Gen. *Bland* had alſo made great ſlaughter, and took about 50 *French* officers and ſoldiers priſoners, in his purſuit.

By the beſt calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the rebels loſt 2000 men upon the field of battle, and in the purſuit. We have here 222 *French*, and 326 rebel priſoners, as will appear by liſts hereunto annexed. Lieut. Col. *Howard* killed an officer, who appeared to be Ld *Strathallan*, by the ſeal, and different commiſſions from the pretender found in his pocket.

'Tis ſaid Ld *Perth*, Ld *Nairn*, *Lochiel*, *Keppoch*, and *Appin Stuart*, are alſo killed. All their artillery and ammunition, of which a liſt is alſo annexed, were taken, as well as the pretender's and all their baggage. There were alſo 12 colours taken.

All the generals, officers, and ſoldiers, did their utmoſt in his majeſty's ſervice, and ſhewed the greateſt zeal and bravery on this occaſion.

The pretender's ſon, it is ſaid, lay at Ld *Lovat*'s houſe at *Aird*, the night after the action. Brig. *Mordaunt* is detached with 900 volunteers this morning into the *Fraziers* country, to attack all the rebels he may find there. Ld *Sutherland*'s and Ld *Reay*'s people continue to exert themſelves, and have taken upwards of 200 rebels, who are ſent for; and there is great reaſon to believe Ld *Cromarty*, and his ſon are alſo taken. The *Monroes* have kill'd 50 of the rebels in their flight. As it is not known where the greateſt bodies of them are, or which way they have taken in their flight, his royal highneſs has not yet determined which way to march. On the 17th, as his royal highneſs was at dinner, 3 officers, and about 16 of *Fitz James*'s regiment, who were mounted, came and ſurrender'd themſelves priſoners.

The kill'd, wounded, and miſſing of the king's troops, (as by the annex'd liſt) amount to above 300.

The *French* officers will be all ſent to *Carliſle*, till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

The rebels, by their own accounts, make their loſs greater by 2000 than we have ſtated it. Four of their principal ladies are in cuſtody *viz.* lady *Ogilvie*, lady *Kinlock*, lady *Gordon*, and the laird of *M'Intoſh*'s wife. Major *Grant*, the governor of *Inverneſs*, is retaken; and the Generals *Hawley*, Lord *Albemarle*, *Huſke* and *Bland*, have orders to enquire into the reaſons for his ſurrendring of Fort *George*.

P. S.

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P. S. Lord *Cromarty*, Lord *M'Cleod* his ſon, with other priſoners, according to the incloſed liſt, are juſt brought in from *Sutherland*, by the *Hound* ſloop, which his royal highneſs had ſent for them, and they are juſt now landing.

A *Tranſlation of a letter from the officers in the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, who were at* Inverneſs *the day of the battle of* Culloden, *to major gen.* Bland.

Inverneſs April 16,

SIR,

B THE *French* officers and ſoldiers, who are at *Inverneſs*, ſurrender themſelves priſoners to his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, and hope for every thing which is to be expected from the *Engliſh* generoſity. Sign'd

Cuſack	*Marq. de Guilles*	*d'Obrien*
Murphy	*Debau*	*M'Donald.*

To the commanding officer of the troops of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland.*

C *Tranſlation of the parole of honour ſigned by the officers in the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, with their names, titles, &c.*

Inverneſs, April 17, 1746.

WE the under-written, in the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, acknowledge ourſelves priſoners of war of his *Britannick* majeſty; and we engage ourſelves upon our parole of honour, not to go out of the town of *Inverneſs*, without a permiſſion from his royal D highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned this, and have thereunto ſet the ſeal of our arms. Done at the head quarters at *Inverneſs, April* 17, 1746.

Stapleton, brigadier of the armies of the moſt chriſtian king, and Lt-col. of Berwick's reg.
Jean M'Donell, col. of Fitz James's reg.
Marq. de *Guilles*, capt. in the marine reg.
N.B. This is the perſon who was called by the rebels the French ambaſſador.
Francois Nugent, capt. of Fitz James's reg. of horſe, appointed to exerciſe the function of E quarter-maſter in the French troops in Scotland.
Patrice Nugent, capt. of Fitz James's horſe.
N. Comerford, capt. of Bulkley's reg.
Cuſack, capt. of Dillon's reg.
Richard Bourke, capt. of ditto.
Jean M'Donagh, *Mich. Burke*, Lts of ditto.
Edouard de Nugent, capt. of ditto.
Carbery Fox, Lt of ditto,
Tho. M'Dermott, capt. of Rothes' reg.
Dudley M'Dermott, Lt of ditto.
Peter Taaffe, Lt of Rothe's reg.
Delaboyde, capt. of Berwick's reg.
Patrick Clergue, capt of ditto.
Tho. Goold, *Pierre O Leily*, Lts of ditto.
Rob. Stack, capt of Lally's reg. being wounded, Murphy ſign'd for him.
Richard Murphy, capt. of ditto.
Miles Swiny, *Pat. Sarſfield*, *J. Grant*, Lts do.
Jean O Brian, capt. of the reg. of Paris, mil.
O Donobou, & *Douglas*, capts Royal Scotch reg.
Alexandre Gordon, chaplain of the Fr. troops.
Pierre Colieno, 2d capt. of a Spaniſh ſhip.
Barnaval, Lt of Fitz James's reg.
Rob. Shee, capt. of ditto. horſe.
Tho. Bagot, capt. of ditto.
Mark Bagot, adjutant of ditto.
Alexandre Geoghegan, capt. of Lally's reg.
D' Andrion, officer of artillery.
Jean Nugent, Lt of Fitz James's horſe.
De Cooke, cornet of ditto.
John Dillon, capt. of Dillon's reg.
Tho. Scott, volunteer in Bulkley's reg.
Du Sauſſay, French engineer.
D' Horton, capt. of the Royal Scotch.
Dicconſon, *Nairne*, *Damary*, Lts of ditto.
O Daniel, Lt of Bulkley's reg.
Cha. Guillaume Douglaſs, capt. in Languedoc.
Jean St Leger, capt. of the Royal Scotch.
Eugene O Keaffe, Lt of Berwick's reg.
Charles Bodin, officer of artillery.
Philippe Molloy, quarter maſter in Fitz James's.
Ld *Lewis Drummond*, capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Return of the Rebel Officers now Priſoners in Inverneſs, April 19, 1746.

Cols Lord Kilmarnock, Francis Farquharſon, Mac Lachlan. *Major* James Stuart.
Captains James Farquharſon, Andrew Wood, Alexander Coming, Sprewell, Alexander Buchannan. *Lieut.* George Gordon.
Enſigns Dunc. M'Gregor, Ja. Lindſay, Ja. Hay.
Engineer, John Finlayſon.
Chaplain, George Law.
Deputy pay maſter, —— Nairn.
Surgeons, George Lowther, John Rothery.
Life guard, Sir John Wedderburn.

Return of ordnance and ſtores taken at and ſince the battle of Culloden.

Inverneſs, April 19. Ordnance, braſs 1 ½ pounder 3
3 pounders 11
4 pounders 4
Iron 4 pounders 4
Swivels, braſs 6, iron 2 8
30
Firelocks of different kinds 2320
Broad ſwords and blades 190
Muſquet cartridges 1500
Shot for ordnance of different natures 1019
Muſquet ſhot 500 wt
Barrels of powder 37
Ammunition carts 22

F Beſides ſmaller ſtores, ſome tents, cantines, pouches and cartouch boxes, piſtols, ſaddles, &c.

Return of the killed and wounded at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Captain lord Robert Kerr, *Killed.*

G *Barrell's*, Lieut. col. Rich, Capt. Romer, Lieut Edmonds, Enſign Campbell, Enſign Brown, *Wounded.*
Wolfe's, Enſign Bruce, *Wounded.*
Price's, Capt. Groſſette, *Killed.* Capt. Simpſon, *Wounded.*
Blith's, Lieut. Trapaud, *Wounded.*

H Late *Monro's*, Captain Kineer, Lieut. King, Lieut. Lort, Enſign Dally, Enſign Mundock, *Wounded.*
Late *Ligonier's*, Capt. Spark, *Wounded.*

Battereau's Capt. Carter, *Wounded.*
Loudoun's, Capt. J. Campbell, *Wo.* fince dead
Militia, Capt. Colin Campbell, *Wo.* fince dead.

HORSES.	*Killed,*	*Wo.*	*Total.*
Kingſton's Horſe	2	1	3
Cobham's Dragoons,	4	5	9
Mark Kerr's Dragoons,	4	15	19

Rank and File, Officers included.

	Killed.	*Wo.*
The Royal Scots,	0	4
Lieut. General Howard's	1	2
Lieut. General Barrel's,	27	108
Major General Wolfe's,	0	1
Major General Pulteney's,	0	0
Brigadier Price's,	1	9
Brigadier Bligh's,	4	17
Royal North Britiſh Fuſiliers,	0	7
Brigadier lord Sempill's,	1	13
Major General Blakeney's,	0	0
Brigadier Cholmondeley's,	1	2
Brigadier Flemming's	0	6
Late Monro's,	14	68
Late Ligonier's,	1	5
Batterean's,	0	3
Artillery, Gunner 1, men 5		6
Lord Loudoun's regiment	6	3
Argyllſhire militia	0	1
Cavalry, Kingſton's horſe,	0	1
Cavalry, Cobham's dragoons	1	0
Cavalry, Mark Kerr's drag.	3	3
Killed	50	Wou.259
Miſſing		1

Liſt of priſoners taken in Sutherland *the* 15 *of* April, *embarked on board his majeſty's ſloop the* Hound, *capt.* Dove, *commander.*

The earl of Cromarty, and his ſon Ld M'Leod.
Lt col. Kendall in the Spaniſh ſervice.
Capt. M'Kenzie, brother of Ballon.
Capt. Roderick M'Culloch of Glaſlich.
Lt Roderick M'Kenzie, brother to Keppock.
Lt Alex. M'Kenzie, brother to Dundonald.
Lt Alexander M'Kenzie of Corry.
George St Clair of Gees.
Hector Campbell in Caithneſs.
Hector M'Kenzie.
Lt James Macrac, in the Spaniſh ſervice; and One hundred and fifty-two private men.

Liſt of the Officers who (the rebels themſelves ſay) were killed in the battle, April 16, 1746.

Lords Strathallan, and Balmereno.
Duke of Perth, but not certain.
Colonels, Mac Lochlin, Chiſolm, Mac Intoſh, Fraiſier, Mac Donald of Keppoch, Cameron of Lochiel, Grant, Mac Donal of Glen Ronald.
Captains, Mac Donal of Glen Ronald, Nairn, Farquharſon of White Horſe. Farquharſon, in Achron.
Enſigns, M'Intoſh, M'Donald of Loch Garey.

The rebels themſelves think, that there are many more of their principal officers kill'd, but cannot be certain, being all in ſuch confuſion. And according to their own computation, they have loſt 2500 men killed in the field of battle, or in the purſuit. *Price 6d.*—

Naval GAZETTE *Articles.*

Florence, April 11, *N.S.* Commodore *Townſend* having been driven from off the coaſt of *Corſica* by a violent ſtorm, he left capt. *Vanbrugh* to command in his abſence; but he likewiſe was
A blown off that coaſt, with five other ſhips, which were all obliged to put into *Leghorn*, and before they could return, the *Genoeſe* had found means to ſend three large armed barks to *Baſtia*, to conduct 26 of the principal inhabitants (malecontents) to *Genoa*. They were met at ſea near *Leghorn* by the *Poſtillion* xebeck of war, with whom they engaged for a conſiderable time, but were too ſtrong for that ſmall veſſel, which
B was ſo much damaged, that the capt. was obliged to put into *Porto Ferraro*, and from thence proceeded to *Mahon* to refit. Lord *Colvil* in the *Leopard* man of war, together with the *Dartmouth*, put into *Leghorn* lately; the latter loſt her mainmaſt in a ſtorm, and was obliged to refit. Lord *Colvil's* ſhip was extremely damaged in her rigging, but he repaired that at *Leghorn*,
C and is preparing to go immediately on a cruize on the riviere of *Genoa*. The *Nonſuch* and *Terrible* ſloops are ſailed for *Piombino*, which is a paſſage that all veſſels muſt neceſſarily take from *Naples* to *Genoa*. The day that the *Leopard* and *Dartmouth* arrived at *Leghorn*, thirteen large veſſels from *Naples* put in here, and the next day proceeded to *Genoa*. By advices from admiral *Medley*, dated the 5th of laſt
D month off *Mahon*, he was then proceeding to ſea with the ſquadron under his command for *Carthagena*, and propoſed ſoon to detach captain *Townſend*, with ſome freſh ſhips, bomb-veſſels and ſtores, back to *Corſica*. The *Antelope* had been ordered to cruize off cape *Noli*, and the *Seaford* and *Feverſham* are ſailed for the *Adriatick*.

Briſtol, April 21. This afternoon arrived
E here the *Alexander* privateer, with the *Solebay* man of war, capt. *Barry* late commander, and two ſmall homeward bound *Martinico* veſſels, which laſt ſhe took off *Port Louis*. The *Solebay* had paſſed by the *Alexander*, and was come to an anchor in St *Martin's* road under a ſmall fort, when 50 men of the crew of the *Alexander* boarded her, cut her cables, and brought her out to ſea. The *Alexander* is a ſhip of about
F 200 tons, 20 guns ſix pounders, and 150 men. The *Solebay* had 22 nine pounders, and 230 men, who were ſtruck with ſuch a panic upon being ſo reſolutely boarded by the 50 men abovementioned, that the all run under deck.

Admiralty Office, April 26. Vice-admiral *Martin* was forced to put into *Plymouth* on the 22d inſtant, with part of his ſquadron, which
G has ſuffered by bad weather, and has left the remainder at ſea. He has brought in with him a *French* privateer of 18 guns, and 140 men, called *Le Chaſſeur*, taken by the *Yarmouth*.

The *Defiance*, commanded by capt. *Powlett*, has taken, and ſent into *Plymouth*, a *French* man of war, called the *Ambuſcade*, of 40 guns, and 365 men: the engagement was on the 21ſt,
H and laſted two hours, in which the *Ambuſcade* had 26 men kill'd and wounded; and the *Defiance* had only one man kill'd and three wounded. She is a new ſhip, and longer by the keel, and as broad on the deck as the *Defiance*.

A POETICAL ESSAY *on the* REDUCTION *of* CAPE BRETON, *On* JUNE 17, 1745.

WHEN faithleſs *Gallia*, proud of guilty pow'r,
Bade war the fruits of *Flandria*'s plains devour,
Joy of his friends, ſtill faithful to his word,
Imperial *George* unſheath'd his righteous ſword;
Ambition, lawleſs, trembled at the ſight,
And *Europe* ey'd her genius with delight.
But heav'n, who takes myſterious ways to bleſs,
For once deny'd *Britannia*'s arms ſucceſs;
For ſome wiſe purpoſe damp'd the riſing joy,
And guilt and fraud prevail'd at *Fontenoy*.
With ſighs *Britannia* view'd the ſcene around,
Then ſpread her wings, and ſpurn'd the purpled ground.
Croſs the blue main oblique the Goddeſs flies,
Till from the wave ſhe ſees *Bermudas* riſe.
There the huſh'd billows ſafe from tempeſts ſleep,
And there ſhe found the pow'r who rules the deep.
A cave ſhell-pav'd appear'd his room of ſtate,
Where crown'd with coral *Nereids* round him wait.
Calm ſat the God—and from his pearly throne
Beheld the boundleſs regions all his own!
To whom *Britannia!*—'Hail, parental pow'r!
'Whoſe guardian arms defend my favour'd ſhore:
'Behold thy daughter, preſt with num'rous woes,
'A prey to foreign and domeſtic foes. [plain,
'My ſlaughter'd ſons by thouſands ſtrew the
'And virtue merits, valour fights in vain!
'Heav'n's juſtice ſtrikes not yet, the foes pre-
'And perſeverance only toils to fail. [vail,
'What need I more?—thou know'ſt my ſecret grief,
'O let thy counſels give the wiſh'd relief.'!—
The God reply'd—'My daughter riſe, attend,
'My council hear, and know me for thy friend:
'Whence draws vain *Gallia* this aſſuming pride?
'Whence, pow'r the world in conteſt to divide?
'Rich tho' her ſoil, her products ſought from
'She has not wealth to nerve eternal war! [far,
'Exhauſtleſs funds from Commerce only flow,
'By this the Gaul becomes a conq'ring foe:
'For her the wretched *Indian* digs the mine,
'For her th' *Iberian* ſtamps the minted coin,
'For her my ſeas diſcloſe their finny ſtore,
'A new acqueſt, (*a*) and ſwell her naval pow'r!
'Didſt thou conceive, in bleſt *Eliza*'s reign,
'This upſtart rival ſhould conteſt the main?
'Where are thy fleets, that aw'd the ſubject deep?
'Loſt are thy virtues, or thy virtues ſleep?
'Be what thou waſt, and let proud *Gallia* know
'Thy thunders rule the watry world below!
'Mark, northward hence, a-croſs the azure flood,
'A rocky iſle, its mountains crown'd with wood;
'Here, as ſome eagle, who with prædal eye,
'Builds on the wave-worn cliff his neſt on high,
'From whence afar he ſcowls o'er land and ſea,
'Securely ſits, and meditates his prey,
'The crafty *Gaul* has fortify'd his mound,
'From thence more wide extends his rapine round.
'Then, daughter, haſten to yon weſtern ſoil,
'Which boaſts thy parent name, (*b*) and ſhares thy ſmile:
'There ſhalt thou aid invoke, and ſuccour find,
'To blaſt theſe fell diſturbers of mankind;
'The ſons of Nature (*c*) to their rights reſtore,
'And bid ſtern tyrants vex the world no more.'
He ſmiling ſpoke, again the Goddeſs flies,
Fair *Piſcataqua*'s ſhores ſalute her eyes;
In *Vaugh'n*'s lov'd likeneſs her bright form conceal'd, (*d*)
Her thoughts to worthy *Shirley* ſhe reveal'd;
A *Briton* gen'rous, uncorrupt, and bold,
Such as her *Drake* or *Raleigh* were of old,
Who, anxious long, and with indignant eyes,
Had ſeen the hoſtile tow'rs of *Gallia* riſe.
Deep on his mind the Goddeſs her diſtreſs
Imprints, and plans out meaſures to redreſs.
The province chiefs conven'd, to theſe he ſhows
What mighty ills proceed from neighb'ring foes.
'Tyrannic ſway (he cries) diſdains all bound,
'This *Gallic* (*k*) fortreſs threatens ſlav'ry round!
'Hence ſhall their ſhips pyratic rove for prey,
'Hence the aw'd (*e*) ſavage ſhall their rod obey!
'Hence ſhall (*f*) *Acadia*, dubious whom to ſerve,
'Lean to the foe, and from her duty ſwerve,
'While horrid war, calamity and fear
'Alarm our coaſts, and threat our weak frontier.
'One only hope remains t' avert our fates,
'Quick let us arm, and meet them at their gates,
'With *Britiſh* valour *Gallic* ſchemes confound,
'And take, (*g*) or raze this fortreſs to the ground!
So ſpoke the chief, nor waited a reply—
To arms! to arms! the joyful people cry:
Each tongue a chief to lead them on requir'd,
Each glowing boſom by the Goddeſs fir'd,
For *Vaugh'n* ſtill taken by the cheated view,
As thro' each province in his form ſhe flew.
This poſt, by gen'ral voice, to *Pepp'rell* giv'n,
He leads them on, the ſubſtitute of heav'n;
Forms the prompt troops, and with aſſiduous care,
His force collects, and plans the future war;
While zealous crouds beneath his ſtandard join,
And ſhouting thouſands bleſs the fair deſign.
Mean while, purſuant to the chief's demands,
The royal mandate flies to (*b*) *Warren*'s hands,
Who pleas'd, with haſte collects his naval pow'r,
And finds the army on th' *Acadian* (*i*) ſhore.

To

(*a*) *This alludes to the* French *views in eſtabliſhing themſelves at* Louisbourg. *See* p. 126 E.

(*b*) New England, *ſo called from the* Old.

(*c*) *The* Indians, *who are aw'd by the* French.

(*d*) *Mr* Vaughan *was the perſon who firſt propoſed the deſign of taking* Cape Breton *to governor* Shirley, *who immediately approving it, Mr* Vaughan *went thro' every province to ſound the inclination of the principal inhabitants, raiſe ſubſcriptions, men, &c. and as ſoon as the project was ripe for execution, Mr* Pepperell *was, by the general conſent, appointed to conduct it, as a gentleman of great influence, courage and integrity.*

(*e*) *The* Indians *of* Cape Sable, *&c. See* p. 128, C.

(*f*) *The inhabitants of* Nova Scotia *are moſtly* French *catholicks, conſequently inclined to* France.

(*g*) *Alluding to the* Delenda eſt Carthago.

(*h*) *Admiral* Warren *had orders from* England *to aſſiſt in this enterprize.*

(*i*) *The fleet of tranſports, in number* 95, *with ſome armed ſloops, ſailed from* Canſo April 1 *and arrived before* Louiſbourg April 30,

To conqueſt courted by the fav'ring gale,
The fleet unmoors, and ſpreads the ſwelling ſail;
Almoſt as ſoon the (k) *Gallic* bulwarks riſe,
Bells ring, and threatning cannon rend the ſkies.
Forth ruſh the *Gauls*, (l) aſſierce and boſtileband,
Forbid approach, and guard the rocky ſtrand;
In vain—the hardy *Britons* gain the ſhore,
And *Gallia*'s hoſtile bands are ſeen no more.
Seiz'd with a wild amaze, and chill'd with awe,
From their proud battery, ſtil'd the *grand*, withdraw;
Th' important poſt our fearleſs troops (m) poſſeſs,
Pleas'd at this early omen of ſucceſs!

Now from their city, and their iſland's guard
Loud are the peals of ceaſeleſs thunder heard; (n)
As loud our batt'ries and our ſhouts reply,
And clouds of ſmoke pollute the echoing ſky!
Hail, heroes born for action, not for ſhow!
Who leave toupees and powder to the beau,
To war's dull pedants tedious rules of art,
And know to conquer by a dauntleſs heart, (o)
Rough *Engliſh* virtue gives your deeds to fame,
And o'er the *Old* exalts *New England*'s name.

Oh! could the muſe deſcribe in equal ſtyle
Your arduous (p) courage, and your patient toil;
O'er hills, thro' marſhes, from the rocky ſhore,
How the huge guns' enormous weight ye bore;
How, ſpight of fens, and bogs, and low'ring ſkies,
Ye perſever'd, and ſnatch'd the glorious prize;
Late times your patriot-conſtancy ſhould bleſs,
And read with raptures the deſerv'd ſucceſs.

Barr'd by (q) our fleet from all deſign'd ſupplies,
Deſpair at heart, and famine in their eyes,
Half-wrapt in ſheets of fire their humbled town,
And half their boaſted baſtions (r) batter'd down,
What now remains but that they drop their pride,
And ſeek that clemency they late deny'd? (s)
The ſons of *Britain*, gen'rous as they're brave,
In fight tho' dreadful, yet delight to ſave;
Their wretched ſtate our chiefs with pity view,
And grant the forfeit lives to veng'ance due,
With all their wealth receive them from the ſtrand,
And waft them ſafely to their mother land. (t)

Triumphant now the *Britiſh* ſtandard flies,
On earth belov'd, and grateful to the ſkies!
Loud paeans echo from the rocks around,
And wide the joyful waves diffuſe the ſound.
Long may this pearl *Britannia*'s crown adorn,
The bliſs and pride of thouſands yet unborn.

Tho' no reward but conſcious virtue wait
The chiefs unhir'd, who ſerv'd a thankleſs ſtate,
Yet ſpare them, heav'n, the pain to ſee the day,
When their dear prize Chicane ſhall bear away,
To ſee ſome venal ſtateſman's ſcheme deſtroy
This laſt firm baſis of *Britannia*'s joy!

(k) Louiſbourg, *the fortifications of which were ſo numerous and ſtrong, that the* French *reckon'd the place impregnable.* (*See* p. 40.)

(l) *A detachment of* 150 French, *headed by Capt.* Morepang *and M.* Boulardrie, *iſſued out to oppoſe their landing, but by* 100 *of our men (according to Mr* Pepperell's *account, and* 87 *according to* Gibſon's) *who got aſhore before they could come up) they were repulſed, 6 of them being killed, and* 6 *taken.*

(m) *The* French, *upon ſome neighbouring houſes being fired, ſeized with a ſudden panic, deſerted their grand battery, which was immediately ſeized by Mr* Vaughan, *at the head of* 12 *men, who with* 4 *more repulſed near* 200 French, *when, too late ſenſible of their loſs, they came in boats to recover it.—Our troops found here mounted* 28 *cannon of* 42 *pound ſhot, and two of* 18, *but little damaged, and proportionable ſtores.*

(n) *Againſt this poſt the* French *made a fierce fire, but with little effect, both from the town, and their iſland battery, which was a ſtrong fort on an iſlet at the entry of the harbour, mounting thirty* 28 *pounders, and* 7 *ſwivels, with two braſs* 10 *inch mortars, and a garriſon of* 180 *men. The beſiegers,* May 26, *made an attempt on it by night with* 200 *men, but after a briſk attack were repulſed with the loſs of* 36 *men killed, and* 116 *made priſoners.*

(o) *See Vol.* XV. *p.* 649, G, H.

(p) *The fatigues theſe* New England *regiments underwent with ſurpriſing conſtancy were almoſt unſpeakable, ſuch as drawing heavy cannon and mortars on ſledges thro' ways ſcarce paſſable, by mere force, without oxen or horſes, up to the knees in mud, and in cold, damp, foggy nights, their tents bad, and ſuch ſickneſs among them, at* 1500 *were at once laid down with fluxes, unable of duty, yet they ſtill kept up their cirt.* [*See* Pepperell's Account, *p.* 15, 16.]

(q) *Our fleet conſiſted of the following ſhips, viz.* Superbe, *commodore* Warren, Hector, Elytham, Launceſton, Princeſs Mary, Mermaid, Cheſter, Canterbury, Sunderland, Lark, *and the* Vigilant, *a* French *man of war prize, of* 64 *guns, but they did not enter the harbour, or come near the town till it ſurrender'd.*

(r) *See Vol.* XV. *p.* 649, C.

(s) *The* French *had uſed ſeveral of our men that fell into their hands very cruelly, after quarter was demanded.*

(t) *See their ingratitude Vol.* XV. *p.* 650 A F.

N. B. In our map of *Cape Breton*, &c. in *Jan.* Mag. the plan of a fort at Port Dauphin is only as projected, it not being built. *See p.* 125 H.

To FRANCIS FRIENDLY, *Eſq*; (*See p.* 160)

OF a *Cynic* ſo late, now ſo courtly you grow,
That I ſee 'tis in vain to diſpute with a beau!
To atone for your ſlander, your brains you perplex,
From ſeducers to angels converting the ſex.
Their dreſs, late a proof of their looſe inclination,
Is now but a ſoible—the fault of the faſhion—
From invective to flatt'ry—a tranſit how ſtrange!
Was ever *Camæleon* more ſubject to change?
'Tis a ſign of ſome grace; when you ſinners repent;
And ſince you ſubmit, to a truce I conſent.
In return for your wiſhes, I wiſh you a wife,
To ſettle your fondneſs, and pleaſe you for life;
But as to your laſt—'tis your turn to excuſe,
The theme I diſlike you have choſe for my muſe,
Nor will, to oblige you—ſo great a *Fib* tell,
As "*that women lead monkeys in no place but hell.*
The whimſical mimicks on earth I well know,
Still dangling behind us wherever we go,
At *Scarborough*, *Tunbridge*, the *Bath* and the play;
But for men, if you ſtill will mi take them—you may.

ANNABELLA.

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MR URBAN,

Your inserting the two following pieces in your magazine for this month will oblige yours,

with the greatest esteem, F. W.

On the Report of the DUKE *being ill in* Scotland.

By a LADY.

IF virtue, honour, or a fame like thine,
As incense rises to the throne divine,
If heav'n, whose darling attribute is love,
Three anxious kingdoms ardent pray'rs can move,
Swift from thy couch shall pain and sickness part,
Nor wound in *William* every *British* heart;
Clarinda's vows no more in vain shall rise,
No more her knees shall bend, or stream her eyes,
But joyful praise for answer'd pray'rs be paid,
Preserv'd at once the kingdom and the maid.

CLARINDA.

An ADDRESS *to* GUARDIAN ANGELS.

From the same hand.

YE pow'rs! whose task is understood
To guide and guard the great and good,
From faithless friends and causeless foes,
O'er *Lidyan* sands, in *Scythian* snows.
Now ev'ry meaner charge forsake,
In *William* liberty's at stake.
Come and your shelt'ring pinions spread
Above his dear selected head.
Where-e'er he goes protect him still
In all that's good, from all that's ill.

An HYMN *on the* EUCHARIST.

PRaise ye the Lord, who now hath given
To us on earth true bread from heav'n:
The bread of life! a pledge that we
Shall live to all eternity.

By one oblation offer'd once,
Thou lamb of God, our sins atton'st.
Thou mad'st thyself,—our priest and king,
Thy flesh and blood the offering.

We've feasted on that flesh and blood,
Mysterious drink, mysterious food.
Come, Lord of life, come Holy Ghost,
Give life to all, or all is lost. *J. Sackette.*

The FORSAKEN SHEPHERD.

IN love, and forsaken by *Mira*, false maid!
Poor *Colin* sat down where a beech spread its shade.
Fair *Thames* in soft murmurs fast by flow'd along,
And the shepherd address'd to the river his song.
" Ah! whither so fast from these banks do
" you fly,
" Like *Mira* inconstant, tho' fair to the eye?
" To hear my complain yet a moment, Oh! stay,
" And my tears with increase shall thy kindness
" repay.
" No mortal below, and no godhead above,
" I envied, when *Mira* return'd my fond love;
" When reclin'd by her side, to my wish I was
" blest,
" For I dreamt of no heaven beyond her soft breast.
" But how wretched my state, now she flies from
" the plain!
" How insipid my pipe, and how languid my strain!
" No more thro' the grove shall my music be
" heard,
" As when she was my theme, and her kiss my
" reward.
" My dog and my flock are no longer my care,
" The birds have no music, no fragrance the air.
" No joy to my heart can gay nature supply,
" And my haunts are as mournful and silent as I.
" For in room of gay *Colin*, and harmony there,
" The screech-owl, and bat, and sad *Colin* appear.
" Ah! then, since my life of all joy is bereft,
" Why, ye gods, is that life so imbitter'd yet left!
" Why should *Colin* be chain'd to his woes like a
" slave, [grave!"
" And denied the wish'd freedom and peace of the
Relenting the gods heard the griefs of the swain,
And in pity sent death to release him from pain.
" False *Mira* farewel!" was the most he could say,
Ere his soul took her flight, and abandon'd the clay.

J. M.

To the ingenious Author of the COMPLAINT *to* SAPPHO, *p.* 159.

PRAY blame not *Sappho*,—since the fault's your own,
She likes the soldier,—but rejects the drone!
The man for glory who defies all toil,
Enjoys her pity,—and deserves her smile:
Then cease to whine, nor think the puling tear
Can move the gen'rous maid thy suit to hear;
No, if you wish to merit her applause,
Go show your ardour, in your country's cause!
O'er pathless mountains, thro' surrounding snows,
With vengeful arms pursue the rebel foes;
Then with success return'd from social wars,
Urge your fond suit, and point your noble scars!
These glorious marks her tender soul shall move,
To crown your wishes, and reward your love.

EBOR.

To SAPPHO, *occasioned by Mr* ———'s *complaining of her relieving a* Soldier.

Sappho! be still thy just discernment shown,
Still let thy passions bow to reason's throne;
Where glory gives her wreath thy smile bestow,
And let thy tears for dying heroes flow.
Would all the fair for worth reserve applause,
Auxiliar gods would list in *Britain*'s cause.
LOVE then himself would lead us to the foe,
Inspire new courage, and new strength bestow,
With hope's bright sunshine gild the dreadful day,
Whose hours on hostile thunders roll away;
And crown'd with vict'ry, when the smiling boy
Resum'd his quiver with a softer joy,
With care his hands according hearts should join,
While in one blaze his lamp and hymen's shine,
Rewarding heroes thus with beauty's charms,
Rewarding beauty in an hero's arms. *Cantius.*

On Mr RANBY's *attributing (in his narrative, &c.) the Death of the Earl of* ORFORD, *to the quantity of Soap-Lees prescribed him.*

YE patriots and tories, come with me rejoice,
And all against *Orford* who made such a noise;
Who told him long since, when he gave up his breath,
It never should be by a natural death;
And now your prediction accomplish'd we see,
For in spight of all screens he came off by the

Some Lines occaſion'd by a Series of THEOLOGICAL ENQUIRIES.

SHall man, who blindly wanders nature thro',
Dark and impervious to his neareſt view;
Shall he, to God, his eye preſumptuous turn,
And hope from whence, and what *he* is, to learn!
O! firſt and laſt! O! greateſt, wiſeſt, beſt!
To thee be ſtill my pray'rs and praiſe addreſt,
Nor let me boaſt that I to aſk am free,
How He *now is*, who ne'er *began* to BE;
How love immenſe, that form'd creation's plan,
Could unexerted lie, till time began;
Or if all nature's works and all their laws
Are co-eternal with their parent-cauſe,
Spontaneous beaming with dependent ray,
As from the ſun the light that gives the day;
If all the vaſt immenſity of ſpace
Is fill'd with beings of an endleſs race;
Or, if ſome narrower bounds the work confine,
And why thus bounded love and pow'r divine;
Whence the deep ſhades of ſin and ſorrow came,
And evil mingled with the gen'ral frame;
Why ſpread the dark dominions of the grave,
Or why I wiſh more virtue than I have.
Theſe ſecret things to ſome but Thee are known,
Veil'd in the darkneſs that ſurrounds thy throne.
O! let my ſoul be ſtill content to know,
Thy love, thy wiſdom rules the world below.
Secure, my lot the bleſſing or the rod,
To find a father where I trace the God;
While hope by thee permitted looks on high,
And, as her portion, meditates the ſky,
Safe in the path which terminates above,
Secur'd from wand'ring, while I walk by love.—
O! brighter ſtill illume the ſocial flame,
Thy ſhining image! in my filial frame;
By juſt gradation let my love aſcend,
All elſe my *neighbours*, thou alone my *friend*. A

MARTIAL, LIB. X. EP. 39.

PYrrhæ *filia*, Neſtoris *novorca*,
Quam vidit Niobe *puella canam*,
Laertes *aviam ſenex vocavit*,
Nutricem Priamus, *ſocrum* Thyeſtes,
Jam cornicibus omnibus ſuperſtes,
Hoc tandem ſita prurit in ſepulchro
Calvo Plotia *cum* Melanthione.

EPITAPH *for* LADY ——.

In Imitation of the above Epigram.

HEre lies who in her farthingale and ruff,
Her gown of taffeta, her gloves of buff,
Whoop'd many an hour, and laugh'd her belly full,
O'er *Fletcher*'s bawdry at the *Hope* and *Bull*.
Queen *Beſs*'s maids, grown old in courtly gears,
Taught her their quips and cranks, and quirks and jeers.
Sifter to *Harry Martin* all acknowledge,
Was ſhe not tutor'd in a hopeful college?
Grandame to *Titus Oates*, illuſtrious clerk,
Her couſin german *Pym*, and *Prynn* her ſpark.
Claypool demure her hoyden rompings knew,
And oft her buſk rapp'd *Falkland*'s knuckles too.
At length ſhe's under, nature at a ſtand,
Senior to all the crows in *Britiſh* land;
Yet ſtill her aſhes itch for youthful deeds,
Long ſurviving paſſion power ſucceeds.

* *Playhouſes.*

The WISH,

By Mr JOHN MILLER,

O! wou'd indulgent heav'n beſtow,
While yet I ſojourn here below,
Of gold enough to ſet me free
From all the ſnares of penury;
Enough, that ſomething I might ſpare
To feed the hungry, cloath the bare!
Plain ſhould my rayment be, and meet
To ſhield my limbs from cold, and heat;
My food,— ſufficient to ſupply
Nature's demands, not luxury.
A cot I'd have, where plainneſs reigns,
(No fret-work roofs, nor Tyrian ſtains,
Which kindle pride, and wild deſires,
In minds that blind ambition fires,)
Plac'd near ſome venerable wood,
Whoſe branches long have ſtorms withſtood.
There let my limbs at eaſe be ſpread,
My ſoul converſe with ſages dead;
Or through the ſhade while pleas'd I walk
With God my great creator talk,
In mental parley; whilſt around
A ſolemn, ſacred huſh is found,
Till my rapt ſoul intranc'd ſhall ſtray
On Fancy's wings to realms of day.
Here, far from care and noiſe and ſtrife,
Reſide the real ſweets of life:
Content, the choiceſt bleſſing giv'n
To favour'd man by bounteous heav'n,
O give Content with me to dwell
Joint-tenant of my humble cell!
Content! from gilded rooms of ſtate
Expell'd with never-ceaſing hate!
Let *Damon* too the friend be there,
The noble, generous, and ſincere,
Whoſe ſoul from pride as vice is free,
A foe profeſs'd to flattery.
Bleſt with their preſence all will ſmile,
And ſome new joy each hour beguile.
Grant me but this, I'll wiſh no more,
Poſſeſs'd of all my ſoul calls ſtore.
Grant this, I'd look with pity down
On pride's vain play-thing call'd a *Crown*.

EPIGRAM *on the K. of* PR——.

ROY, guerrier, philoſophe, auteur, muſicien,
Poete, Franc Macon, politique, econome,
Pour le bien de l'Europe, ah! que n'eſt il chretien!
Pour celui de la Reine, helas! que n'eſt il homme!

ENGLISH'D.

KING, hero, philoſopher, author, muſician,
Free-maſon, œconomiſt, bard, politician,
If a chriſtian, how happy would *Europe* have been!
And alas! if a man, how tranſported his queen!

EXTEMPORE left on Mad. DE POMPADOUR'S toilet, by VOLTAIRE, while ſhe was drawing.

POmpadour ce crayon divin
Devroit definer ton viſage,
Jamais une ſi belle main
N'aurcit fait un plus bel ouvrage.

IN ENGLISH.

THat pencil happy to be thine,
Should thy own features, *Pompa*, trace,
Thy hand tho' bleſt with ſkill divine,
Can ne'er produce a fairer face.

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On the REBELS *Flight at the* DUKE's *Approach.*

WHEN fierce *Achilles* from the war withdrew,
Success, before to *Agamemnon* true, (flew.
Spread her bright wings, and to the *Trojans*
At his return, success too, quick, returns,
And *Greece* her honour lost no longer mourns;
Great *Hector* by *Achilles'* hand is slain,
The fleet preserv'd, and *Troy* besieg'd again.
Thus far bold *Homer* went: to gain belief,
Gods arm, advise, assist, protect the chief.
But one to conquer thousands by his name,
By former deeds, and end a war by fame;
To come and overcome, without a blow,
Or even sight of the self-vanquish'd foe;
Strike victor troops with fears before unknown,
Whilst cowards, by his presence heroes grown,
Admire new souls and courage not their own;
This seem'd too much to man to appertain,
And *William* does what *Homer* durst not feign.

The 3 next from *Faulkner's Dublin* Journal.

To the Heroic, Pindaric, Lyric, and Pastoral POETS.

ALL folks have faith in satyr, but how few
Read panegyricks, or believe them true?
Good *Pliny*, *Trojan's* friend, to day would pass
For a low, fulsom, and pedantic ass.
The reason's plain: brave, noble, just, and wise,
Are words of course, which *Codrus* misapplies;
For names of virtues in a scribbler's hands
Import advowsons, perquisites, and lands;
And hence the gentle reader smoaks, his grace
Wants fame, as much, as *Codrus* wants a place.
But merit by the public voice confest,
Of praise, or satyr, well endures the test.
Hear this, *Hibernian* poets! and commend,
Or blame our much belov'd, most honour'd friend:
Down from your garrets, blow the trump of fame
At either end; great *Chesterfield* proclaim,
Nor fear to soil the splendor of his name.

A POEM

On his Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD's *being about to leave* Ireland.

WOU'D he were gone! what rout is here!
No sound but *Stanhope* strikes my ear!
All ranks their gratitude proclaim,
And add their mite to *Stanhope's* fame.
Again they harp, and harp agen on't,
This novelty, — a good lieutenant!
Make parallels, and talk of jobbing,
And arms, and ———, and robbing,
That *Stanhope* ne'er knew what was little,
Nor e'er came here to rob the spittle;
Talk of his savings to the nation,
And what he'as still in contemplation,
What good he'as done, what good intends us,
And how sincerely he befriends us,
What schemes, what projects he has laid,
To raise to life our arts, and trade.
Are these the feats that make this pother?
Why! fools! the man can do no other;
'Tis novelty, indeed, to you,
But what applause to him is due?
(*April* 1746.)

'Tis but the way he ever acted,
A habit, by meer use contracted;
He only just prefers the bent
Of his own mind to precedent:
Thus all his favour to our nation's
A meer indulging of his passions.
But I, to publick good a stranger,
Like not such centries in our manger,
Who'll neither jobb, nor suffer jobbers,
But thinks, and calls 'em downright robbers;
Yet he must have the kingdom's praise,
For innovations such as these.
O! had the wise *Athenian* clown
This idol *Chesterfield* but known,
He ne'er had *Aristides* sent,
But *Stanhope* into banishment.

An EPILOGUE

On the Birth Day of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND. *Written by the* FARMER, *and spoken by Mr* GARRICK.

'TIS not a birth to titles, pomp, or state,
That forms the brave, or constitutes the great;
To be the son of *George's* just renown, (grace;
And brother to the *heir* of *Britain's* crown,
Tho' proud these claims, at best, they but adorn,
For heroes, cannot be, like princes —— born;
Valour and worth must consecrate their name,
And virtue give them to the rolls of fame.
Hail to the youth, whose actions mark this year,
And in whose honour you assemble here!
'Tis not to grace his natal day we meet,
His birth of glory, is the birth we greet.
How quick does his progressive virtue run,
How swift ascend to its meridian sun,
Before its beam, the northern storms retire,
And *Britons* catch the animating fire.
Yet, rush not too precipitate, for know,
The fate you urge, wou'd prove our greatest foe,
Religion, law, and liberty's, at stake,
Repress your ardour for your country's sake,
The life you prize not, *Britain* may deplore,
And chance may take, what ages can't restore,
O, did the gallant *Cumberland* but head,
Such troops, as here, our glorious *William* led!
Bold names, in *Britain's* history renown'd,
Who fix'd her freedom on *Hibernian* ground,
'Till death, imbattel'd for their country, stood,
And made the *Boyne* immortal by their blood.
Such were your sires, who still survive in fame;
Such are the sons who would atchieve the same.
Young *William* then should rival trophies raise,
And emulate our great *Deliverer's* days,
By equal actions, win the like applause,
Alike their name, their glory, and their cause.
May Heav'n's peculiar Angel shield the youth!
Who draws the sword of liberty, and truth,
By him *Britannia's* injuries redress,
And crown his toil, his virtue, with success,
Make him the scourge of *France*, the dread of *Rome*,
The patriot's blessing, and the rebels doom.
Then seize, *Hibernia*, seize the present joy,
This day is sacred to the martial boy! ——
The morrow shall a diff'rent strain require,
When, with thy *Stanhope*, all delights retire,
And (a long polar night of grief begun)
Thy soul shall sigh for its returning sun.

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TUESDAY 1.

HER royal highneſs the princeſs *Caroline*, ſet out for *Bath*, for the recovery of her health.

The regiment lately raiſed in *Suſſex* being diſbanded, ſeveral of the men came and liſted in the foot-guards.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Eight guns 18 pounders were ſent from the *Tower* to *Aldborough*, *Suffolk*, for a battery to ſecure that coaſt.

Twelve pieces of cannon 12 pounders were alſo order'd for *Carliſle*, and ſeveral engineers for the defence of that city.

Sailed from *Graveſend* for *Scotland*, ſeveral tranſports with *Skelton*'s, *Mordaunt*'s, Royal *Iriſh*, *Richbell*'s and *Houghton*'s regmts, making above 4000 men.

THURSDAY 3.

Ended at *Goſport* the court martial held on board his majeſty's ſhip the St *George*, commodore *Griffin* preſident, for the tryal of capt. *Caſby*, commander of his majeſty's ſhip *Amazon*, on a charge exhibited againſt him by capt. *Webb*, commander of his majeſty's ſloop *Jamaica*, for loſing two opportunities of looking into *Breſt* harbour; and for c——ce, for not endeavouring to take the *S. Sea* man, lately put into *Breſt*. The trial laſted two days, when not the leaſt part of the charge being proved, capt. *Webb* received a ſevere reprimand, and was mulcted 4 months pay.

FRIDAY 4.

The ten malefactors, *viz.* 7 men, and 3 women (*ſee vol.* XV. *p.* 497, and *p.* 41.) under ſentence of death, were hanged.

TUESDAY 8.

The tranſports with forces bound for *Scotland* anchor'd in the road of *Hull*, on advice of 3 *French* men of war being on the coaſt, which were only ſo many *Dutch* auxiliaries.

Charles Savage, Eſq; was choſen governor, and *Benjamin Longuet*, Eſq; deputy governor of the Bank of *England*;

WEDNESDAY 9.

The following were choſen directors.

Sir Edw. Bellamy, *Kt and alderman*,	James Lever, *Eſq;*
Bryan Benſon, *Eſq;*	Henry Neale, *Eſq;*
Sta. Brookbank, *Eſq;*	Theoph. Salway, *Eſq;*
Merrik Burrell, *Eſq;*	John South, *Eſq;*
Delil. Carbonnel, *Eſq;*	John Bance, *Eſq;*
Rich. Chiſwell, *Eſq;*	Barth. Burton, *Eſq;*
Tho. Cooke, *Eſq;*	J. E. Dodſworth, *Eſq;*
Wm Fawkener, *Eſq;*	Robert Marſh, *Eſq;*
James Gaultier, *Eſq;*	Charles Palmer, *Eſq;*
Henry Herring, *Eſq;*	James Spilman, *Eſq;*
Wm Hunt, *Eſq;*	Ja. Theobald, *Eſq;*
Lethieullier, *Eſq;*	*Sir* John Tompſon, *Kt and alderman*,

The ſame day were elected directors of the *E. India* company.

Dud. Braddyll, *Eſq;*	John Hope, *Eſq;*
*Wm Baker, *Eſq; Ald.*	Robert Hudſon, *Eſq;*
Wm Braund, *Eſq;*	*Mich. Impey, *Eſq;*
Rich. Benyon, *Eſq;*	*Stephen Law, *Eſq;*
*Rob. Bootle, *Eſq;*	*Wm Mabbott, *Eſq;*
Chriſt. Burrow, *Eſq;*	N. Newnham, *jun. Eſq;*
*Rich. Burton, *Eſq;*	*John Payne, *Eſq;*
Roger Drake, *Eſq;*	Henry Plant, *Eſq;*
Samuel Feake, *Eſq;*	Jones Raymond, *Eſq;*
Harry Gough, *Eſq;*	Wm Rider, *Eſq;*
Peter Godfrey, *Eſq;*	Tho. Rous, *Eſq;*
Samuel Hyde, *Eſq;*	*Wm Willy, *Eſq;*

*Thoſe mark'd with * are new ones.*

A fire broke out in the lodgings belonging to the Princeſs *Caroline* at *Bath*, tho' not in her royal highneſs's apartment, which did 150*l.* damage; her royal highneſs, who was taking the air when it happen'd, gave 10 guineas to the ſoldiers, and 10 guineas to be diſtributed among the people who aſſiſted to extinguiſh it.

THURSDAY 10.

At a general meeting of the commiſſioners for the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter*, for 1746, *Wm Blunt*, Eſq; chairman, it was reſolved, by a majority of more than two to one, that the quotas to be raiſed on the ſeveral pariſhes therein ſhould be in the ſame juſt and equitable proportion, as were agreed on for the year 1745, (*ſee vol.* XV. *p.* 529.)

An order was iſſued to diſcontinue the guard at *Lincoln's Inn* Playhouſe.

FRIDAY 11.

Ended the ſeſſions at the *Old Bailey*, when only *Matthew Henderſon*, for the murder of his miſtreſs the Lady *Dalrymple*, received ſentence of death, pleading guilty. (*ſee p.* 174 and *Prid.* 25.)

The rebel priſoners taken at *Carliſle* were brought to the bar, and having anſwer'd to their names, were order'd to prepare for their tryals againſt the next ſeſſion on the 15th of *May* next.—One demanded by what authority.

MONDAY 14.

The Rt Hon. the Lords of the admiralty were pleaſed to ſend for admiral ———, and to ſtrike his name off the liſt of admirals.

TUESDAY 15.

Being the birth-day of his royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland*, who then enter'd into the 26th year of his age, it was obſerv'd with all the uſual demonſtrations of joy carry'd to the higheſt degree ever known on the like occaſion, and exceeded only by thoſe the next week, on account of his defeating the rebels.

WEDNESDAY 16.

Was fought the battle of *Culloden*.

(See p. 209, 210, 211, 212, and 219.)

THURSDAY 17.

Was the clergymens ſons feaſt.—911. was contributed this year.

SATURDAY 19.

His majeſty went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent—To the bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act for 6 months longer.—Repairing the roads from *Glouceſter* to *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*. —For inrollment of deeds and wills made by papiſts; and to 4 private bills.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Five deſerters from the foot-guards in *Flanders*, taken (*ſee p.* 145.) with *Fitz James*'s regiment going to *Scotland* were ſhot in *Hyde-Park*; two of them appeared to be papiſts.

Some private guns were fired and rejoicings made this evening on the firſt account of the defeat of the rebels.—And

THURSDAY 24.

At noon the *Park* and *Tower* guns were diſcharged on advice of a compleat victory (*ſee p.* 209, 210, 211, 212.) and at night were the moſt extraordinary illuminations ever known, with bonfires, a continual firing of guns and ringing of bells, throughout this extended metropolis.—The like demonſtrations of great joy were ſhewn in all parts of the kingdom, on this ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, of which follow ſome further particulars:

Extract of a private Letter from Inverneſs,

AS to the young pretender, he kept during the whole action in the corps de reſerve, and when he perceived the clans, who were his ſole dependance, to give way, not daring to paſs thro' this town, he forded the river a mile above it up to the neck.——Our people having buried 2000 of the rebels, 225 more, or thereabouts, are taken priſoners, moſt of whom are terribly wounded. Over and above the cannon taken in the field of battle, we have met with 12 pieces in this town, and all the pretender's ſon's camp equipage. It is generally believed a great many of their chiefs are killed, by the appearance of our ſoldiers, who are ſtrutting about in rich laced waiſtcoats, hats, *&c. Lochiel*, the greateſt vil—n in the whole rebel army, is known to be among the ſlain; an honour too great for him.—The day of the battle the pretender iſſued orders to his people to give no quarter, ſo certain was he of conqueſt. We have ſeveral parties out, who almoſt hourly ſend wounded rebels and booty; and yeſterday in particular there was brought in 300 head of cattle, and a great number of ſheep and horſes, which the rebels had with them. We have it juſt now reported here, that lord *Kilmarnock* will be ſent out with a conſiderable force, in order to take the pretender, in which if he ſucceeds, it is ſaid he is to be pardoned, and to have his eſtate returned to him.——I cannot omit one very remarkable inſtance of bravery and affection, which is, that there is not a ſoul, either horſeman, foot, or the people even employed in attending and driving the train horſes, or any one, in what capacity ſoever of our whole army, but what has behaved in the time of action, at their reſpective ſtations, with the utmoſt bravery and intrepidity.——*P. S.* The rebels were not leſs than 12,000 ſtrong at the firſt onſet.——When the action was over, his royal highneſs rode thro' the army and thanked the officers and ſoldiers, in his majeſty's name, for their firm and vigorous behaviour. There was a general ſhout, and *Flanders, Flanders!* repeated, *We'll follow your royal highneſs againſt any enemy.*——As there had been an opinion induſtriouſly propagated at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere, among the ſoldiers, to intimidate them, that the Highlanders, with their broad-ſwords and targets, were irreſiſtible, being more than a match for troops not armed in that manner, his royal highneſs had taken great pains to undeceive his men, and convince them that a regiment of *Engliſh* foot, with muſket and bayonet, was much ſuperior to a Highland regiment, notwithſtanding their piſtols and targets.—This had accordingly ſo good an effect that the Highlanders, could not break 'em.

Edinburgh, Monday, April 21.

ON Wedneſday morning laſt at five of the clock, his royal highneſs marched from *Nairn* (12 miles from *Inverneſs*). The army had ſeveral alarms; but at laſt the rebels form'd about a mile and a half ſouth of the lord preſident's houſe of *Culloden*, which is within four miles of *Inverneſs*, and about five minutes paſt one the cannon began to play, which continued very cloſe on both ſides, for about 25 minutes; it was viſible that our artillery had the advantage of that of the rebels, as it was better ſerved, and did very great execution. The *Frazers* and *Macdonalds*, which compoſed their right wing, made an attack on his royal highneſs's left, and endeavoured to get in ſword in hand; but were ſo well received, and the fire ſo cloſe and regular, that on the ſecond diſcharge, they fell into the utmoſt confuſion, and fled over an adjacent hill. The whole of the rebels followed their example, and immediately took to their heels, by different roads, ſome towards *Badenoch*, others towards Fort *Auguſtus*, and ſeveral by the roads that lead to *Roſs-ſhire*. The duke's army moved regularly forward, and the *Campbells*, duke of *Kingſton*'s light horſe, with the whole dragoons purſued, and did great execution. When the diſpatches came off, the purſuit was not over, tho' it had been continued quite thro' the town of *Inverneſs*, where the ſtreets ran with blood. On the field of battle there were about 1000 of the rebels killed, and as many by the *Campbells* and dragoons in their flight. Ld *Geo. Murray* is wounded, and with Ld *Nairn* fled toward *Badenoch*. The *French* picquets were at *Inverneſs*, and on his royal highneſs's approach ſurrendred priſoners at diſcretion.—One of the priſoners declared, that the rebels at the beginning of the action were above 7000 ſtrong.—What adds to this great and moſt joyful news, his royal highneſs, tho' in the heat of the action, is ſafe and in perfect health.——The battle was ſo deſperate, that the ſoldiers bayonets were ſtain'd and clotted with the blood

blood of the rebels up to the muzzles of their muſkets.——*A letter from the army adds*, That general *Barrel*'s regiment gain'd the greateſt reputation imaginable in the late engagement; the beſt of the clans having made their ſtrongeſt efforts to break them, but without effect, for the old *Tangierines* bravely repulſed thoſe boaſters, with a dreadful ſlaughter, and convinced them that the broad ſword and target is unequal to their muſket and bayonet, when in the hands of veterans, who are determined to uſe them.—After the battle there was not a bayonet in this regiment but was either bloody or bent.

Edinburgh, April 22. The particulars which we have hitherto learn'd of the victory obtain'd by his R. H. the Duke are, that the battle did not laſt above half an hour, during which time no quarter was given on either ſide, and was exceeding bloody; that 1000 of the rebels lay dead upon the ſpot, and about 200 were kill'd and wounded on the king's ſide. The regiments which diſtinguiſh'd themſelves moſt were *Barrel*'s and *Monro*'s; and it is particularly remark'd, that the *Scots* regiments behav'd with an extraordinary bravery. The E. of *Ancram* ſav'd Ld *Kilmarnock*'s life, who is now a priſoner. The greateſt part of the rebel chiefs are kill'd or taken. The young pretender is ſaid to be wounded, and had fled by *Inverneſs* purſued by the light horſe.

A copy of the rebels orders before the battle of Culloden; *found in the pocket of one of the priſoners.*

Parole. *Roy Jaques.*

IT is his royal highneſs's poſitive orders, that every perſon attach himſelf to ſome corps of the army, and remain with the corps night and day, until the battle and purſuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, on no account whatſoever. This regards the foot as well as horſe. The order of battle is to be given to every general officer and every commander of a regiment or ſquadron.

It is requir'd and expected of each individual in the army, as well officer as ſoldier, that he keep the poſt he ſhall be allotted; and if any man turn his back to run away, the next behind ſuch man is to ſhoot him.

No body, upon pain of death, is to ſtrip the ſlain, or plunder until the battle is over. The highlanders to be in kilts, and no body to throw away their guns. Sign'd,

George Murray, Lt-Gen.

FRIDAY 25.

Matthew Henderſon, for the murder of his miſtreſs, was executed on a gibbet erected oppoſite to the end of *Oxford-ſtreet*, and was afterwards hang'd in chains by the *Edgworth* road. See his declaration concerning the fact. *p.* 174.) He appeared very penitent, but much ſhocked at death. — On the *Wedneſday* before being preſſed by the clergyman who attended him to make a more ample confeſſion, and diſcover his motive to commit ſo unparallelled a murder, which there was the greateſt reaſon to think he conceal'd, he gave the following account; that about eight or ten days before he committed this murder, he was dreſſing his maſter, and his lady coming into the room, he happened to tread on her foot. She did not ſhew her diſpleaſure at that time, with ſo much as one angry word, but gave him ſuch a frown as was much more expreſſive of her reſentment, and cauſed him to think ſhe believed he did it purpoſely, but he ſolemnly declared the contrary. —When his maſter was dreſs'd, and gone out, his lady came into his maſter's dreſſing-room, and aſk'd him, *What he meant by treading on her foot?* He reply'd, *Madam, I did it not on purpoſe, I humbly beg pardon.* She ſaid, *Matthew, I'll turn you out of doors immediately, for you have behaved very rudely to me*; and then ſhe gave him a box on the ear. He ſaid, *Madam, you need not to threaten me with turning me out of doors: If you pleaſe, I will go out.* He own'd, his lady did not continue long in this paſſion, and that no ſervant was ever better uſed. So that the difficulty which aroſe on this account *p.* 176. is removed; he appears to have been a perſon of ſtrong paſſions, great pride and quick reſentment, by the following circumſtance: "Two days before "*Chriſtmas day* 1744, he was ſo exaſperated at "a ſerjeant in the guards, that he was deter"mined to kill him, and went ſo far as to "load two piſtols, reſolving to watch him, and "ſhoot him, but an opportunity not happen"ing, his remorſe got the better of his re"ſentment."——It is therefore very eaſy to conceive that a blow, as he apprehended undeſerved, from a perſon who had till then always treated him with kindneſs and indulgence might work up ſuch a temper, in concurgence with an unexpected opportunity, to a proper pitch for ſo horrid a fact, altho' he conſtantly affirmed, that he did not think of his quarrel with his miſtreſs, when he firſt conceived an intention to kill her, but that on his relenting his imagined injury ruſh'd into his mind, and determined him to the action.—This however is a very nice diſtinction, of which perhaps he himſelf is not a judge, and therefore the leſs to be depended upon.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, April 26.

ON Monday laſt the *Alexander* privateer, Capt. *Phillips*, arrived in *Kingroad* with two prizes, a brig and a ſnow, homeward-bound from *Martinico*, and the *Solebay* man of war, a 28 gun ſhip, which he cut out of *St Martin*'s road, and brought off with above 200 men, and a great quantity of bale goods on board, being intended as convoy to ſome ſhips bound to *Martinico*.——The particulars of this affair, which is one of the boldeſt and beſt conducted actions we have heard of during the war, are as follows.——Capt. *Phillips* having on the 9th inſtant parted from his two prizes off *Belleiſle*, in chace of other ſhips, the laſt

p. 302 ſee

laſt of which proving a *Scotchman*, brought him within ſight of two ſail, which he took to be merchantmen, off of *St Martin's*, to whom he alſo gave chace, and came up with juſt as they were entering that road. Capt. *Phillips*, after taking a diſtinct view of the place, and ſeeing there were no other ſhips of war in the road, reſolved to attack them, but not having ſea-room to engage, thought proper to let them come to an anchor in the road. His men, unwilling to embark in ſuch a hazardous enterprize, were generally unwilling to go on, but being encouraged by the captain, and made ſenſible that the undertaking was ſafe and feaſible, at laſt conſented. He then, after making proper diſpoſitions, ſtood into the road under *French* colours; but being to attack to windward, was obliged to make two or three tacks before he could come up with the largeſt of the two ſhips, being the prize he aimed at. When up, the captain ordered to grapple and board on the bow, and threw in 50 men armed each with a piſtol, pole-ax and cutlaſs, and at the ſame time gave them two vollies of ſmall arms from the *Alexander*'s crew on board, which put the enemy into great confuſion, and obliged them to retire down under the quarter-deck, where having arms at hand, they began to fire briſkly upon the *Alexander*'s men, which the captain perceiving, jump'd down upon the main deck, and order'd 5 guns to be fired into them, which did good execution, and ſo terrified them, that they immediately ſurrendered. The *Alexander* loſt three hands, and the enemy ten.

TUESDAY 29

Was voted in the houſe of peers a congratulatory addreſs to his majeſty on the late victory, moved by the D. of *Marlborough*, and the thanks of the ſaid houſe to his royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland*, moved for by the E. of *Sandwich*.——The like addreſs, and thanks, *&c.* were voted in the H. of commons; the former moved for by Ld *Coke*, and ſeconded by *R. Grenville*, Eſq; and the latter was moved by Sir *Harry Liddel*, and ſeconded by Mr *Ellis*.

From the London Gazette. April 29.

Whitehall, *April* 29. THIS day an expreſs arrived from *Edinburgh*, with the following advices.

Edinburgh, *April* 26. The victory obtained over the rebels by his royal highneſs the duke, appears every day to be more and more compleat and deciſive.

Thurſday morning about three of the clock, being the day after the battle, the pretender's ſon, with *Sheridan* and *Sullivan*, and no other attendants or ſervants, was ſeen paſſing fort *Auguſtus* in his way to *Glengary*. Fort *Auguſtus* is burnt and blown up, and there is neither garriſon nor proviſions there.

On *Saturday* the 19th, lord *Perth*, and his brother called lord *John Drummond*, were at *Garrieſmore*, within 12 miles of fort *Auguſtus*, on their way to *Lochabar*, attended only by their ſervants. The latter order'd the *French* horſe of *Fitz James*'s regiment, who had followed the pretender's ſon and him out of the battle, to return to *Inverneſs*, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners: and the general and laſt orders given by the rebel officers to their men was to ſhift for themſelves.

The *Macphersons* were not at the battle, but were that day on their march to *Inverneſs*, and upon meeting the rebels running away from the action, they returned to their own country.

Lord *Elcho* was at the battle, and went off with the pretender's ſon, but afterwards they ſeparated.

Orders are given along the coaſt to prevent any of the rebels from making their eſcape by ſea.

The illuminations and publick rejoicing here, on occaſion of his royal highneſs's victory, exceeded all that were ever ſeen in theſe parts.

WEDNESDAY 30.

Came an account that the tranſports, with the troops on board, from the *Nore*, laſt from *Hull*, were ſafely arriv'd and landed at *Aberdeen*.

Eight *French* priſoners in *Pembroke*, going into the fields to gather a ſallad, and miſtaking root for a wild ſallery, eat of it. Two of them died there, and the other ſix fell into fits, but were reliev'd by timely uſe of remedies. One of the dead being open'd had a mortification in his inteſtines, and a large extravaſation of blood upon his brain.

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

APR. 9. LAdy of *Coſmos Neville*, Eſq; of *Holt*, *Leiceſterſhire*, ſiſter to the E. of *Litchfield*, deliver'd of a ſon.

15. Lady of Sir *Rich. Bampfield*, Bart.—— of a daughter.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

March 29. *William Fletcher* of *Mobberly*, *Cheſhire*, Eſq; marry'd to Miſs *Stanton* of *Crutched Friars*, with 15000 *l.*

APR. 3. Mr *Fermor* of *Queen's College*, *Oxon*, heir to Sir *Henry Fermor*, Bart.——to Miſs *Auſten* of *Sevenoaks*, *Kent*.

Matthew Halcot of *Hoe*, *Norfolk*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Jones* of *Fakenham*.

9. *George Amyand*, Eſq; *Hamburgh* merchant of *London*,——to the only daughter of late *John Abraham Korten*, Eſq;

Tho. Smallwood, Eſq; merchant in the *Streights* trade,——to Miſs *Pennington* of *Mile End*, with 10,000*l.*

15. *Tho. Tracy* of *Stanway*, *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;——to the only daughter of *Wm Dodwell* of *Sevenhampton*, in the ſaid county.

18. *Wm Ord*, Eſq; brother to *Rob. Ord*, Eſq; member for *Morpeth*,——to Miſs *Dillingham* of *Red Lion Square*, with 20,000*l.*

Hon. *John Barry*, ſon to Ld *Barrimore*,—— to Miſs *Smith* of *Wheale Hall*, *Eſſex*.

Charles Cooper of *Wetherby*, *Yorkſhire* Eſq; ——to the only daughter of *Henry Jones* of *Hackney*, Eſq;

24. *Theophilus Eveleſtone* of *Crowfield Hall* *Suffolk*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Jacomb* of *Ipſwich*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

March 27. *Herbert Pawlett*, Esq; nephew to the Ld *Pawlett*, and Capt. in the D. of *Bolton*'s regiment.

APR. 1. Right Rev. Dr *Henry Egerton*, bishop of *Hereford*, clerk of the closet to his majesty. Walking on *Constitution Hill*, he was suddenly taken ill of a pain in his stomach, and being carry'd home to his house in *Cleveland-row*, St *James*'s, expir'd instantly. The late D. of *Bridgewater*, and Col. *Egerton*, his brothers, died in the same manner.

Daniel Prevereau, Esq; eldest and chief clerk in the secretary of State's office under the D. of *Newcastle*, worth 50,000 *l.*

2. *Jam. Hawkins*, Esq; at *Camberwell*, *Surrey*.

12. *James Hay*, Dr of physic, in *Drury-lane*.

13. Col. *Alex. Jacombs*, near *Charing Cross*.

14. *Geo. Hill*, Esq; formerly proctor in doctors commons.

Wife of Dr *Headley*, chancellor of *Salisbury*.

15. *John Chalie*, Esq; merchant, and a director of the *Royal Exchange* assurance comp.

28. *Henry Gaultier*, Esq; merchant.

17. Mr *James Stroud*, farmer, at *Carshalton*, *Surrey*, aged 107 years, and father of 15 children now living. He enjoy'd the perfect use of his senses, till a few days before his death. 107

23. *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; member for *Worcester*, pay-master-general of all his majesty's forces, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

28. *John Gore* of *Bishopsgate-street*, Esq; of the small-pox, aged 19, much lamented.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, *Apr.* 15. THE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Geo. Sackville*, Esq; commonly called Ld *Geo. Sackville*, [Lieut. Col. of *Bragg*'s] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Brig. Gen. *Bligh*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Lewis Dejean*, Esq; [Lieut. Col. of the 1st troop of grenadier guards] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Sir *Rob. Monroe*, Bart, dec.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Henry Conway*, Esq; [aid de camp to the Duke of *Cumberland*] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Col. *Francis Ligonier*, dec.

Whitehall, *April* 19. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of *Great Britain* unto *Charles* E. of *Aylesbury* and *Elgin*, by the name stile, and title of Baron *Bruce*, of *Tottenham* in the county of *Wilts*, to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to *Bruce Brudenell*, Esq; brother to *Geo.* E. of *Cardigan*, and the heirs male of his body.

Whitehall, *April* 22. The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. *Thomas* E. of *Malton*, the dignity of a marquis of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of *Rockingham*, in the county of *Northampton*.

From other Papers.

Charles Frederic, Esq; member for *Shoreham*, *Sussex*,——clerk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance, in room of

Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;——storekeeper of the ordnance, in room of *George Gregory*, dec.

Capt. *Rich. Haddock*,——commander of the *Advice*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Sam. Gregory*,——commander of the *Duke William*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Foulks*, late commander of the *Saphire*,——Capt. of the *Superb*.

Step. Wallis, Esq;——a commissioner of the victualling office, in room of *Art. Sturt*, dec.

Mr *Tewsslewaite*,——collector of customs for the ports of *Hull* and *Burlington*, *Yorkshire*.

Rich. Jephson, Esq;——serjeant at arms attending the Lord Chancellor, in room of his father, dec. who enjoy'd that post near 40 years.

Mr *John Wilson*,——one of the chief clerks in the new pell-office, in the exchequer, a place of 100 *l. per Ann.*

Henry M'Culloch,——clerk of the navy office of his majesty's island of *Cape Breton* in *North America*, during pleasure.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen:*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

LOrd *James Beauclerk*, D. D. [canon of *Windsor*] appointed Bp of *Hereford*, in room of Dr *Egerton*, dec.

From other Papers.

MR *Tim. Perkins*, instituted vicar of *Hasslingfield*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Cha. Carter,——rector of *Shipton Basset*, *Warwickshire*.

Isaac Williamson,——rector of *Stretton cum Boulcoan*, *Hampshire*.

Erasmus Lewis,——rector of *Winton Shetland*, *Devonshire*.

Wm Warburton, unanimously elected preacher to the Hon. Society of *Lincoln's Inn*.

Dr *Butler*, Bp of *Bristol*, appointed clerk of the closet, in room of the Bp of *Hereford*, dec.

ALTERATIONS *in the List of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Devonshire,	Sir *Tho. Ackland*, Bt.	*T. Fortescue*, d.
Boroughbridge,	E. of *Dalkeith*,	*Geo. Gregory*, d.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

John Bingham of Bristol, innholder.
Jos. Kemp of Blackfields, St John Southwark, merchant.
Hayward-Gaylard of Cornhill, London, haberdasher.
John Beeby of Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer.
Mathew Dealson of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant.
Ja. Newton of St Giles in the Fields, Middx. cabinet mak.
Tho. Ayres of Buckland, Hertfordshire, shopkeeper.
Wm Fead of London, merchant.
John Hesselden of Tunbridge wells, Kent, innholder.
John Von Elson, otherwise Von Elen of Cav. Gard.
Rich. Francis of St Saviour's Southwark, silkman.
Wm Jephcott of Woodstreet, London, laceman.
Chr. Fry, jun. of London, mariner.
Tho. Roberts of St Albans, Hertfordsh. linen-draper.

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S. Sea Stock 97⅞
—Annu. 67 ¼
New Annu. 68 ⅛ ⅜
3 *per C.* An 82 ⅜
Bank 124 ¼
—Cir. 5*l.* 10*s. Pr.*
Million Bank 110
4 *per Ct* Bank Ann. 94½
India 167
—Bonds 1*l.* 1*s. Pr.*
Royal Aff. No Pr.
Lon. ditto 9 ¼
7 *p. C.* Em. Loan No Pr.
5 *p. C.* ditto No Pr.
Eng. Cop. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Welsh ditto, No Pr.
Lott. Tickets 10*l.* 8*s.*

Monthly BILL *of* Mortality, *from Mar.* 25 *to Apr.* 22.

Christned	Males 634	Females 582	1216
Buried	Males 1082	Females 1073	2155

Died under 2 Years old --- 711

Between	2	and 5	199
Between	5	and 10	99
Between	10	and 20	61
Between	20	and 30	172
Between	30	and 40	214
Between	40	and 50	193
Between	50	and 60	165
Between	60	and 70	143
Between	70	and 80	149
Between	80	and 90	45
Between	90	and 100	4
Between	100	and 101	0

(Hay 36*s.* Load.) 2155

Buried
Within the walls 172
Without the walls 513
In *Mid.* and *Surry* 945
City & Sub. *Weſt.* 525
2155

Weekly *Apr.* 1 — 472
8 — 612
15 — 517
22 — 554
2155

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 11*d.*
Wheat 31 to 32*s. per Quarter*
Rye 12*s* to 14 *s.* 6*d.*
Barley 10*s* 6*d.* to 14*s.*
Oats 10*s* to 12*s.*
Peaſe 14*s* to 16*s.*
P. Malt 17*s* to 20.
B. Malt 16*s* to 19*s.*
H. Beans 13*s* to 16*s.*
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Hops 7 *l.* to 7 *l.* 15 *s.*

Books and Pamphlets publiſhed March 1746.

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*** *As to* FOREIGN HISTORY, *little has occurred but the taking of* Gustalla *in* Italy, *by the* Austrians.

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The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

For MAY 1746.

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III. ON humility, occasioned by an expression of the duke of *Cumberland*'s.

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VII. LIST of ships taken on both sides.

VIII. ORDER of march of the king's army to *Culloden*, and a return of the officers and soldiers, dispositions of the forces on each side, with remarks.

IX. ADDRESSES of lords and commons, the city of *London*, universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, &c. and his majesty's answers.

X. OF the victory of *Culloden*, and its consequences, *&c. &c.*

XI. ACCOUNT of the *French* Theatre.

XII. A footman's letter to his brethren.

XIII. ON the supineness of the *Dutch*.

XIV. THANKS of lords and commons voted to the duke, with his answers.

XV. THE temple of rebellion, a vision.

XVI. THE opposition ridiculed.

XVII. ON reforming the *Highlanders*.

XVIII. PROGRESS of the king's army.

XIX. POETRY. The devil-painter, a tale. Summer, a rural song. A ballad, on making a chapel a kitchen. Ode on the duke of *Cumberland*, &c. The queen of *May*, a song, with notes.

XX. HISTORICAL chronicle.

XXI. DEATHS, marriages, preferments.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For MAY 1746.

Debate on the Officers of new regiments having rank.

There being an offer made in the time of a dangerous Rebellion by ſeveral noblemen to raiſe regiments for the emperor's ſervice, a debate aroſe in the houſe of Clinabs *concerning the manner of forming them, the duration of their eſtabliſhment, and whether the officers ſhould be intitled to have half pay, when diſbanded, or hold the ſame rank in the army with thoſe who had riſen regularly by their ſervices. Theſe being different conſiderations occaſioned ſeveral queſtions and diviſions upon them, in which the party of the miniſtry prevailed, having firſt* 235 *to* 67; *next* 104 *to* 82; *then* 126 *to* 124. (*of all which at another time.*) *At laſt a motion was made,* That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, moſt humbly to beſeech his majeſty that the officers in the new regiments, may not be allowed any rank from their commiſſions after theſe regiments ſhall be broke.

The ſubſtance of the arguments for and againſt the motion, will appear in the two following * *ſpeeches:*

The Urg; Compobell.

SIR,

WHEN we were firſt informed of the propoſals, which have been made by the noble lords to his majeſty, for raiſing fifteen new regiments, to be employed at this time of diſtreſs in the defence of the nation, I was, like others, dazzled with their zeal, and kindled by their ſervour; I was enamoured of their generoſity, and ſtruck with veneration of their fidelity; nor do I doubt but the ſame ſudden ſurprize had the ſame effect upon many greater underſtandings, and perhaps upon that of his majeſty.

But this admiration, Sir, has at laſt ſubſided, and given way to more diſtinct and regular conſiderations, which have been aſſiſted by the arguments of others, and by obſervation of the general ſentiments of the nation; and I hope it will not be ſuppoſed the effect of diſregard to the publick, or of private malevolence to any of the illuſtrious names involved in this enquiry, that I declare myſelf every moment leſs pleaſed with the meaſures which they have taken, and which they have perſuaded his majeſty to encourage. In the fate of the publick I myſelf am involved, and therefore the deſire of preſerving myſelf determines me to contribute whatever is in my power to the ſecurity of my country; and, with regard to the noble lords, I have never been injured by them, and therefore cannot look upon them with perſonal malignity, nor have

* *With relation to the latter, it may be proper to obſerve that a pamphlet was publiſhed on this ſubject by a member entitled,* a letter to *W. P. &c. in which the latter is charged with* apoſtacy from the oppoſition, *at a time when there was* a ſchiſm in the miniſterial clan, *and when thoſe who were moſt ſtrictly connected with the governing people, were forced to abandon them; his* ſtanding in the gap, *therefore, at ſuch a crit juncture, the writer ſays, uſing his own words, muſt enhance the merit of ſo good an offi*

have any inclination to provoke men whose great power and influence have so lately been proved.

I shall not, Sir, either endeavour to confirm or to refute the suspicion that, under this mask of disinterestedness and publick spirit, are concealed views of private advantage, and a scheme for growing great by publick calamities. But it must, Sir, be admitted, that the command of a regiment, with the unlimited power of conferring all the subordinate commissions, might afford some temptations to men of narrow minds, whose dispositions were either sordid or ambitious; nor can it be denied that forces might be raised upon such terms, by men whose regard to the preservation of the publick was not the only motive of their activity.

But, Sir, it is in itself of little importance what are the motives of any measures which regard our country; it is our chief duty, especially at a time like this, to keep our eyes steadily to our own safety, and to consider not so much the cause as the consequence, of the practices to which our concurrence is demanded; and if these regiments, instead of conducing to the safety of the nation, are likely to bring it into danger; if they can be either of no advantage to the publick, or of so little as cannot be put in balance with the detriment which it will suffer from them, it is our duty not to flatter the zeal of the noble lords at the expence of the publick safety, nor to allow their ardour to hurry them into schemes, which themselves as well as we shall have reason to regret.

That this sudden and irregular increase of our forces will probably produce great dangers and inconveniences, is now, I think, apparent; dangers, Sir, which our gratitude ought not to overlook, and which our confidence ought not to incur. For what can be imagined but that it will universally and irreconcileably disgust our standing troops; and what may not be feared from that disgust, at a time when the whole nation is in their hands, when an enemy is in the midst of our country, and when there is reason to believe that there are many who will take the opportunity to infect their principles, and to spread disloyalty among them?

The same interest, Sir, which has enabled these noble lords to obtain the power of nominating their own officers, will likewise raise those whom they have named to higher commissions, whenever any vacancies should happen in the army; and what then must be the state of those who have nothing to recommend them but their sufferings, and wounds? With what hope, Sir, can a man, who has nothing to plead but that he has done his duty, stand in competition with him who is supported by the power of the greatest of the nobility, and whose solicitations are assisted by the high officers of the state, whose constant access to the sovereign gives them an irresistible superiority to all other petitioners?

That those who have been already distinguished by the noble lords will hereafter be promoted by the same influence, that their interest will be thought sufficient to set them on an equality with others who have served longer, and that they will on many occasions, in confidence of that interest, neglect some of the duties of their profession, and refuse that regard to their superiors which is of the utmost necessity in military transactions, and which is duly paid by those who have no other way to promotion, will, by all those who have any acquaintance with human nature, be readily believed; and it will with equal facility be admitted by them, that every man who sees his services thus slighted, and his pretensions overborn, by men who have no other claims than the friendship or the favour of powerful solicitors, will think himself injured, and it cannot but be feared that those who are injured will resent the injury.

If it be alleged, Sir, that these effects are far off, and therefore unnecessary to be mentioned in the present consultation, it may be answered, that

it is our duty, and our chief duty as constituted by the publick, to inspect, as far as is granted to human sagacity, into futurity, and to obviate those projects, of which we find that the consequences will be probably very different from the present intention, and from which the publick is likely to receive more injury than advantage.

But in reality the ill consequences may perhaps be nearer than the objection supposes; for what is feared may sometimes affect the mind no less forcibly than what is felt; and if it be found by the army, who want not discernment to perceive their own danger, that measures are taken contrary to their honour, and pernicious to their interest, they may easily be persuaded to resent the design of oppressing them as much as the oppression, and suffer themselves to be as far influenced by the desire of preventing disgrace as of resenting it.

But it may be likewise added, that if the inconveniences of this addition to our troops are at a distance, the advantages appear hitherto very little nearer; and that therefore one consequence equally remote may be very properly put in the balance against another. For what advantage can it be supposed that the nation can receive, in the present state, from the regiments which are now only raising, when the danger which they are to oppose is almost falling upon us? Our hopes incline, and our reason directs us to believe that, before they can be raised, our domestic enemies, whom they are intended to oppose, will be entirely suppressed; and it is certain that though they should be raised, they will not be disciplined before the danger, or the hope of resistance is at an end; and that in the mean time they will only expose us to contempt by their unskilfulness, and embarrass the regular troops, who will have little inclination to associate with them, but will rather divert themselves with their ignorance than endeavour to instruct them, and who will consider them as intruders into posts for which they are not qualified, and as robbers, who snatch from the mouth of the veteran that bread which he has earned in the camp, the march, the field, and the garrison; and tear from his head those honours which merit and service only have a right to wear.

What hope can be reasonably formed that two bodies of men, thus opposite in interest, and thus invidiously opposed, can associate with confidence, and co-operate with sincerity, I suppose every gentleman in the house easily perceives; and therefore it will not be necessary to prove that some scheme should be formed, by which the resentment of the army may be softened, and the unlimited influence of these great lords in some degree restrained. Nor can I think any way more easy, or more proper, than that of addressing his majesty to limit the authority which the first ardour of his gratitude disposed him to confer with too great liberality, and to revoke the grant of rank which is given to the new officers.

This regulation cannot be thought unreasonable by any who are not interested in opposing it; for upon what pretence can he who deserves less, be put upon the level with him whose merits are greater? Why should he who is unskilful in any profession enjoy the privilege of directing those who have by long study and experience attained knowledge and reputation? And how should those who have neither studied nor practised war be skilful commanders, or whence can arise their military merit, who have never yet seen an enemy?

But this, though surely sufficient, is not the only reason for which they may without impatience see themselves excluded from rank in the army; they have taken commissions upon terms different from those on which the regular troops are constituted, as they are exempted from foreign service, and intended only to serve during the present exigence. And surely such short service, which yet is no

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likely to be ſhortened by their ſkill or valour, ought not to entitle them to an equality with thoſe who have reſigned themſelves to the ſervice of their country without limitation, and who are not at liberty to decline any hardſhip that the general ſecurity ſhall require them to ſuffer, who may be ſent to make war in diſtant climates, and encounter with fatigue, peſtilence and want.

Since therefore the officers of the new regiments muſt be ignorant, becauſe they are new; ſince they are not likely to be of much uſe on this occaſion; and have covenanted to be of none on any other; I cannot but conclude that it would be reaſonable that their rank ſhould regard only their own regiments, without any reſpect to the other forces.

Wimgul Pdit, *Urg*.

SIR,

IT has not been without an uncommon degree of indignation and ſurpriſe, that I have heard the propoſal now made for denying to the gentlemen who have obtained commiſſions in the new regiments, the ſame rank in the army with other officers of the ſame denomination; a propoſal ſo contrary to the practice of all other times and all other nations, ſo injurious to the honour of his majeſty, ſo detrimental to the intereſt of the publick, and ſo ungenerous with regard to thoſe who are immediately affected by it, that I cannot but hope that a very ſlight examination will be ſufficient to ſhew its impropriety; and that the ſhow of equity with which it is recommended will quickly vaniſh, and leave its real abſurdity and injuſtice open and apparent.

That a commiſſion, and the rank implied by that commiſſion, were ever ſeparated, I believe cannot be aſſerted; nor will it be very eaſy to ſhew that they are in their own nature ſeparable. For what is a commiſſion more than a certain degree of power and authority conferred by the king, by which, as the perſon who obtains it is made ſubordinate to ſome, he is made likewiſe ſuperior to others? This is a commiſſion, and this the rank implied by a commiſſion. But if this rank be denied, what does a commiſſion confer? Does it not then become an empty form of words, by which nothing is implied? Does it not ſink the officer below his fellow-ſubjects, by giving him only a falſe title, and branding him with ridicule? Does it not place him in a ſtate in which no man ever exiſted before, flatter him with a ſhow of privileges, which, when he attempts to graſp them, vaniſh away, leave him eternally in doubt about the meaning of his commiſſion, and the extent of his power, and involve him in perpetual difficulties to reconcile the appearance of command with the negation of that rank which command implies? To grant commiſſions, and refuſe rank to thoſe commiſſions, is, in my opinion, to ſeparate things which are by nature conjoined, and by each of which the other is implied; it is to diſunite matter and ſolidity, or ice and cold.

This propoſal, Sir, is not only irrational in itſelf, for, though it could be reconciled to ſenſe, and reduced to practice, would be in the higheſt degree imprudent and unequitable: unequitable, becauſe it would injure thoſe who have engaged, at this time of danger and diſtreſs, in the ſervice of their country; and imprudent, becauſe it would diſcourage them from offering to ſerve it, if the ſame danger ſhould at any time return.

The noble peers, who have undertaken to raiſe regiments for the public ſervice, at this time, have ſignaliſed themſelves by a very laudable and eminent degree of zeal, and ſuch zeal deſerves to be rewarded. They have ſtood like men of fortitude and integrity in the *gap*, at which war and confuſion were breaking in upon us, and have by their influence and example raiſed the ſame ſpirit in others, who, had they not been thus animated to reſiſtance and reſolution, would inevitably have ſunk under their fears, and ſuffered all the

the calamities of an invaſion without daring to attempt the means of oppoſing or preventing them.

It is not eaſy to believe how much mankind are influenced by example, or how readily one imitates thoſe whoſe rank has raiſed them up to diſtinction and obſervation; who have, by their affability and generoſity, endeared themſelves to the inferior claſſes of the people. In all publick exigencies the greateſt part of mankind, as they are unacquainted with political reaſonings, can have no other rule for their conduct, than the example of thoſe whoſe rank intitles them to the ſuperintendence of publick affairs, and whoſe integrity and goodneſs have procured them the confidence of their dependents and their neighbours. Such, Sir, are the peers by whoſe influence theſe new regiments are to be raiſed, and by whom the nation has been rouſed from cowardice and from inactivity; ſuch are the names which muſt teſtify to all the neighbouring nations the diſpoſition of the *Lilliputian* nobility, which muſt give confidence to our friends, and ſtrike our enemies with deſpair; names! which will extend their influence thro' every rank of men amongſt us, and kindle an univerſal ardour againſt the diſturbers of our happineſs; names! which will waken indolence, animate cowardice, enlarge avarice, and conquer deſpondency. And which therefore I cannot but think of more importance on the preſent occaſion, than the pomp of alliances, and the proſpect of ſuccours, and of which it may be with juſtice concluded, that they contribute more to the publick ſecurity, than ſo many battalions in the ſervice of his majeſty.

The officers who are to be employed under them, the officers who are thought unworthy of rank in the army, are men whoſe fortunes and whoſe merit raiſe them to diſtinction in their own counties, and whoſe example will have in a leſs degree, in a degree proportionate to their elevation of dignity and wealth, the ſame influence with that of their commanders. They are men not driven into the army by neceſſity, but who ſerve their country from their zeal for its ſecurity. And ſurely to diſgrace ſuch men for their honeſt ardour, would not be juſt; and to hinder ſuch voluntary ſervices in times of difficulty and danger, would not be prudent.

If it could be poſſible to perſuade the houſe that ſuch ignominious reſtrictions are neceſſary or proper, that it can be the policy of any ſtate to be ungrateful to its defenders, or that loyalty ought to be ſtigmatiſed with reproach rather than rewarded with honour, it might be hoped at leaſt that ſome ſtronger arguments would be produced in favour of ſuch paradoxical poſitions than have yet been offered, and that men ſhould not deviate from the beaten paths of prudence and morality, without being able to ſhew that the ſeeming irregularity of their conduct was to be ſupported, by the ſtrongeſt arguments which ſuch queſtions can admit; and that they in reality were promoting the great purpoſes which they ſeem to obviate, and were tending by oblique paths to that end, to which the direct way is precluded or obſtructed.

Yet what arguments have been offered in defence of this new, this aſtoniſhing motion, but ſuch as only ſerve to ſhew that it cannot be defended; ſuch as either ought never to be heard in this houſe, or which, if they are heard, cannot be regarded? The chief if not the only ſubject of declamation has been the diſcontent which this new promotion of officers will raiſe in the army, and the danger which that diſcontent will bring upon the nation; a poſition ſo dangerous in itſelf, ſo reproachful to the army, and ſo injurious to our own dignity, that I think it ought to be for the future inhibited, and that it can never be mentioned without danger and reproach.

It would be certainly in the utmoſt degree reproachful to the legiſlativ aſſemblies, if they ſhould ſuffer th

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deliberations to be influenced by any particular claſſes of men, or ſhould deſcend before they adventured to determine the queſtions, to examine how their determinations would be received by thoſe whom they might affect. The right of inquiring what meaſures may conduce to the advantage and ſecurity of the publick, belongs not to the army, but to this houſe; to this houſe belongs the power of conſtituting the army, or of adviſing his majeſty with regard to its conſtitution; our armies have no better right to determine for themſelves, than any other body of men; nor are we to ſuffer them to preſcribe laws to the legiſlature, or to govern thoſe by whoſe authority they ſubſiſt.

If therefore the gentlemen of the army ſhould happen to be offended, I cannot diſcover how their diſcontent has any claim to our conſideration. But, indeed, I cannot conceive that we ſhould give them any juſt cauſe of diſſatisfaction, or that they will dare to declare their diſguſt, unleſs they are encouraged by the conduct of ſome of our own members to ſo daring and lawleſs an attempt.

That arguments, like thoſe which we have heard on this occaſion, may weaken our authority, and expoſe us to importunities and inſults, is indeed very probable; and I hope therefore that they will always be diſcouraged, and that thoſe who ſo much appear to deſire the perpetuity of our government, will take care not to weaken it by ſuch imprudent and unconſtitutional inſinuations; but that any complaints will be made by the army on this occaſion, I cannot conceive, becauſe I cannot diſcover that they are in any degree injured.

That ſome gentlemen will, by the eſtabliſhment of theſe regiments, be raiſed to commiſſions ſuperior to thoſe of others who have ſerved longer, cannot be denied; but this cannot well be conſidered as injurious, becauſe ſuch promotions are every day ſeen in the army, without any general murmurs, and certainly without danger of deſection; for though long ſervice is always a pretence for aſking promotion, it has not at any time been allowed a claim which might not for other reaſons be ſet aſide.

What is thus daily practiſed without any uncommon merit on one ſide, or urgent neceſſity on the other, may ſurely be allowed without complaints to thoſe who have ſuch unuſual claims, in a time when meaſures of an uncommon nature are abſolutely requiſite. What is granted, only to gratify an importunate or powerful ſolicitour, will certainly not be refuſed to the general ſecurity; nor will the army, which at other times has ſubmitted to this arbitrary diſtribution of preferments, when peace and ſafety allowed proportion for remonſtrances, chuſe this exigence for complaint, or for oppoſition; they will either allow the juſtice of this procedure, or connive at injuſtice which cannot be avoided; and having been ſo many years diſtinguiſhed for their loyalty, they will not deſtroy their own reputation by diſtreſſing, at a time like this, a people by whom they have been ſo long maintained without neceſſity, only in expectation that if any time like this ſhould happen, they ſhould be defended by them.

But there is one more conſideration, which ought not to be paſſed over. Thoſe who adviſe us to deny rank to the new officers, adviſe us to deny what our ſovereign has already granted, and what he had an undoubted right to grant; they adviſe us to vacate his commiſſions, and ſet aſide his promiſe as of no value; they adviſe us to weaken him at a time when he wants an addition of ſtrength, and to ſhow our enemies that he is at variance with his ſenate, when we ſhould endeavour to exalt him by new acts of confidence and regard.

For theſe reaſons it appears to me that the propoſal is equally injurious to the king, the nation, the army, and ourſelves; and therefore I ſhall vote againſt it, and hope that it will be rejected.

Copy of a lett^r of ye late Earl Powlet, to recomend Ld Hinton.

Finding many Mistakes fly in Reports ab^t my Son I write this to you in Respect to those friends you assur'd me would be for his serving this County as a Shire-Kn^t in ye next Parliam^t before he had any Station in ye King's Service. This Place was unsought, & freely given & none but ye meanest can suppose it can make him mistake ye true Interest of his Country, or act any way unworthy of his family, and all know he is intitl'd to wealth & honor enough not to have any thing to wish for, or to ask frm a Court. And we have Precedents in our time. That this County has more th^n once chose a man wth Places of very great Profit & trust in State Affairs to represent, and serve y^m in Parliam^t. Now my Son could not with any respect to Duty, good Manners or comon prudence refuse ye King's gracious Call upon him to a bare attendance ab^t his Majties Person soy^t none who own his Government will I hope change their Engagem^t to me or their good Opinion of him for his being in ye King's Service, wch rightly und^r stood is always ye Same wth the service of ye Kdom: And as he can have no other interest he has no other ambition but to serve his Country ~~in Parliam^t wch they have all equally a~~ and take his turn wth other Gentlemen to represent this County in Parliam^t wch they have all equally a right to do by ye choice of ye freeholders and many other Counties chose Noblemens Sons to represent y^m

Therefore pray do my son ye justice to assure all you know y^t he is noway chang'd & has a true, and hearty zeal to serve for this County in ye next Parl^t & present my most humble Service & respects to all our friends

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A Letter to a friend, containing an account of the march of the rebels into England, *a deſcription of the caſtle of* Carliſle, *and a diſſertation on the old Roman wall; with reſpect to the map of it, and the adjacent country, the plan of* Carliſle, *and the view of its caſtle, juſt publiſh'd in two ſheets; the draughts of which were favourably received by the duke of* Cumberland *on his forming the attack on* Carliſle *caſtle; and now are dedicated to his royal highneſs; by* G. Smith.

SIR,

SO many idle rumours of the march of the rebels into *England*, had been ſpread previous to the fact, that to flatter our indolence we preſumed it to be impoſſible, and therefore took no meaſures to prevent it; we cloiſter'd up the light horſe and militia of both counties within the walls of *Carliſle*, and left the country to ſhift for itſelf; our nobility, except lord *Lonſdale*, did nothing, even thoſe whoſe fortunes depended greatly on the route of the rebels, raiſed not a ſingle man in the cauſe.

By letters from *Scotland* on *Tueſday Nov.* 5, we began to underſtand that the long projected expedition was now actually undertaken, and our frontiers quite open and unguarded; the garriſon of *Carliſle* were under no apprehenſions, judging they would march paſt them as in the rebellion in 1715. We ſecreted our moſt valuable effects, and ſent the ladies eaſtward from theſe miſcreants, of whom we had moſt terrible repreſentations, determined to abide them ourſelves.

On *Thurſday* the eaſtermoſt column had gained *Stangarth* ſide on the *Engliſh* border, and we ſuſpected their intention was to penetrate thro' the waſtes of *Beu-caſtle* for *Brampton*, being the propereſt place to ſubſiſt ſo numerous a corps; but that night we learn'd they had turn'd to the right for *Longtown*, which gave us hopes that they would continue their march for *Row-cliff* and paſs the river *Eden* there, the dryneſs of the ſeaſon having reduc'd that ſtream to tolerable fording in ſeveral places below *Carliſle*.

On *Friday* the middlemoſt column join'd them, and on *Saturday* their huſſars advanced to *Stanwix* bank, to take a view of the city; on which the 8 gun battery at B fir'd from the caſtle and they diſappear'd. On *Sunday* they inveſted the city on all ſides, having paſſed *Eden* at ſeveral fords below. The marq. of *Tullibardin* was driven with his corps from *Shaddan-gate* by the four gun battery at D, and thoſe on the north under the duke of *Perth* remained in the village of *Stanwix*, where ſome houſes received conſiderable damage from the continued fire of the eight gun battery.

The troops on the ſouth ſide under the pretender's ſon were in like manner repuls'd by the citadel and turret guns. Being in want of materials for a ſiege a reſolution was that night taken to remove to *Brampton*, and the quarter maſters accordingly came into that place about midnight.

On *Monday* the 11th the prince's life-guards, as they were called, came to *Naworth Caſtle* the earl of *Carliſle*'s ſeat, and I went to ſee them, they behaved in general with much complaiſance and were well-dreſs'd, good-looking men: they were very ſolicitous to ſee a map of *England*, and I carry'd them one on *Tueſday* morning, to try if I could penetrate their intentions; but theſe were inſcrutable; only I obſerved they made great enquiry about *Wales*, and afterwards about other places, artfully to diſguiſe their aim; which however I am apt to think they ſcarce knew themſelves.

The ſame morning capt. *Hamilton*, quarter-maſter general of the foot, came to *Naworth*, demanding billets for 6000 men: the guards look'd very blank at the propoſal, and began to ſecure their portables, and I ſoon found what a neſt of thieves we were going to have.

About noon ſeveral hundreds of a wretched, ill-looking, ſhabby crew paſs'd by armed with targets, broad ſwords, muſkets, *&c.* and ſeemed very angry if no deference was paid to their flag: that afternoon and all next day they ſpent in ſhooting ſheep, geeſe, *&c.* and robbing on the highway: tho' their chiefs expreſs'd great diſſatisfaction at their proceedings, yet they dar'd not reſtrain them for fear of putting them out of humour. Betwixt that and the 16th, I had ſome of their huſſars, an audacious, inſolent, lying rabble, and on *Saturday* the 16th ſix of the officers of the *M'Phersons*, who were by far the civileſt of their foot, and pay'd for what they had in a genteel manner enough; it was not my buſineſs to expoſe their extravagant chimeras, but I found they were kept extremely ignorant of our affairs, by the artifice of their ſuperiors. Some of them had their ſons in his majeſty's army, but were made to believe that all our regular forces were detained by the *French* in *Flanders*, and they already poſſeſſed *London* in their elevated imagi-

ginations without drawing a ſword.

The fate of *Carliſle* you muſt have heard from other hands, We are yet in doubt whether that ignominious ſurrender was cauſed by cowardice or treachery, or both; I think it moſt probable that it was loſt thro' a preſumption that it would never be attack'd, and for want of a regular diſcipline among the men. The map exhibits that pretended battery which contributed to this falſe ſtep, to which I refer you. The pretender's ſon was proclaimed at the croſs, the keys of the city being carry'd to him at *Brampton* by the mayor and attendants; it ſhould ſeem a neceſſary queſtion how the keys of a garriſon town, the cuſtody of which was always till then committed to the governor, nominal or reſidential, came to be delivered into the mayor's hands for ſuch a uſe at ſuch a time.

During the pretended ſiege the garriſon had a lad kill'd on the citadel by a muſket ſhot, and one by the accidental firing of a piece on the walls, which was all their loſs ſlain or wounded. What the rebels loſt is not to be aſcertain'd, a perſon of diſtinction was reported to be kill'd near *Harraby*, and bury'd with great ſolemnity at *Wetheral*; a principal engineer was ſeen to fall by a ſhot from the citadel at the head of their pretended battery: doubtleſs they loſt more, but I am apt to believe not many, becauſe they kept at too great a diſtance, and could not be diſcover'd for a very thick and uncommon miſt which continued all the time; ſo that the garriſon may be ſaid to have fir'd in the dark, directing their guns only by the ſound of their pipes or voices. Their own reports were not at all to be credited, ſome of them pretending that the cannon balls had hit them without hurting them, *credat Judæus Apella*.

On *Tueſday* the 19th, about 100 horſe more came to *Brampton* from *Scotland*; and the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the country, tir'd out with finding ſubſiſtence for ſuch a voracious crew, fled: I went to *Haſt-weſel*, hearing that general *Wade*'s army was in full march for our relief, determining to join him, but the day following that rout was countermanded, on hearing that the rebels were proceeding ſouthward. Such was the poſition of our affairs, from the 5th till the 20th of *November*; a long period of uneaſineſs and expence in carrying off and bringing back effects.

I muſt do the rebels the juſtice to ſay, that they never uſed ſo much as a ſingle woman in the whole country with the leaſt indecency, notwithſtanding the crimes of that nature laid to their charge: 'Tis ſaid that their prince had given ſtrict orders to the contrary, and declared that every officer ſhould ſuffer as the criminal for actions of that nature, committed by any of the ruffians under him: whether true or not I cannot ſay.

All the time they lay in this neighbourhood they were marching and countermarching conſtantly, the better to conceal their numbers, which they reported to be 22000, but were only about one third of that number.

From the time that the rebels left this neighbourhood, every day brought different accounts of them, which were all reported with ſo many improbable circumſtances that they gained no credit. We too plainly perceiv'd that they had many well-wiſhers, who induſtriouſly conceal'd whatever might be to their prejudice, and exaggerated every circumſtance in their favour. Sometimes it was reported that they were defeated, and preſently afterwards that they were within a day's march of *London*, and that the mob had taken arms to ſupport them: Every thing began to be in confuſion, for thoſe who had nothing to loſe were ready to break down the partition wall that ſeparated properties; what contributed greatly to our uneaſineſs was that we could gain no intelligence that could be rely'd upon; the intercourſe between *Newcaſtle* and *Carliſle*, being in a manner ſuſpended after that city fell into the enemies hands. It was not long before ſeveral of the inhabitants of that and the neighbouring places, exaſperated againſt the tyranny of an Highland government, began to rouze themſelves, neceſſity inſpiring them with courage; aſſociations were formed to regain their liberty, and a ſcheme laid to ſtorm the caſtle, and deſtroy the rebel garriſon; chimerical as this project may appear, it terrify'd the governor into an artful invitation of the mayor and aldermen to an entertainment within his precincts; which they accepted for fear of giving offence, and were immediately ſecur'd, tho' ſoon after releaſed, on parole that they would encourage no ſuch attempt for the future; others were confined on ſuſpicion, and every village in the neighbourhood of the city ſearch'd for arms or ammunition by the rebels, who nevertheleſs were continually deſerting as apprehenſive of ſurprize. The governor neglected nothing to keep them in ſpirits, ſome-

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ſometimes flattering them with expectations from *Scotland*, at other times from *France*, and when all this wou'd not do, he fir'd the guns round the batteries for joy of a pretended victory, got I know not where. I do aſſure you their joy, ill grounded as it was, gave all real well-wiſhers to their country ſufficient uneaſineſs, eſpecially as no certain intelligence could be obtained.

In the mean time frequent ſkirmiſhes happen'd betwixt the citizens and rebels, in all which the townſmen had the better, and made ſeveral priſoners, whom they ſent to diſtant goals, whilſt the governor, to prevent a general defection, ſeiz'd the fathers of the offenders, as if puniſhing them would atone for the fault of their ſons. He likewiſe attempted ſeveral methods to remove the general odium which his party lay under, ſometimes by fair words, and at other times by menaces, and locking up the gates, all which prov'd ineffectual; ſo that the whole extent of his government ſeem'd to be in a ſtate of hoſtility and confuſion.

Affairs were in this ſituation 'till about the middle of *December*, when the governor being appriz'd of the retreat of his partiſans, ſeiz'd on the market, and fixed his own price on the commodities, ranſacking the country people, under pretence of ſearching for letters, and impreſſing beds for the uſe of his garriſon from the inhabitants.

(To be continued.)

On Humility; occaſion'd by a remarkable expreſſion of the D. of Cumberland's.

HUMILITY, when merely conſtitutional, is a noble qualification; the humble man is generally eſteemed by all, and he alone ſtands faireſt for advancement. But this quality is moſt excellent, when it proceeds from the fear and love of God; for he that, ſenſible of his own weakneſs, walks in a conſtant dependance upon God for every bleſſing, is ſure of his powerful aſſiſtance, and of being exalted above every evil in this world, and in that which is to come.

This divine and moral diſpoſition gives me unſpeakable pleaſure in thoſe who are eminent in life: So that to hear or read of a great man ſpeaking humbly of himſelf, when reflecting upon the mercy and love of God, is matter of greater joy to me, than to hear of his conquering kingdoms.

The inſtances of ſuch ſpeeches in hiſtory, and the writings of our countrymen and forefathers, are very frequent: Kings and princes, wiſe ſtateſmen, great generals, eminent and learned divines, philoſophers, and phyſicians, have expreſſed their dependance upon God; and if at any time they have received honours from man, for ſome extraordinary performances, to him have they given all the glory.

The ſignal mercy of our God in delivering us from thoſe who came to deſtroy or enſlave us, has cauſed a univerſal joy, ſome expreſſing it one way, and ſome another; but all join in extolling the Duke of *Cumberland* * as the principal deliverer of his country under God Almighty. Amidſt all theſe acclamations, how beautiful a ſcene muſt it be to behold his highneſs modeſtly attributing all the glory to God! That this is the caſe, I think, plainly appears from a worthy *ejaculation* of the duke's a little after the late engagement, which I had from good authority.

His highneſs, when the battle was over, retired for refreſhment to a place near the field. Soon after, he took a ſerious walk by himſelf among the multitude of ſlain. He was followed by ſome of his attendants, who obſerved him in deep meditation.——He laid his hand upon his breaſt, and with eyes lifted up to heaven, was heard to ſay, '*Lord! what am I! that I ſhould be 'ſpared, when ſo many brave men lie 'dead upon the ſpot.*'

This expreſſion of *deep humility* towards God, and compaſſion towards man, is indeed worthy the greateſt man alive.

M. S.

* 'Tis pity this author had not ſeen with how good a grace his R. H. diſclaims this honour, in his letters. *See p.* 258, 262.

By his royal highneſs the duke of CUMBERLAND, *captain general of all his majeſty's land forces in the kingdom of* Great Britain, *&c. &c. &c. &c.*

HIS royal highneſs having received information that ſundry perſons, who have been concerned in this wicked rebellion, are returned to their dwellings, or are lurking about the country, ſome of them with their arms, and others without: And likewiſe, that ſundry arms, and other effects belonging to perſons who have been engaged in the rebellion, are concealed in various parts and places of theſe countries of *North Britain* where the rebels have reſorted: Theſe are therefore, in his royal highneſs's name, ſtrictly to require and command all ordinary common people who have bore arms, or otherwiſe been concerned in this rebellion, to bring in their arms to the ma-

jeſt

giſtrate or miniſter of the church of *Scotland*, where this ſhall reach them, and likewiſe to give in their names and place of abode: And in caſe they have no arms, then to declare their names and places of abode, and all are to ſubmit themſelves entirely to the king's mercy. And all manner of perſons, who have in their poſſeſſion, or have knowledge of arms, or effects of any kind whatſoever, belonging to perſons who are, or have been in the rebellion, or aiding and aſſiſting to ſuch as have been in the rebellion, are in like manner commanded to declare ſuch arms or other effects, and to deliver them up to the magiſtrate or miniſter of the church of *Scotland*, and the place of their abode: And all ſuch as ſhall any ways fail in the moſt exact obedience to this order, are to take notice, that they will be purſued with the utmoſt ſeverity as rebels and traitors, by due proceſs at law, or military execution.

Given at the head quarters at Montroſe the 24th day of February, 1745-6.

By his royal highneſs's command,

EVERARD FAWKENER.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

Duke of Cumberland, and duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, *captain general of all his majeſty's land forces in the kingdom of* Great Britain, *&c. &c. &c. &c.*

IT having been repreſented to me, that numbers of the rebels, after the overthrow they met with in the late battle of *Culloden*, have diſperſed themſelves over the country, and retired to their reſpective homes, or to the near neighbourhood of their former habitations, where they preſumptuouſly and inſolently remain in poſſeſſion of thoſe arms, with which they attempted the overthrow of the government, without having given the leaſt marks of quitting the traiterous diſpoſition, by which they have hitherto been guided; I have therefore thought fit, in virtue of a plenary power and authority granted to me by his majeſty, to publiſh theſe preſents, ſtrictly requiring in his majeſty's name all ſheriffs, ſtewards, and their deputies, magiſtrates of boroughs, juſtices of peace, and other officers of the law, to make diligent ſearch for all perſons of what rank ſoever, who have been at any time in arms againſt his majeſty, in the courſe of this wicked and unnatural rebellion, and who have not delivered up their arms, and ſubmitted to his majeſty's mercy, in terms of the proclamation, dated at *Montroſe* the 24th day of *February* 1745-6, and, when found, to ſeize and commit them, in order to trial; and to ſeize and ſecure all ſorts of arms that may be found in their poſſeſſion, or any ways belonging to them, or that have belonged to them. And in order to the more effectual execution of this ſervice, the officers of the law above-mentioned are to take informations from the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church of *Scotland*, touching the behaviour of the inhabitants within their reſpective pariſhes, and of the preſent haunts and places of abode of ſuch rebels as may be lurking in their ſeveral neighbourhoods; and the ſaid miniſters of the goſpel, and all and every his majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, who ſhall have any knowledge of the places of abode, or lurking places of ſuch rebels, and of the places where ſuch arms may be lodged, are hereby required to give information to the officers of the law aforeſaid: And to prevent the obſtruction of the execution of this order, it is hereby further ordered, that all officers of the law, who ſhall receive information, and iſſue warrants as aforeſaid, and who may apprehend reſiſtance, do apply to the officers of his majeſty's forces, that ſhall be next to the place where the ſearch is to be made; and all officers of his majeſty's forces to whom ſuch application ſhall be made, are ſtrictly required and commanded to give the neceſſary aſſiſtance for the execution of ſuch warrants, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their higheſt peril.

And whereas ſeveral evil-diſpoſed perſons may have harboured, concealed or entertained rebels, who have been in arms againſt his majeſty, all the magiſtrates and officers of the law above-mentioned, are hereby required to make a ſtrict enquiry after all ſuch perſons as may have ſince the battle of *Culloden*, harboured, concealed or entertained any rebels who have been in arms againſt his majeſty, knowing them to be ſuch; and with the aſſiſtance aforeſaid, to ſeize and commit them to priſon, in order to trial.

WILLIAM.

Given at the head quarters at Inverneſs the firſt Day of May 1746.

By his royal highneſs's command,

EVERARD FAWKENER.

Some Curious MICROSCOPICAL OBSERVATIONS; *from the Latin Epiſtle of* Sam. Chriſtian Hollman, *Profeſſor in ordinary of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of* Gottingen, *in* Germany, *to* Cromwell Mortimer, *M. D. Secretary to the Royal Society in* London.

IN a Treatiſe by *Mr Hen. Baker* intitled, *The Microſcope made eaſy*, &c. printed at *London*, 1743, 2d Edit. p. 47, I obſerved that *Mr Martin* had invented a kind of micrometer to be apply'd to a ſort of a compound microſcope. I have for ſome years paſt made uſe of another kind of micrometer, which I apply'd to the microſcope of your ingenious countryman *Mr Scarlet*, placing it in the focus of the firſt eye-glaſs. This micrometer conſiſts of a bit of the fineſt black ſilk, which is divided into minute ſquares, and being ſtretched upon a wooden or paper ring is placed as aforeſaid. Theſe little ſquares are not indeed all of the ſame bigneſs, but beſides that this inequality

much

much conduces to the easier and more convenient numbering of them (for were they all exactly of the same bigness, it would be impossible to number them) it can be of little hinderance to our forming certain conclusions from them. For as often as I reckon'd 20, 30, 40, &c. of these little squares, going forwards according to one and the same line of the micrometer, that is, this very fine web, wherever I began my numeration on the same, I compared these squares with some certain object placed under the microscope with sufficient exactness. And thus I found the number of these minute squares to answer to the diameter of the object to such a degree of accuracy, as seldom to exceed or fall short by one or half of one of those little square spaces, which in so inconceivable minuteness of objects may very safely be neglected.

When, therefore, I had found, by repeated tryals, that N° 5 of my *Scarletian* microscope augmented the diameter of the object at least 27 or 28 times, I supposed its increase to be only 25 times, that I might be the better assured that the increases which I should discover, by means of my micrometer, from the other glasses, were not greater but less than the just proportion. Accordingly I discovered, by this method, that N° 1. of the *Scarletian* microscope augmented the diameter of objects at least 250 times, and that the *Animalcula in semine humano* seen through the same scarce appeared so big, when taken without their tails, as an acarus to the naked eye; hence it is evident that 15,625,000 of these animalcula can be contained within the compass of an acarus. And yet I have often observed much minuter animals in water pour'd on round pepper, or even common hay, which commonly become visible after some days. By help of the same micrometer I have hit upon two methods of determining the quantity of seminal animalcula in the milt of a fish, to a much greater degree of accuracy than has been done by *Leeuwenhoek*; by which I find that one cubic decimal line of a *Rhenish* foot in the milt of a carp contains above 244,140,625 seminal animalcula; and the whole milt of a carp, weighing less than two *Norimberg* pounds, which milt was 1084 grains, made about 2080 cubic decimal lines of the same *Rhenish* foot, as I found by an hydrostatic experiment. The whole milt therefore contained above 507,812,500,000 seminal animalcula. But if we suppose only half that milt to consist of animals, and the other half to be a kind of fluid in which they live, tho' this be too large a proportion (as will readily be granted by all who know how very inconsiderable a fluid can be seen intermix'd with the semen of this fish before it is diluted with water) yet the number of living animalcula in the seed of a carp weighing less than two *Norimberg* pounds will still amount to more than 253,906,250,000, a number exceeding the utmost stretch of our imagination! but by no means beyond the power of the infinite creator.

In the bill for the regulation of the militia, the number of private foot soldiers to be annually raised in the counties of England *is as follows:*

Counties.	*Men.*		
York	3000	Berks	700
Middlesex	2000	Hertford	700
Devon	2000	Northumberl.	700
Lincoln	1500	Cambridge	600
Essex	1200	Nottingham	600
Kent	1200	Hereford	600
Norfolk	1200	Durham	500
Somerset	1200	Bedford	500
Suffolk	1200	Glamorgan	450
Southampton	1200	Cumberland	400
Wilts	1000	Huntingdon	400
Sussex	1000	Denbigh	350
Surrey	1000	Westmoreland	300
Lancaster	1000	Monmouth	300
Glouceſter	1000	Montgomery	300
Cornwall	800	Carmarthen	250
Northampton	800	Pembroke	200
Salop	800	Brecknock	200
Warwick	800	Rutland	150
Dorset	800	Radnor	150
Cheſter	700	Flint	150
Stafford	700	Cardigan	150
Leiceſter	700	Merioneth	100
Worceſter	700	Carnarvan	100
Derby	700	Angleſea	100
Oxford	700		38,550
Bucks	700		

In case of an invasion or rebellion the militia of any county shall be sent, led by their own officers, into any part of *England, Wales*, or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, there to remain till such rebellion be quelled, subject to martial law, and to receive no more pay than his majesty's regular forces.—No married freeholder, nor any person paying land-tax for 20*l. per ann.* or renting 20*l.* or qualified for commissioned officer having 300*l.* personal estate, no clergyman, dissenting teacher, apothecary, licenced doctors or surgeons, to be compelled to this service.

The preamble of this bill sets forth, that it is of absolute necessity, for *England* to be constantly furnished with a body of able and expert soldiers, natives of that kingdom, to defend it alone, under his majesty, his heirs, &c. the defence of it can be legally intrusted.

SHIPS *taken by the* English, *May* 1746.

THE Larkeeta of Cherbourg, Capt. Vincent, a privateer of 4 carriage, 10 swivel guns, and 48 men, taken by the Jamaica sloop of war, Capt. Webb, and brought into Weymouth.

The Le Chaisse, a Fr. priv. of 20 guns, taken by Adm. Martin's squadron.

The Louisa, a Danish ship, from Ostend, with bale goods, for Cadiz, taken by the Otter sloop of war, and brought into the Downs.

The Virgin de Guardia, the Virgin de Misericordia, and the Prudenza, all three from Smyrna for Marseilles, taken by the Diamond and Leostoff men of war, and carried into Leghorn.

A Fr. priv. of 10 guns and 70 men, brought into Plymouth by his Maj. ship the Maidstone.

The Young Johannes, Hester, from Bourdeaux for Ostend, brought into Dover by the Eagle priv.

A Neapolitan vessel, from Salonica for Marseilles, taken by the Peacle privateer, Campion, and carry'd into Leghorn.

A Spanish ship, 400 tons, 10 guns, 75 men, whole cargo was valued at Barcelona at 54,000 dollars, taken by a Rhode Island priv. Capt. Sweating, and sent into St Kitts.

A Martinico ship, with a valuable cargo, taken by two privateers of New York, and carry'd into Jamaica.

A French man of war of 36 guns from the Havanna, ballasted (as the sailors phrase it) with pieces of eight, taken by the Woolwich man of war.

A rich ship, taken on the coast of Hispaniola, by the Hunter priv. Capt. Hartop, of Providence.

Another very rich ship, taken on the coast of Martinico, by a N. England priv. Capt. Rose, sen.

A large French ship, with above 5000 quintals of fish from Newfoundland, taken by one of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

Two French ships laden with wine, taken by the Anthony priv. Capt. Baker, and the Lesser, Capt. Thorpe. One of these was ransom'd, and the other brought into Jersey.

A Spanish ship, with near 40,000 pieces of eight, dry goods, &c. car. by a priv. into St Kitts.

A smuggling cutter, belonging to Rye, with 488 half anchors of brandy, 57 bags of green, and 27 bags of bohea tea, taken by the York privateer, Gravenor, near Bologne, the crew of the cutter escaped in their boat to the coast of France.

The ——, Cornelius Leenderts, from Cadiz to Malaga, carry'd into Port Mahon.

The Susannah, 150 tons, from Martinico, with sugar, coffee and cotton, brought by the Adventure privateer of Guernsey, Capt. La Garr, into Falmouth.

The Hind bomb, retaken by two English men of war.

A French privateer sloop, Capt. Ouidenx, 14 carriage guns, and 55 men, with an English pilot, taken off Cape Antonio, by the Warren privateer, Capt. Rutter, of Philadelphia, and the Schooner Endeavour of Philadelphia retaken.

A large French ship, with 20,000 pistoles, taken by a privateer, Capt. Millow, and carry'd into Providence.

A French ship from Bourdeaux, near 300 tons, with wine, brandy, linnen, &c. taken by the William priv. of N. England, and sent to N. York.

A Fr. ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with provisions, taken by the British squadron.

A French ship, 150 tons, from St Domingo for France, taken by the Neckler privateer, Capt. Bicks, and sent for N. England.

A Spanish privateer, which had taken the Warwick, James, from Lisbon for Ireland, sunk by two British men of war, and all the crew drown'd, and the Warwick retaken.

A Fr. privateer, of 6 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 42 men, brought into Portsmouth by the Jamaica sloop, Capt. Webb.

Two Spanish privateers, taken by two Rhode Island privateers.

A French ship, 160 tons, from the Havanna for Old Spain, with near 30,000 pieces of eight concealed on board her, taken off S. Carolina, and carry'd into Providence.

A Fr. priv. 10 guns, 80 men, taken by the Fly sloop of war, and car. into Mounts Bay.

A Swedish ship, going into Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder and ball, taken by the Carlisle privateer, and brought into Dover.

A Spanish galleon, having on board a million sterling in bullion, taken by one of his majesty's 20 gun ships, in conjunction with a privateer. *Gaz.* (*See* p. 263.)

A Spanish register ship, outward bound, valued at 40000 *l.* taken by his majesty's ship the Lyme, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, *May* 1746.

THE Postboy, Smith, from Antigua for London; the Young Mary, ——, from Carolina; and the Two Sisters, ——, from —— for Barbadoes, all three car. to St Maloes.

The Postillion, ——, of Bristol, from Carolina for Oporto, carry'd into Gallicia.

The George, Styles, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Jane and Mary, Hancock, from Carolina, carry'd into St Maloes.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for Cowes, taken by the Revenge priv. of Granville.

The Fortune, Green, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 354 slaves, taken by a Martinico privateer, and carry'd into Porto Cavallo.

The Olive, Bush, from N. England for Antigua; and the Hope, Skyes, from Barbadoes for Bristol, both carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The Triumph sloop, from the W. Indies to the island of Ratan, car. into Hispaniola.

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The

The Neptune, Bruce, from Barbadoes; and the Merrymack, Stephens, from Antigua, both for London, carry'd into St Maloes.

The St Chriſtophers, Inches, from St Kitts for London, car. into Morlaix.

The Mary-Anne, Mackult from Lancaſter for Jamaica, car. into Port Louis.

The Induſtry, Johnſon, from Shoreham for Oporto, carry'd into Gallicia.

The Coronation, Strong, from Waterford to Newfoundland, car. into Havre.

The Induſtry, Smith, from Colcheſter for Dublin, taken by the French.

The Neptune, Fevre, taken the 7th Inſt. off Lyme by two French privateers, but the crew got aſhore in their boat.

The Hope, Bulcock, from Barbadoes for Curaſao, taken by a Fr. priv. and ranſom'd.

The Anſon, Denham, from Hull for Liſbon, carry'd into Cherburg.

The Durſley privateer, Capt. Organ Furnell (late the Durſley man of war) taken by two French frigates of 24 and 30 guns, after a fight of 4 hours and half, and the loſs of 30 men aboard the Durſley; ſhe was carry'd into Port Louis.

The King George, Whaley, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Charlton, Mildrum, from London, taken between Falmouth and Penzance.

The Benjamin and Anne, Sayers, from Yarmouth for Dublin, car. into Cherburg.

The Enterprize, Miller, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carry'd into Vigo.

The Three Nuns, Jones, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by a French priv.

The Betty and Sarah, Crane, from Jamaica, loſt on a back ſand, two leagues from Charles Iſland, near the Iſland of Cuba; the crew ſav'd, and carry'd to the Havanna.

The Hawk, ———, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.

The Prize Frigate, Maſham, taken by a Spaniſh priv. after an engagement of 3 hours, in which many were kill'd and wounded on both ſides.

The Roſe, Egleſton, from Ireland for Philadelphia; with the Fanny and Sally, Durnell, from Bermudas for the Leeward Iſlands, both carry'd into Porto Rico.

The ———, Smyter, for Carolina; and a brig. bound to Cape Fear, both taken near Carolina.

A ſhip, with ſtone, from Portland for the new bridge at Weſtminſter, taken by a Fr. priv, and ranſom'd for 200 *l.*

A coaſter, from Colcheſter to Liverpool, taken by a Fr. priv. off Beachy head.

The Samuel and Sarah, Clinford, for the Mediterranean, taken by a Fr. priv. off the Lizard, and carry'd into Havre de Grace.

The St Jago, Antonio Dalpona, from London to Liſbon, carry'd into Granville.

A ſhip of 250 tons, from Ireland to Philadelphia, ſuppoſed to be the Conſtant, laden with proviſions, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The Ranger, Taylor, from London for Gibraltar, tak. between the Downs and Portſmouth.

The New Ranger, Lawſon, from Montſerrat to London, the moſt valuable ſugar ſhip ever bound to England, having 881 hogſheads of ſugar, carry'd into Braſt.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina to London, taken by the French, and retaken by an Engliſh man of war, was afterwards taken by a Fr. priv. and carry'd into St Maloes.

The Pr. Frederic, Godfrey, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Honfleur.

The Gold, Tichner, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.

Capt. Small of N. England, with 3 other trading veſſels of that province, taken by a Spaniſh pettiauger in the Bay of Honduras.

The Providence, Mitchell, from Carolina for Liſbon, carry'd into St Sebaſtians.

A return of the officers and men in each Battalion the day of the battle of Culloden.

Regiments.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Royal Scots	2	5	19	29	25	401
Lt Gen. Howard	2	4	10	21	14	413
Lt Gen. Barrel	2	5	13	18	10	325
Maj. Gen. Wolfe	1	7	14	17	11	324
Maj. Gen. Pulteney	2	6	14	23	19	310
Brig. Gen. Price	2	7	14	21	11	304
Brig. Gen. Bligh	2	5	13	22	13	412
Maj. Gen. Campbell	1	5	13	21	14	358
Brig. Gen. Sempill	3	5	15	20	14	358
Major Gen. Blakeney	2	4	14	24	12	300
Br. G. Cholmondeley	2	7	15	21	15	399
Brig. Gen. Fleming	2	6	18	25	14	350
Col. Dejean	2	6	15	23	19	426
Col. Conway	3	5	16	21	16	325
Col. Battereau	1	7	19	24	18	354
Total	29	84	228	330	525	5521

ORDER *of March of the* King's Army.

Maj. G. *Huſk.* Brig. *Mordaunt.* Lt *Sempil.*

	Munro.	Price.	Royal.	
Horſe.	Barrell.	Scotch Fuſiliers.	Cholmondeley.	General Hawley. Cannon.
General Bland. Cannon.	Ligonier.	Bligh.	Howard.	
	Wolf.	Sempil.	Fleming.	Horſe.
	Blakeney.	Batteray.	Pulteney.	

Lord Loudoun's and the Argyllſhire men, with Mark Kerr's, Cobham's, and Kingſton's horſe, were reckoned 2400.

N.B. 40 *of Kingſton's horſe, and ſome Argyllſhire Highlanders went in the van, and firſt diſcover'd the rebels.*

PLAN of the Battle near CULLODEN House, April 16, 1746.

Park-wall, broke down by the Campbells.

Duke of PERTH.

Lord John DRUMMOND.

Lord GEO. MURRAY.

The REBEL Army.

Left Flank 400.
Lord John Drummond.

Clanns. 600 | Kappoch 300 | Clanronald 250 | M'Lean 100 | M'Leod 100 | M'Intosh 300 | Farquharson 200 | M'Intosh 400 | Lovat 900 | Chisy 300 | Appin 200 | Lochiel 600 | Athol 500

Oliphant, Ruffan, Strahallan, Balhaldie, Sqadron.

Fitz-James's Horfe.

Right Flank 400.
Piquets, by Stapleton.

First Column 800.
Thofe of the above, who have only guns, and Kilmarnock's guards.

Second Column 800.
Lord Lewis Gordon, and Glenbucket's.
To be ready to furcoat, when needful.

Third Column 800.
Colonel Roy Stuart's, and thofe who have only guns.

The young Pretender.

The D. of Perth's, Roy, and Ld Ogilvie's, not to fire without poſitive orders; and to keep cloſe, as a ſtrict corps de reſerve. 800

In all 8350.

The KING's Army.

Lieutenant-General Earl of ALBEMARLE.

Colonel Lord ANCRAM.
Mark Kerr's Horſe.

Barrell. Munro. Sc. Fuſiliers. Price's. Chalmondely. Royal.

Major-General BLAKENEY.
Cobham's Horſe.

Wolfe. Lipſcomb. Sempil. Bligh. Fleming.

Major-General HUSKE.

Kingſton's Horſe. Blackney. Bolton. Howard. Kingſland's Horſe.

Brigadier MORDAUNT.

Pulteney. Howard.

An accurate ACCOUNT *of the* BATTLE, *with Remarks on the Diſpoſitions of the reſpective Armies.*

ON the 16th of *April*, between four and five in the morning, the king's army began their march from *Nairn*, form'd into five lines, of three battalions each, headed by Major-Gen. *Huſk* on the left, Lord *Sempil* on the right, and Brigadier *Mordaunt* in the center; flank'd by the horſe under the Generals *Bland* and *Hawley*; who, at the ſame time, cover'd the cannon on the right and left.

They march'd in this order about eight miles; when a detachment of *Kingſton*'s horſe, and of the Highlanders, having advanc'd a-head of the army, diſcover'd the van of the rebels moving towards them; on notice whereof, his royal highneſs commanded the army to form in order of battle, which was thus executed. The three battalions of the ſecond line defiled to the left of the reſpective battalions in the van; that is to ſay, *Barrel*'s to the left of *Monro*'s; *Scotch* fuzileers to the left of *Price*'s; and *Cholmondeley*'s on the left of the *Royal*: Then marching up, form'd the front line of ſix battalions; between each of them two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the center, the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded; on the right wing three ſquadrons of horſe, commanded by Major Gen. *Bland*; on the left three other ſquadrons, commanded by Lord *Ancram*.

The ſecond line conſiſted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon placed between the firſt and ſecond battalion, on the right and left of the ſame line, in order that if the enemy either broke thro' the center, or outflank'd either the right or left of the front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To ſupport both, and as a final reſerve, was placed the remainder four battalions, wing'd on the right and left by *Kingſton*'s horſe.

In this diſpoſition the army continued ſome time; but the body of the rebels not advancing, it fell into marching order again; which continued until the front were within a mile of the enemy: Then form'd again into fighting order, as before.

The rebel army form'd their front in thirteen diviſions, being ſo many clans under their reſpective chiefs, with four pieces of cannon placed before their center, and the ſame number on each wing. The center was headed by Lord *John Drummond*; the right wing by Lord *George Murray*; and the left, by the perſon who calls himſelf Duke of *Perth*. To ſupport the front line occaſionally, and covered by ſome ſtone walls, on the right was diſpoſed *Fitz James*'s horſe, and four companies of *French* pickets; on the left one body of horſe, made up with the young *Italian*'s guards, ſome huſſars, and the *Perthſhire* ſquadron; and five companies of Lord *John Drummond*'s foot. Open to the center of the front line was the young *Italian*, placed with his body guards. In his rear a line of reſerve, conſiſting of three columns: The firſt, on the left, commanded by Lord *Kilmarnock*; the center column by Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and *Glenbucket*; and the right by *Roy Stuart*. Next, and directly in the rear of *Glenbucket*, were the regiments of *Perth* and *Ogilvie* ſtation'd, as the final reſerve.

In this order, the rebels began firing on the king's army, about two o'clock, with their cannon; which being ill ſerved, did little execution. The firing was returned by the king's army with ſuch ſucceſs, as put the rebels in great diſorder. They diſlik'd this way of fighting, and therefore made a puſh on the right of the king's army; when his royal highneſs waited to receive them in perſon. This they did in a kind of bravado, to draw the king's troops forward; but finding themſelves deceived, they turned their whole force to the left; and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on *Barrel*'s and *Monro*'s regiments, where they attempted to flank the king's front line; but *Wolf*'s regiment advancing, entirely defeated their deſign: In the mean time, the cannon kept playing upon them with cartridge ſhot. Gen. *Hawley*, with ſome Highlanders, had opened a paſſage thro' ſome ſtone walls to their right for the horſe, which advanced on that ſide, while the king's right wheeled off upon their left, diſperſed their body of reſerve, and met in the center of their front line in their rear; when being repulſed in the front, and numbers cut off, they fell into a univerſal confuſion. The horſe on their backs made a dreadful carnage; the foot moved only in due order; but *Kingſton*'s horſe, from the reſerve, gallop'd up briſkly, and falling in with the fugi-

fugitives, did excellent execution; the reſt the reader is to gueſs: Having only left to obſerve, that on the appearance of the two bodies of horſe and dragoons advancing from the king's right and left, upon the rebels body of reſerve, the *Young Italian* never made the leaſt motion to oppoſe them; but inſtantly wheel'd off with his guards to the right, and rode full gallop through, between *Glenbucket*'s and *Stuart*'s columns; and, as we are credibly informed, never look'd back till he arrived at *Aird*.

The different diſpoſitions of theſe two armies were in ſome meaſure owing to their reſpective ſituations. The king's army was to fight uncovered; the rebels cover'd, behind walls: But when their impatience to get out of the way of the king's cannon, puſh'd them on attacking, they neceſſarily, either loſt the benefit of their reſerve, or the reſerve muſt loſe the benefit of the cover; which they not chuſing to do, the impetuoſity of the front carried them too far from their reſerve; and then having no guard in their rear, the horſe from the king's right and left eaſily did their buſineſs.

On the other hand, the diſpoſition of the king's army was, perhaps, as juſt as the mind of man was capable of contriving. If one fail'd, a ſecond ſupported; and if that fail'd, a third. The enemy could no way take two pieces of cannon, but three muſt play directly upon them; nor break one regiment, but two were ready to ſupply the place. If the rebels were repulſed, they were routed; if any part of the king's army broke, they rallied and were ſupported. Had the king's army attack'd, it might not have been ſo well; becauſe then the rebels would have been cloſe and covered; and, conſequently, the breaking of them more difficult.

Succeſs is ſometimes the effect of accident; but in this caſe, chiefly, of ſkill. If his royal highneſs did not form the whole himſelf, it is immaterial; he that knows when he is well adviſed, is a judge of what's right: And to purſue good advice, is one of the diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks of a great general.

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The humble ADDRESS *of the right honourable the* LORDS *Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.* April 28, 1746.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave with hearts full of the moſt unfeigned joy, to congratulate your majeſty on the happy ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed almighty God to bleſs your arms againſt the rebels.

When we conſider the value and extent of A that happineſs which this execrable rebellion was formed to take from us, our holy religion, our laws and liberties, and the great ſupport of them all, your majeſty's mild and gracious government, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal houſe; when on the other hand we conſider the inſupportable miſeries deſigned by the wicked authors of this deteſtable ſcheme to be B brought upon this nation, our thankfulneſs to heaven, and the tranſports we feel in our breaſts on this occaſion, are raiſed beyond the power of words to expreſs.

The juſt and wiſe uſe which your majeſty has made of thoſe neceſſary meaſures, which were taken to ſtrengthen your hands in this conjuncture, for the defence of your majeſty's crown, and the protection of your people, de- C mands all the returns of gratitude, zeal, and affection, which the moſt faithful ſubjects can pay to the beſt of kings; and the unprovoked treaſon and perfidy with which this rebellion has been begun, and obſtinately carried on, as well as the many calamities this nation has ſuffered from it, call for exemplary juſtice againſt thoſe diſturbers of our peace.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure and admirati- D on we behold in how eminent a manner this ſignal victory has been owing to the valour and conduct of his royal highneſs the duke. If any thing can add to our joy on ſuch an event, it is to ſee a prince of your majeſty's blood, formed by your example, and imitating your virtues, the glorious inſtrument of it. And happy ſhould we be in any opportunity of teſti- E fying the high ſenſe we have of ſuch illuſtrious merit.

The bravery, fidelity and firmneſs, by which the officers and ſoldiers of your majeſty's army have diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion, give us the utmoſt ſatisfaction; and will, we doubt not, convince your enemies, how much they have to fear from ſuch troops led on by F ſuch a commander.

May the divine providence continue to preſerve your majeſty's precious life, and to proſper your councils and arms with ſucceſs; and permit us, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to renew the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to your majeſty of our moſt zealous and vigorous ſupport and aſſiſtance entirely to extinguiſh this rebellion, abſolutely to cruſh this laſt deſperate effort of a G popiſh abjured pretender, and to improve the conſequences of it to add ſtability to your throne.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

THE ſucceſs of my arms againſt the rebels H *is the more agreeable to me, as it gives ſuch univerſal ſatisfaction to all my loving ſubjects. Your joy on this occaſion is a freſh mark of your zeal and affection for me, and my family; and the approbation you expreſs of*

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the

the ſervices of my ſon the duke, gives me great pleaſure. You may depend on my utmoſt care to improve this ſucceſs, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity and ſecurity of my kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the King.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the great and important ſucceſs, with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs your majeſty's arms, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke, againſt the rebels.

It is with hearts full of duty and gratitude, we acknowledge your majeſty's wiſdom and paternal attention to the intereſt and welfare of your people, ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by your majeſty, in the choice of that general, whoſe birth, and try'd abilities, marked him out to defend the liberties and conſtitution of *Great Britain*, and ſo ſenſibly felt by your people, in the happy conſequences of that choice.

And as we think the defeat given to the rebels, an event, which muſt immediately produce the moſt deſireable effects upon the whole ſtate of our affairs, at home and abroad; ſo we doubt not, but, in its remoter conſequences, it will tend to the future peace and tranquillity of your majeſty's reign, to the firm eſtabliſhment of your majeſty, and your royal poſterity, upon the throne of theſe kingdoms, and to the effectual ſecurity of the religion, laws, and liberties of *Great Britain*.

Thus, by a fate, not uncommon to the devices of rebels, and traitors, thoſe wicked attempts which have been levelled againſt the proteſtant ſucceſſion, and the happy conſtitution of this country, under the bleſſing of providence, prove, in the reſult, the moſt effectual means of confirming both.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons, truly ſenſible of the great benefits, this nation has received from the eminent courage and conduct of his royal highneſs the duke, upon this occaſion, are deſirous, and will be ready to give his royal highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhing marks of public gratitude, as ſhall be moſt agreeable to your majeſty, and are juſtly due to his ſuperior merit.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this addreſs, ſo full of affection to me and my family. The ſatisfaction I feel at the ſucceſs of my arms againſt the rebels, is greatly increaſed by your kind expreſſions towards my ſon the duke, and your approbation of his ſervices on this occaſion. I will not fail to improve this advantage to the utmoſt of my power, towards eſtabliſhing, upon a laſting foundation, the future ſecurity and happineſs of my people.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our moſt ſincere and hearty congratulations upon the late glorious ſucceſs of your majeſty's arms; which, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke, has defeated the rebellious attempts of your deluded ſubjects, aſſiſted by the moſt inveterate enemies to the *Britiſh* conſtitution.

Permit us, Sir, to return our moſt unfeigned thanks to your majeſty, for the appointment of his royal highneſs the duke, to this important ſervice; whoſe conduct and bravery, ſo early conſpicuous, have, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, produced this our happy deliverance; a glory reſerved for one of your illuſtrious family, endowed with thoſe princely qualities, which render him amiable to thoſe under his command, and formidable to his enemies.

As diſgrace and ruin has fallen on the heads of thoſe wicked perſons who have been confederates in this abhorred and deteſted rebellion for the ſubverſion of our happy conſtitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; ſo (we truſt) that by divine providence from their diſappointment and deſtruction, ſtability will redound to your majeſty's throne, unity of affection to your royal perſon and family, and glory to your government, over a free and happy people.

May a ſeries of ſucceſs attend your majeſty's arms, until tranquillity be reſtored to *Europe*, and your ſubjects firmly eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of their juſt rights of trade and navigation.

Give us leave to add, that it ſhall be always our firm reſolution, as it is our indiſpenſable duty, to oppoſe every attempt of the common diſturbers of the peace of *Europe*, againſt the rights of your crown, and that happineſs which we hope this nation will ever enjoy under a ſucceſſion of proteſtant princes of your majeſty's royal houſe.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for this affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction you ſhew in the ſucceſs of my arms, againſt the enemies of our happy conſtitution, and in the conduct of my ſon the duke, is a freſh and moſt agreeable mark of your duty to me, and zeal for my government.

From the Craftſman, N° 1035.

Of the VICTORY *at* CULLODEN.

OUR young *Engliſh* hero the duke of *Cumberland* has merited the thanks and eſteem of his countrymen by quelling a rebellion which older officers had before attempted in vain; and he has convinced us of the truth of what has before been aſſerted in this paper, which is, that we were at a needleſs expence in ſending for foreign forces on that occaſion:

casion: he has gain'd a victory with † *British troops only*; and, by some circumstances attending this conquest, we plainly see that the former triumphs of the rebel *Scots* were owing to the fears and shameful conduct of greater cowards than themselves. I am not here stigmatizing the common men with cowardice; for they shew'd, by a gallant intrepidity at the battle of *Culloden*, that they will not run away, if they are not deserted by their leaders.

The sword and target, which the *Highlanders* were used to wield and brandish with savage cries, have proved but feeble arms against the bayonet in the hands of stout and resolute men, headed by their royal leader. The instructions given to the soldiers to direct their bayonets, each to his right hand man of the enemy, will doubtless be enter'd in the books of discipline as proper against sword and target. The poor wretches, whose ideas seem to have extended no farther than to become offensive, never thought of the defensive; they never considered, while they lifted up their broad-swords with their right arms, how open they laid their sides to receive their death from the bayonets: they are not unlike the foolish creature who, if he hides his head in a hole, thinks the other parts of his body not seen.

I cannot here avoid taking notice of two parallel circumstances at the battle of *Culloden* and at the battle of *Agincourt*: one is the insolence of the *French* king, in his message by his herald to our other young *English* hero king *Henry* V. before the battle, demanding what ransom the king would give, on an insolent presumption of a victory over the *English* army: the order given by the secretary of the young pretender to his army, that every person should remain with his respective corps night and day till the battle and pursuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, has more arrogance in it than the king of *France*'s message to *Henry* V. The circumstances of the number of the slain on both sides at *Agincourt* and *Culloden*, tho' not exactly alike, have some resemblance to each other: and I should be unjust to the early military virtues of our heroic prince, if I took no notice of the approaches which he makes towards the character of his illustrious predecessor. *Henry* V. was easy of access, void of pride and ostentation, friendly and familiar to his soldiers, he could bear hardships, and was vigilant, active, and valiant: and of all these great good qualities the duke of *Cumberland* has given early proofs: and I doubt not but he will endeavour to increase his honours with increase of years: and after we have, by a successful war, procured tranquillity to the public, or obtained it by honourable and advantageous treaties, I hope and believe that he will render himself conspicuous in promoting the fairer and more lovely triumphs of *Peace*,

Dear nurse of arts, plenties, and joyful births. Shakespear.

Now the rebellion is over, we entertain some hopes of an enquiry into its rise and progress, and why the means of opposing it were so long delay'd, by an unpardonable neglect in some, whose duty, and whose province it was to put a stop to it before it rose to such a degree as to hurt public credit. These are enquiries absolutely necessary: and the punishment of some cowardly traytors, I hope, has been deferr'd only till the work was gloriously perform'd which they ingloriously retarded.

It is to be wish'd that, with the more important changes, we shall be favour'd with one to give us an account of public affairs by authority with clearness and candour, and not in the confused, inconnected, and contradictory manner in which the *Gazette* has sometimes been wrote. In the second account from *Scotland*, after the battle of *Culloden*, we are told that‡, 'by the best 'calculation that can be made it is 'thought the rebels lost two thousand 'men upon the field of battle, and in 'the pursuit;' and a little lower the *Gazette* writer tells us that 'the rebels, 'by their own accounts, make their 'loss greater by two thousand than we 'have stated it:' and, after the lists of the slain, wounded, and prisoners, says he, speaking of the rebels, 'according 'to their own computation they have 'lost two thousand five hundred men 'kill'd in the field of battle and in the 'pursuit.' Would any reasonable person imagine that a writer, who publishes the important transactions of the times by authority, should be so inadvertent, so absurd, as to tell us first that the number of the slain are two thousand,

* See p. 392.

† The Journalist alludes to a motion in the of C. to make an amendment to the address account of this victory, by adding these ds, *British troops only*.

‡ See p. 210 B, G; and p. 212 H.

and

and in one place ſay that the rebels make the number two thouſand more, tho' in the ſame paper he aſſures us that by their computation they loſt two thouſand five hundred men? Which with a very little help of figures, we find to be but five hundred more than our own account: in ſhort, we find that two thouſand five hundred men are no more than two thouſand five hundred, and not four thouſand. If in the hurry of buſineſs ſuch an inconſiſtent account was ſent from *Scotland*, our ſcribes at home ſhould have prevented its appearance in public.

I ſhall now return to our gallant countrymen, who behaved becoming ſoldiers at the battle of *Culloden*. I hope that empty praiſe will not only be the reward of their valour: there are large ſums of money raiſed by voluntary contributions yet undiſpoſed of: I know no properer objects to beſtow it upon than the ſoldiers who were in that engagement and who have ſurvived it; and if they who fell there have left any widows or children in diſtreſs, let them have ſuch a ſhare as on conſideration ſhall be thought conſiſtent with the whole.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, May 3.

The Rebellion *ſuppreſſed, and its Conſequences.*

ONE may almoſt venture to date the extinction of the *Rebellion* from the battle of *Culloden Moor:* ſuch a ſhock as the mad adherents to an abjur'd family then received, muſt be irretrievable to people in their circumſtances. The friends of a government eſtabliſhed by law, and upon the intereſt of the community, have a thouſand chances to one againſt the attempts of violence from a party that had before rendered themſelves deteſtable.

But one great defeat to *rebels*, whoſe whole ſtrength is in themſelves, who are themſelves a limited number, who can have no addition to their body but the few they may ſeduce or terrify, no auxiliaries but in ſmall parties ſent to them at great hazard, no ſupplies but what they can plunder, or receive precarioufly from abroad; to theſe, I ſay, one great defeat, ſuch as the rebels in *Scotland* received from his royal highneſs, muſt be fatal and ruinous. Ten ſuch affairs as thoſe at *Preſton-Pans* and *Falkirk*, had they preceded the battle of *Culloden*, could not have been of the leaſt ſervice in keeping up their ſpirits, or engaging others to repair their loſs. Inſurrections againſt an eſtabliſhed government, let them grow to ever ſo great a head, if they once meet with a ſtop, a check, a ſingular diſappointment, are within a little of being totally ſuppreſſed. The reaſon is plain: The men of cunning and intereſt, who deluded others, grow mutually jealous, and think it time for each to take care of himſelf; and the deluded multitude, having no ſupport from their ſuperiors againſt misfortune, by fatal and dear-bought experience, are brought to a diſheartening ſight of their own folly.

Such muſt be at preſent the ſtate of things among the rebels in *Scotland*, who undoubtedly wiſh to be in no worſe condition than their auxiliaries the *French*. Theſe, perceiving the deſperate ſtate of their affairs, ſhelter'd themſelves under the laws of war, by ſurrendring priſoners: but for the others there is no refuge but in the clemency of the ſovereign.——*Rebellions* generally end thus; and in moſt of the wars between the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*, when they were ſeparate nations under their reſpective monarchs, tho' the latter have been at firſt ſucceſsful in their inroads and ſkirmiſhes, the power, weight, wealth, and numbers of the *Engliſh* have at laſt prevailed.

Many particulars might be found wherein the preſent rebellion has reſembled former wars: but there is one circumſtance, glorious to the duke and the *Engliſh* arms, which diſtinguiſhes the *Britiſh* campaigns of 1745 and 1746 from all others. If it be difficult to find the time in hiſtory when the *Scots* march'd, without interruption, as far as *Derby* in *England*, it will not be leſs difficult to find when they were defeated ſo far in *Scotland* as *Inverneſs*.

After this ſucceſs, I preſume it will become the chief queſtion in politics, Whether we ought this ſummer to ſend abroad a large number of our troops, in order to ſtrengthen the allied army in *Flanders?* And could we have a fair proſpect of returning the affront on the *French* king, and heartily beating him in one vigorous campaign, I preſume there are few but would anſwer in the affirmative. But till we are ſure of allies upon their own bottom, of having the hearty concurrence of the *Dutch*, the army againſt *France*, of how many nations ſoever it may conſiſt, will be little more than the ſtrength of *Great Britain* alone, the general *pay-maſter*. It would indeed be the more hon-

ble if we could ourſelves give the *French* a drubbing by land, at the ſame time that they acknowledge us their ſuperiors by ſea: but unleſs there be ſome probability of ſucceeding, perhaps it may not be altogether ſo prudent to make the attempt.

Leaving that point, however, to be farther diſcuſs'd, there is one more important object of conſideration that ariſes to free-born *Britons* at this conjuncture.——Let us not be diverted by foreign concerns from thoſe which moſt nearly and intimately touch us.

To be plain: the victory of his royal highneſs, I take it, has thrown into the hands of the m——y greater power than was ever enjoy'd by any of their predeceſſors ſince the revolution.——They have, therefore, the nobleſt opportunity that could poſſibly be put into their hands, of ſhewing themſelves true friends to their country.

With regard to the uſe that will be made of it in puniſhing the guilty, the ſtate of an injured nation, greatly hurt in her trade and credit, robb'd of much wealth, and deprived of the lives of many of her moſt valuable members, will doubtleſs direct the hand of juſtice: but, at the ſame time, judgment and humanity will teach to make diſtinctions between the degrees of guilt, and

‹ it will be remember'd that a conſidera-
‹ ble ſacrifice was made of *common lives*
‹ in that heat of vengeance, which could
‹ not be prevented in troops that had ſo
‹ much reaſon to be enrag'd.

Whatever may be done on this occaſion, it will always be mention'd to the glory of his majeſty's reign, that almoſt nineteen years of it paſs'd before any blood was ſpilt for crimes againſt his perſon and government, and that a rebellion actually ſubſiſted near three quarters of a year before an example was made of any one rebel.

The True Patriot, May 6.

Panegyric on his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

Canamur, tenues, grandia—
Laudes egregii Cæſaris.—
HOR. Carm. I. 6.

AS we have endeavoured during the late curſed rebellion, in common with the reſt of our loyal fellow-ſubjects, to lend all the aſſiſtance in our power to the ſubverſion of traytors and rebels, againſt the beſt king, and the beſt conſtitution with which any people were e-
bleſs'd: we hope it will not be deem'd an unpardonable preſumption in us, if we now venture to approach, with others, the ſteps of the royal throne with congratulation, and preſume to offer up our little ſalver of incenſe, together with thoſe who are truly ſenſible of the great deliverance we owe to the conduct and courage of the victorious Duke of *Cumberland*. In ſhort, as we ſhould certainly have been one of the firſt in the ſtring of loyaliſts, who would have had the honour of being hanged had the rebellion ſucceeded, we ſhall at leaſt be allow'd ſome place among thoſe who triumph in its defeat.

And here when we contemplate that ſacred perſon whoſe throne was attacked by theſe impious miſcreants, we are ſtruck with as profound an awe and reverence, as the greateſt Eaſtern monarchs inſpire into the minds of their loweſt ſubjects, when they approach them. Theſe monarchs indeed owe all that reſpect to the outward ſplendor and magnificence of their thrones, while our ſovereign wants not that pomp to add to the reſpect commanded by his princely virtues; and it is not barely by being ſeen, but by being known, that he becomes the object of admiration and reverence.

If juſtice be a quality of this kind, there is no man, however tinctured with the principles of *Jacobitiſm*, but muſt be obliged to confeſs that his preſent majeſty poſſeſſes this virtue in the moſt eminent degree. His whole reign cannot produce one ſingle inſtance of injuſtice, which can be derived from the throne, againſt the properties of the meaneſt perſon in *Great Britain*, nor indeed which hath been ſuffered or winked at by our ſacred ſovereign. When the oppreſſed can once reach his ears, they are certain of obtaining immediate redreſs; and if any have failed of this, it hath been owing to others, and not to the king himſelf; indeed to that misfortune inſeparable from the conſtitution of all government, in large countries, where the way to the throne can never poſſibly lie open to every ſubject: But this I will averr, and I do it not only from many public examples, but from the relation of thoſe who have had the honour to live within the neareſt ſight of their ſovereign, that no monarch, nay, no man hath ever been more inflexibly juſt, and that as well in the diſtribution of rewards as puniſhments.

Again, if in the latter inſtance, to temper the rigour and ſeverity of juſtice

tice with mercy, be moſt amiable in the character of a prince, as this is a quality of all others, in which it is in the power of the human to imitate the divine majeſty, this is known to reſide ſo abſolutely in the breaſt of our royal ſovereign, that with regard to military puniſhments, which in this kingdom can never be inflicted without the king's ſigning the ſentence, the officers of the army have been often known to lament this merciful diſpoſition, that makes it always difficult to obtain the royal warrant for inflicting death on deſerters: But this is ſo apparent from the very rare examples of this kind, that it was ſcarce neceſſary even to mention it.

This is a quality which can never exiſt ſeparate from benevolence, nay, in fact, it is no other than a branch of it, or may be perhaps more properly called benevolence in authority. We ſhall therefore not be ſurprized to find numberleſs other marks of this excellent temper in our ſovereign. But how effectually muſt it endear him to his whole people, when it is publickly known, that the late glorious victory conveyed but little joy to the throne, compared with what flowed thither from the contemplation of the great delight with which it was received by all ranks of people! To find the ſafety of his throne eſtabliſhed by the ſtrength of his arms, muſt have given ſatisfaction to our ſovereign; but it was to find it eſtabliſhed in the hearts of his ſubjects, which gave raptures. How excellent muſt be the mind of a prince who could declare, *It was the greateſt happineſs he ever felt, to find he was ſo belov'd by his people!*

And as no prince ever could more deſerve this happineſs, ſo I am convinced none was ever more certain of maintaining it, Infinitely the greateſt part of us have long been ſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoy under his reign; and even the few whoſe principles have been miſled by education and prejudice, begin now to open their eyes, to ſee thro' and abhor the deſigns of their enemies, and more and more univerſally to acknowledge, that the preſervation of the preſent royal family is the preſervation of every thing dear to *Britons*.

His majeſty therefore, whoſe great and princely qualities are here ſo faintly touch'd, is firſt truly happy in himſelf: I ſay faintly touch'd; for that courage, of which he hath given ſo many proofs, would alone furniſh inſtances ſufficient to fill this paper. I will mention but one, as it is the lateſt, and muſt be recent in the memory of all who live within the precincts of the court. When that *Scotch* banditti had, by their approach to *Derby*, filled this whole city and ſuburbs with terror, his majeſty alone maintained his courage and conſtancy, and ſpoke of them with that contempt and defiance which it now appears they deſerved.

In the next place, his majeſty may be truly called happy in the love of his people: A love which, I believe, no prince hath ever enjoyed in a greater extent.

Thirdly, and what may indeed be conſidered as the higheſt inſtance of human felicity, our ſovereign may be truly ſaid to be happy in his royal family; ſome inſtances of which I ſhall ſlightly mention, with that caution which becomes a man who hath no other apprehenſion but of doing violence to a ſubject ſo extremely delicate.

And here how joyful a contemplation muſt it be to this ſacred perſon to obſerve all his virtues deſcending to the eldeſt branch of his royal houſe; and to conſider that people, for whom he hath ſo paternal an affection, in the faireſt proſpect of tranſmitting their own freedom to their poſterity, under a ſucceſſion of princes ſprung from his own royal loins! His royal highneſs hath never yet had a ſingle opportunity of carrying any great political or martial quality into act; and I am juſtified in ſaying it is owing to the want of ſuch an opportunity only, that the world do not ſee the moſt ſhining examples of both, when I ſpeak firſt from the teſtimony of thoſe who have the honour to be near his perſon, and to be admitted to his converſation; and, ſecondly, from his exemplary conduct in his own family, the knowledge of which extends to all within what is called the polite circle: For it is no more than the ſtricteſt truth to aver, that whoever would diſcover in one man an example of the tendereſt huſband, the fondeſt father, the ſincereſt friend, and the kindeſt maſter, may ſee thoſe characters all at once exemplified in this royal perſon.

Again, what raptures muſt that blooming hero convey to the heart of a father, who hath already received from fortune ſuch opportunities of ſhewing the greateſt martial virtues, and hath ſo nobly improved them, that, at an age when few princes have ſcarce ſeen an army, he hath acquired to himſelf the nobleſt laurels, and hath almoſt ſtrip

ſtripp'd all his competitors for glory, among the moſt warlike princes in *Europe*. To omit the fields of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*, where he ſhewed the moſt heroic contempt of danger, in the firſt of which our ſoldiers ſaw him receive a dangerous wound, and in the latter began almoſt to conclude him invulnerable; let us ſurvey him at home, fighting more immediately in the protection of his country; let us behold him braving danger, and deſpiſing fatigue; driving a moſt deſperate banditti like a flock of ſheep before him; and, at laſt, with the moſt exquiſite conduct teaching forces, who had twice given way to the fury of their enemies, to ſtand, to defy, and totally to ſubdue a ſuperior number, with a loſs incredibly ſmall on his own ſide.

If we were diſpoſed to diſhonour this brave victorious prince with a compariſon, where could we find a baſer than that of his pitiful adverſary; who, to ſay no worſe of him, having the proſpect of a crown in his view, and having obtained, (what it would have been impudence to have asked of fortune,) an opportunity of fighting on advantageous terms, did not dare to expoſe his worthleſs life to the leaſt hazard, in order to improve the opportunity. He ſaw before him one of our beſt bodies of troops, under our beſt and greateſt general, in whom our whole confidence was placed, and who, he well knew, would not fail on any emergency to expoſe his moſt valuable perſon to the greateſt danger. He ſaw this body inferior in number to his own, and yet baſely (tho' his all was at ſtake, and ſo fairly ſtaked too) conſulted not victory, but his own ſafety and retreat from the beginning. Whilſt the brave Duke of *Cumberland* forwardly puſhed to that place where the greateſt danger and diſtreſs was apprehended, *Charles* ſtood an idle ſpectator of the battle, at a ſafe diſtance, and took the firſt occaſion to preſerve by flight, a life perhaps more worthleſs and miſerable than that of the meaneſt of thoſe wretches who had been the followers of his fortune, and were now, at a great diſtance, the followers of his flight.

Thus hath he given a better evidence than hath yet been produc'd by any writer in his favour of his legitimacy. It ſeems indeed hard any longer to deny that he is truly deſcended from *James* the IId, and is the third of his family who hath baſely deſerted his own cauſe, after having ſacrificed the blood of thouſands of deluded wretches to ſupport it. A conſideration which is alone ſufficient to prevent any but the moſt obſtinate madman from ever hereafter engaging on his ſide; eſpecially when they reflect that under the banner of theſe poltrons they are to oppoſe princes of the BRAVE and ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER.

The Account of the Hiſtory of the FRENCH THEATRE, Tome IV. *(Continued from* p. 204.)

THIS Tome, compriſing the hiſtory of the *French Theatre* from 1601 to 1632, amidſt a multitude of pieces, offers but few that do honour to their authors. If the theatre appears no longer in its dawn, as in the preceding age, it is yet far from being enlighten'd by reaſon. *Corneille* indeed appeared in 1629 and 1632, but it's only in his *Melite* and *Clitander*; and what a wide diſtance is there between theſe and his *Cinna!*

As to the other poets of this period, thoſe that ſeem to merit attention moſt are, *Hardy*, *Theophile*, *Racan*, *Mayret*, *Gambaud*, *Rotran*, *Pichau*, *Scudery*, and *Du Ryer*. The rules of the drama began then to be obſerved, and *Mayret* applied them in his *Silvanira* and *Sophoniſba*; but it was reſerved for *Corneille* firſt to reſtore the theatre to its perfect ſplendor and majeſty, by joining to the obſervation of theſe the dignity of characters, and elevation of ſtyle.

With reſpect to Comedies, its progreſs was more ſlow. The pieces that bore this name were for the moſt part only lewd farces, more fit to corrupt than to amend the manners of the audience: others of them had nothing of the comic genius.

Our authors obſerve, at the cloſe of their preface, that however indifferent the pieces be, of which they have given extracts, yet the greateſt part of them had a favourable reception on the ſtage. They aſcribe this ſucceſs to two cauſes; 1. The natural taſte of the nation for dramatic pieces; 2. The abilities of the players of thoſe days, whoſe action (they ſay) tho' a little too violent, yet, ſupported by a lofty and ſkilful declamation, gave a grace to theſe middling performances. This embelliſhment went ſo far as even to ſet off verſes full of low images, and a childiſh play of words: for example, they cite theſe

lines

lines from the tragi-comedy of *Mayret*, called *Chriſeide* and *Arimand*, in which the celebrated *Mondori* appear'd in the latter character.

'Behold the paradiſe that contains
'my goddeſs—an humble lodging in-
'deed, but which may boaſt more
'beauty than it ever had before. Tho'
'compos'd of earth and woods, and
'plaiſter'd with clay, you are of more
'value than a palace or a kingdom;
'even without flattery you are worth
'more than the ſkies, ſince in your in-
'cloſure you contain her bright eyes.
'The ſkies have but one ſun, for which
'they are ador'd; you have two, and
'thoſe two have greater power.'

However advantageouſly we may conceive of *Mondori*'s eloquence, yet we can hardly avoid imputing the ſucceſs of ſome of the productions of his times to the want of judgment in the audience, whoſe taſte was not much more delicate than that of the author's. Theſe pieces pleaſed, and indeed juſtly, becauſe they were the beſt that had been yet wrote, and the public had neither example, nor perhaps idea of a greater perfection.

Alexander Hardy, from the beginning of the 17th century to his death, which muſt have happened between 1628 and 1632, wrote an inconceivable number of pieces. Some authors aſcribe to him 800, others 600, which agrees with his own confeſſion. Happily there remain of theſe but 41, which he publiſhed himſelf, after putting a ſecond hand to them. It is ſaid he could write 2000 lines in 24 hours. In three days his play was compoſed, learn'd and acted. *Hardy* was very poor; to ſupport himſelf, and ſubſiſt his family, he was obliged to contract an intercourſe with the players. He engaged to ſupply them with as many plays as they wanted, and he very exactly kept his promiſe. This company, new eſtabliſhed, acted three times a week, and as the dramatic pieces of thoſe days were miſerably bad, the ſame week that bore them often ſaw them periſh. Thoſe of *Hardy* were too haſtily compos'd to merit a better fate, but their quantity in ſome meaſure ſupply'd the quality. If they contained little that was good, they had a great deal that was new.

A celebrated author [M. *Fontenelle*] gives this judgment of *Hardy*:—'As
'ſoon as you read him, the fecundity of
'his genius ceaſes to be ſurpriſing. His
'rhymes coſt him little trouble, and the
'diſpoſition of his plays leſs; all ſub-
'jects were equal to him; the death of
'*Achilles*, or that of a tradeſman's wife
'catch'd by her huſband in bed with
'another man: All was tragedy to
'*Hardy*. He had no ſcruple as to what
'we call *manners*, or the decorum of
'characters. Sometimes he repreſents
'a courtiſan in bed, who, by her talk,
'ſupports her character tolerably well;
'ſometimes the heroine of his play is
'raviſhed; ſometimes it is a married
'lady who makes an aſſignation, and
'meets her lover; the firſt embraces
'are given on the ſtage, and the au-
'thor takes care his audience ſhall loſe
'as little of the amorous ſcene that
'follows as poſſible. *Hardy*'s charac-
'ters are very fond in public, and
'when his lovers are not fallen out, you
'ſee them perpetually billing.'

Our authors, who are not much more favourable to *Hardy*'s works, yet ſpeak with ſome regard for his perſon. If he fell groſly into the neglect of the three unities of the drama, he only followed in this the example of his predeceſſors and cotemporaries. Nothing was then more common than to ſee a princeſs married in the firſt act, in the ſecond give birth to the hero her ſon, who being educated in the third, falls in love in the fourth, and is victorious in war; and, in the laſt, is wedded to a princeſs who was not mentioned in the beginning of the play, as ſhe was not in being. The lyre of theſe poets, as *Sarraſin* remarks, like that of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*, had a power of building towns, and removing rocks and woods. Their ſtage reſembled our maps, which, in ſpite of their ſmall dimenſions, ſhew all the kingdoms of the world. All that *Hardy* can be blamed for is, that he had not ſtrength of genius to reform this abuſe.

It is agreed that his plans are made without choice or diſcernment, that his verſification is mean and low, and that he has equally neglected the rules of manners and decency, and thoſe of dramatic poetry: but 'tis as true that he had great talents, which his narrow ſituation in life, and his haſte in compoſing, prevented him from exerting. He underſtood the ſtage; and if he was forced haſtily to paint his ſubjects, he at leaſt repreſented them on the ſcene with an art natural to him, and which was unknown to all the poets his predeceſſors. To conclude, the dramatic writers are under one great obligation to *Hardy*. 'He was the firſt who in-
'troduced the cuſtom of being paid for
'his pieces; a thing unknown till then,
'and

'and which the poets his ſucceſſors 'have not fail'd to obſerve very regu-'larly ſince.'

The year 1617 was an epocha fatal to *Hardy*'s fame. The tragedy of *Pyramus and Thiſbe*, which was repreſented at that time, had, by its novelty, a ſurpriſing run, and kept its reputation on the ſtage a long time. *Theophile*, who was the author, was the firſt who eclipſed the reputation *Hardy* had till then enjoy'd. *Racan*, *Mayret*, and the others who ſucceeded, finiſhed his downfall. His pieces however continued to be acted in 1636.

Great as the ſucceſs of *Pyramus* was, and the praiſe given to it, it is certain the piece is full of falſe thoughts, and even ridiculous ſentiments. The two verſes which *Thiſbe* addreſſes to the dagger of *Pyramus*, and cited by Mr *Boileau*, are well known. The four following are not leſs abſurd: *Pyramus*, believing a lyon has devour'd *Thiſbe*, thus addreſſes the animal:

'Thou, her living coffin; return and 'devour me: cruel lyon, return and I 'will adore thee! If my Goddeſs is 'mix'd with thy blood, I regard thee 'as the moſt ſacred altar in the world.'

Des Barreaux, an intimate friend of *Theophile*, aſcribes to him the tragedy of *Sophoniſbe*, which *Mayret* afterwards brought on the ſtage.

The ſucceſs which the marquis *de Racan*'s Paſtoral, intitled *Artemice*, or *the Sheep-folds*, had in 1618, was much better founded. This piece, ſuperior to all of that time, by its diſpoſition, and the noble ſimplicity of its thoughts, has particularly the merit of an elegant and correct ſtyle. [Our authors give a large extract of it.]

Paſtoral dialogues were then much in requeſt, but it does not appear that this general taſte for them produced any other work of this kind worthy notice. For near 40 years the ſubjects of theſe dramatic pieces were borrow'd from the *Aſtræa*, and the poets were content to put in rhyme the ſpeeches which Mr *D'Urſe* had compoſed for the perſons in that romance. Theſe rural dramatic pieces were called *Paſtorades*. Inſenſibly they fell into diſeſteem, and this kind of writing was neglected. Our authors remark, that thoſe who have ſince attempted to revive it, have laboured to no purpoſe.

M. *de Racan*, if we take *Boileau*'s judgment, had more genius than *Malherbe*, but he was more negligent, and ſtudy'd too much to copy that author. His peculiar excellence conſiſted in ſaying trifles elegantly, and in this he came neareſt the antients: or, as *Boileau* ſays, *Malherbe* was formed for the epic, *Racan* for the paſtoral.

Malherbe *d'un heros peut chanter les exploits*; [*bois.*
Racan *chanter Phillis, les bergers, & les*

Jean de Mayret, in 1630, brought on the ſtage his tragi-comedy of *Chriſeide and Arimand*: he was then but ſixteen. We have of his 12 pieces left, compoſed in the ſpace of 17 years. Imperfect as they are, eſpecially the firſt, the ſtage has great obligations to this author. He attempted to correct and purge the theatre, by ſubjects properly diſpoſed, and juſtly treated. In fine, he excited that emulation of excelling, which appeared in the ſucceeding poets.

Silvia, a tragi-comic Paſtoral, was the ſecond production of *Mayret*. Never piece had greater ſucceſs, and the author, in a controverſy with *Corneille*, which his jealouſy of the *Cid* afterwards engaged him in, has ventured to put theſe pieces in competition. According to *Mayret*, Theſe were the two theatrical pieces, whoſe imaginary beauties had moſt bewitch'd people of ſenſe, with this difference, that the charm of *Silvia* laſted longer than that of the *Cid*.

Our authors judge of *Silvia* in a very different light, and there is no body will appeal from the judgment they form to its diſadvantage. To give the reader an idea of its merit, in point of poetry, they quote theſe lines: *Silvia*, willing to aſſure the prince of *Sicily* of her fidelity, and the ſincerity of her tender ſentiments, tells him,

Plut au dieux viſſez-vous mon ame toute nue,
Pour juger de ſa flamme!——

He repond,

——*Elle m'eſt trop connue;*
J'aimerois beaucoup mieux te voir le corps tout nu.

'Wou'd to heavens, you might ſee my 'ſoul naked, to judge of my paſſion!'—*He anſwers*,

'——I know it too well, I had much 'rather ſee your fair body naked.'

Mayret's *Sophoniſbe* may be eſteemed his maſter-piece: its ſucceſs was ſo great, that *Corneille* himſelf was in doubt if he ſhould attempt the ſubject after him. Our authors agree with *Fontenelle* in thinking that the fear or apprehenſion of Mr *Corneille* was ill-grounded, yet the

the event ſeem'd to juſtify it; for *Mayret* had the advantage then of his competitor. Mr *St Evremond* accounts for it: 'Mayret (ſays he) who had repreſented his *Sophoniſbe* as unfaithful to the old *Syphax*, and in love with the young conqueror *Maſſiniſſa*, pleaſed the world in general, becauſe he hit the taſte of the ladies, and the true genius of the court. *Corneille*, on the contrary, had the misfortune to fail, becauſe he had given the daughter of *Aſdrubal* her real character.'

Jean Ogier de Gombaud wrote for the ſtage the following pieces: *Amaranthe* a paſtoral, *Acontius* and *Cydippe* a tragi-comedy, and the *Danaides*, a tragedy; of which the firſt and laſt were greatly applauded; but the tragi-comedy not meeting ſo favourable a reception from the publick, the author ſuppreſs'd it in the publication.

If we regard the time in which *Amaranthe* was written (1625) it merits ſome praiſe. The verſification is pretty ſmooth, tho' it be not free from jingle and puns. It has choruſes.

Rotrou appeared in 1628. His firſt eſſay was a tragicomedy, entitled the *Hypochondriac*, or the *Dead man in love*. He was then in his 19th year, and this piece carries the marks of the author's youth, as well as the *Ring of oblivion*, a comedy he produced the ſame year. The applauſe theſe pieces gain'd *Rotrou*, attached him more and more to the ſtage, which is indebted to him for a great number of pieces. He was born with a genius for dramatic poetry; but he could not entirely avoid the faults of his cotemporary writers. Tho' he drew the principles of his art from *Hardy*, his ſuperior capacity taught him to apply them more agreeably, and to riſe far beyond his model. Cardinal *Richlieu* afterwards rank'd him with thoſe, who by his directions compos'd the dramatic poems, then call'd, the *Pieces of five authors*, becauſe of the number of perſons employ'd, each of whom were to produce *one act*. Theſe were Meſſrs *Boiſrobert*, *Rotrou*, *Corneille*, *L'Etoille*, and *Colletet*.

The greateſt elogium that can be given to *Rotrou*, is that he contributed to form the great *Corneille*, who always retain'd the higheſt veneration for him, preferring his opinion to that of all his cotemporary poets, and not bluſhing to call him his *father*.

Pichou has written four pieces, viz. *The follies of Cardenio*, *The adventures of Roſileon*, and *the unfaithful Confidante*, all tragi-comedies, and the *Daughter of Scire* a paſtoral comedy. Of theſe the ſecond was never publiſh'd, probably becauſe it miſs'd of ſucceſs on the ſtage. Our authors judge the fate of *Pichou* not the leſs favourable. Of his four dramatick pieces, three met applauſe. Few poets, ſay they, are ſo happy. The works of *Pichou* are, however, very mean and inconſiderable.

M. *Scudery* became firſt known on the *French* ſtage about the year 1629, when he produced his tragi-comedy of *Ligdamon and Ligdias*, or *The Reſemblances*. This piece was follow'd by many others till the year 1643. *Scudery* had a ſurpriſing eaſe, but his works were bad. Such was *Hardy* his firſt maſter, whoſe faults, with a very little difference, he cloſely copied. His pieces however had great ſucceſs, at leaſt if we may credit his prefaces,† where he alſo would give his readers a high idea of his military exploits. In theſe, he pretends "to have paſs'd more years in the "camp than hours in the cloſet; to "have uſed more matches for his fire-"lock than candles for his ſtudy; that "he knows better how to rank his ſol-"diers than his words, and to form "battalions better than marſhal ſenten-"ces."——Such qualities no doubt deſerved the poſt of governor of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, celebrated by *Chapelle*. It was *Scudery*, who, either thro' jealouſy, or to pleaſe cardinal *Richlieu*, firſt attack'd the *Cid*.

According to our authors *Corneille* did not bring *Melite*, his firſt piece, on the ſtage till 1629, tho' M. *Fontenelle* ſuppoſes it was acted in 1625. This year of 1629 was a remarkable Epocha for the *French* ſtage, whoſe progreſs ſince the time of *Jodelle* had been very ſlow. Scarce could 70 years produce the difference of perfection we find between the *Cleopatra* of *Jodelle*, and the *Sophoniſbe* of *Mayret*; whereas *Corneille* alone in ten years carry'd tragedy to its higheſt pitch of glory.

The publick at firſt did not render the *Melite* of *Corneille* the juſtice it deſerved. The taſte of this piece was new, and it requir'd being ſeveral times acted, before its ſuperiority over the plays which preceded it was diſcover'd; but in the end its ſucceſs was complete, and the town conceiv'd ſo high an idea of its author, that a new company of comedians was preſently eſtabliſh'd (believ'd to be that of *Mondori*) who ſuc-

† In this *Dryden* copied him.

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ceeded at the theatre *de Marais*, in the room of those settled there in 1600, who had been obliged to abandon it for want of encouragement. This piece [*Melite*] (as M. *Corneille* himself expresses it) was far from being regular, since he was then ignorant of the rules of the drama.—"That common sense (says he) "which was my sole guide, taught "me to discover the unity of action, "and contributed to give me such an a-"version for that monstrous impropriet-"y which brought *Paris*, *Rome* and "*Constantinople* together on one stage, "that I kept myself in the limits of "one city."

Corneille was reproached with not observing the rule of twenty four hours. This occasion'd him to write his *Clitander*, in which, tho' he observ'd this law, it does not appear, it was from any conviction of its necessity. This is evident from his preface to that piece, printed in 1632. "If (says he) "I have kept the action in the bounds "of a day, it is not that I repent my "neglecting this rule in my *Melite*, or "that I resolve to conform myself to it "for the future. Some at present ad-"mire this rule, others despise it. For "me, I would only let the world see, "that if I deviate from it, it is not for "want of knowing it." As to the rest M. *Corneille* prevents the censures his *Clitander* might merit, by observing himself, "that it was only to silence those "who had criticised his *Melite*, and by "way of bravade, that he had attempt-"ed to compose a regular play (that is, "within 24 hours) full of incidents, "and in an elevated style,—but after all "good for nothing."—And in this he succeeded fully to his intention.

Peter du Ryer wrote a great number of plays. In 1630 and 1631 he brought on the stage the tragi-comedy of *Argenis* and *Poliarchus* in two parts. The verses are a little more polish'd and correct than those of *Hardy*, but the disposition or conduct is full as irregular. Another tragi-comedy of his, which appear'd the following year (1632) merits a more favourable judgment. The versification of this piece, call'd *Lysander and Calista* is tolerable, and has few puns. It discovers the seeds of that author, whose bloom flourish'd in *Scevola*. Our authors remark here, that the *Marriage of Love*, a pastoral of the Sieur *du Ryer*, plac'd by M. the Abbe *D'Olivet* at the head of the catalogue of *Peter du Ryer*'s plays, is not his, but was wrote by *Isaac du Ryer*, his father.

Our authors have given a pretty large extract of a comic piece intitled the *Comedy of Proverbs*, acted 1616. This play, which is in prose, and consists of three acts, was wrote by *Adrian de Montluc*, prince of *Chabannais*, Count *de Carmain*, or *Cramail*. It is a collection or jumble of conundrums, proverbial expressions, and low or vulgar pleasantries in use amongst the mob. The whole forms a farce tolerably conducted, and which shows the humour of a man of genius, who, thro' an oddity of taste, descends from himself to mingle with the croud, and throw away some leisure hours in this diversion. This piece must have had a prodigious success at that time, and perhaps would have it still, if it was possible it could be acted.

Our authors have also in this tome inserted one of those farces, which were represented about this time at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*. As it is short, and these sort of pieces very scarce, they have transcribed it entire. The argument is this: "*Gros Guillaume* goes to trade, "and leaves his daughter to the care of "*Turlupin*. Signior *Horace* comes to "court her, and *Turlupin* attempts to "kill him; but knowing him, asks "him for a token to carry his mistress. "Signior *Horace* gives him a chain, "which he keeps. The marriage is "concluded. The father returns, and "all go together by the ears."

The actors mention'd in this part are *Deslauriers*, call'd *Bruscambille*; *Robert Guerin*, call'd *La Fleur*, or *Gros Guillaume*; *Henri le Grand*, call'd *BelleVille*, or *Turlupin*; and *Hugues Guerin*, call'd *Flechille*, or *Gualtier Garguille*.

Bruscambille acted at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, at least from 1610 to 1634. He compos'd several pieces, such as *fancies*, *paradoxes*, *harangues* and *merry conceits*, the whole in a low style, and in terms that had no regard to decency. He is also author of several burlesque prologues, of which our authors quote some parts.

The prologues (of these days) were usually spoken by an actor, who was set apart for this, and made it his sole business. He generally compos'd them himself, and extempore. The use of prologues had been first introduced on the *French* stage, in imitation of the antients. They were employ'd as arguments, to inform the spectators of the subject and nature of the play. In process of time these pieces were calculated to amuse the people, impatient till the play

play began, and to pacify a tumultuous eagerneſs, which nothing could reſtrain.

Gros Guillaume, *Turlupin*, and *Gualtier Garguille* were eſteem'd as inimitable actors in the farce way. The ſingularity of their dreſſes contributed to render their action more diverting. They ſuffer'd no woman to act with them, to preſerve the good harmony there was between them. They all died the ſame week, in 1634. *Gros Guillaume* play'd without a maſque, which his aſſociates always uſed. He had the inſolence to mimic a certain magiſtrate, who had a particular grimace on his countenance. In conſequence of this he was proſecuted, as well as his comrades, who fled for it, but he was arreſted. The vexation of this accident carried all three to the grave in ſome days. The following lines are the concluſion of one of the epitaphs made for them.

Sachez que la mort prend ſon temps
De retirer les charlatans,
Quand perſonne ne peut plus rire.

'Know, that death has taken this his 'opportunity to carry off our buffoons, 'when the audience could laugh no 'longer.'

Turlupin and *Gualtier Garguille* alſo acted with applauſe in genteel comedy and tragedy. The latter compoſed prologues and ſeveral ſongs, a collection of which he publiſh'd. The motive of the licence or privilege granted him for this purpoſe, *March* 4, 1631, is remarkable. It is ſaid to be given on the author's repreſentation, "That he fear'd "others might counterfeit his book, "and add other ſongs more diſſolute "and wicked than his own."

We ſhall end this extract as we did the preceding by ſome curious paſſages from the pieces contain'd in the 4th Tome.

In the 8th part of *Hardy*'s *Theagenes* and *Cariclea*, a chorus of *Æthiopians* ſpeaking of this princeſs ſay,

Sa priere fendroit l'eſtomach d'une roche.

'Her prayer would move the ſto'mach of a rock.'

The concluſion of *Chaſtity repented*, a Paſtoral, by *la Valleyray* in 1602, is quite oppoſite to decency and virtue.——*Diana* there takes the reſolution to yield to love, but to indulge her inclination with ſecrecy, for the following reaſon:

'*Caron* will think me ſtill as good a 'maid as ever, while he knows nothing 'about the matter.'

'Imitate her example, ſays *Love* to 'his fair hearers.

'Diſpoſe of your honour as ſhe does 'of hers, which is always ſafe, while 'ſhe keeps it free from ſcandal; and by 'this learn that the fineſt ladies make 'no ſcruple to entertain amorous 'thoughts in their cloſets, and that 'thoſe girls are fools, who don't act as 'they do.'

In the tragedy of *Panthea*, wrote by *Claude Guerin de la Doruviere* in 1608, *Cyrus* himſelf compoſes this epitaph for *Abradates* and *Panthea*.

'Here lie repoſited two lovers who 'dy'd for each other, both ſeparated and 'united by death. Two ——! No. '—For tho' divided by a cruel incumbrance or obſtacle, they are made one 'by death, and can ſuffer no more.—— 'Dead!—No, for their virtue can never die, no more than unity can ſuffer 'number.'

The tragedy of *Henry the great*, wrote by *Claude Billard de Courgenay* about the year 1610, * has in the ſecond act a remarkable paſſage. The Dauphin (afterwards *Lewis* XIII.) is introduced ſpeaking thus:

'I am never tir'd of running about 'a whole day,—but if I take up a book, 'my head achs, and I grow giddy. Sure 'I know enough for a great king's eldeſt ſon to know. All the kings dead 'long ago knew nothing but to read, 'ſpeak good *French*, and act with authority. What more is neceſſary? They 'tell me often that your philoſophers 'and learned men never have any courage. They are diſtruſtful, and afraid 'to venture their philoſophy and books 'amidſt the dangers of war. The muſes are not proof againſt blows, like a 'good helmet, or a ſtrong cuiraſs, or a 'bold heart like mine, which is hereditary to my family.'

Durval in his tragi-comedy of the *Toils of Ulyſſes*, makes *Pluto* ſpeak thus to that hero, who tho' living had found means to enter his dominions.

'A man then can triumph over deſtiny!——But what ſignify his efforts 'here? "In hell he can only kill "dead men."

From

* It muſt be later, for *Henry* IV. who killed in that year.

From the *True Patriot*, May 13.

An ADDRESS *from a Footman in a great Family to his Brethren of the Cloth, on the Execution of* Matthew Henderson.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was with great ſorrow that I yeſterday ſaw a young man, who had the honour to be of our order, brought to condign puniſhment, for one of the moſt flagitious crimes. And tho' the world hath been more merciful in this inſtance than it generally is, by not caſting any invidious reflection on our cloth, you will pardon me if I take this occaſion of offering ſome advice to all my brethren. I am far from thinking there is a ſingle man among us capable of imitating this wretch; yet give me leave to ſay, immorality hath of late years taken very large ſtrides in our fraternity, and if not ſpeedily put a ſtop to, may in time produce among us ſuch vices as muſt end in the deſtruction of many.

I have given myſelf ſome pains to ſearch into the true cauſe of this evil, and I am much miſtaken if it be any other than a deſire in us to imitate our *maſters*. A folly in which we have made ſuch a progreſs, that whoever frequents public aſſemblies, muſt confeſs, that we are very near as bad as *our betters*; and as they have done us the honour, eſpecially in their morning dreſs, to imitate us, it may very often puzzle people to diſtinguiſh the man from the maſter. And, indeed, I think we can envy our maſters little more than their fortune.

Beſides, what may become one ſtation in life, may very ill ſuit with another. The vices of our maſters ſit as improperly on us as their cloaths, and we ſhall be laughed at for what is admired in them. But if nothing worſe was to happen to us from this imitation, it might perhaps give us little apprehenſion: nay, ſome of us might be advantaged by it, ſince men may as reaſonably chuſe buffoons for ſervants, as for friends, which we who live in great families ſee happen every day.

This, therefore, is the leaſt misfortune that will accrue to us. If we loſe our characters, we ſhall loſe our places, and never after be received into any other family. Herein our ſituation differs from that of our betters; againſt whom no profligacy is any objection. And if by treachery they happen to be diſcarded in one place, (for that is the only crime they can be guilty of) they are nevertheleſs received with open arms in another. How many men of faſhion do we all know, whoſe characters would prevent any perſon from taking them into his family as footmen, who are well received, careſſed and promoted by the great as gentlemen. We ſee therefore how highly it imports us, and us only, to preſerve our reputation, ſince our bread depends upon it. And we muſt be honeſt or ſtarve, unleſs we will venture on actions which may prove the words of a late wicked wit true, *viz. That hanging is the natural death of a footman.*

For we are to conſider that we live where there are laws againſt little men making their fortunes by knavery; Another circumſtance, which ſhould deter us from walking in the ſteps of our betters, whom thoſe laws do not reach. We have but one way to get a livelihood with ſafety, and if our bad character exclude us from that, we have no reſource. As to the ſeveral profeſſions, (tho' our ſons have ſometimes thrived very well in them) yet the door is, *for the moſt part*, ſhut on ourſelves. And with regard to the genteel arts of living, ſuch as pimping, v——ing, gaming, *&c.* the firſt alone is open to the gentlemen of our cloth. And even here, with how much hazard, and how little advantage, do we carry on this buſineſs, compared to the ſafety and emoluments which attend our betters! Horſe-ponds, duckings, and blanketings are what we are conſtantly liable to; and even when we ſucceed beſt, how paultry are our rewards! Many of us have ſpent their whole lives in this calling, to leſs profit than hath ſometimes accrued to our betters by aſſiſting in a ſingle proſtitution.

And tho' ſome of us have got a poor beggarly livelihood this way, yet, when we reflect what numbers of our betters are of this profeſſion, it will appear too full to admit many of our order, even to that pitiful proviſion which *it affords* us. So that in reality, there is no way of living open to a footman who hath loſt his character, but what directly leads to *Tyburn*; which very few of us (except our relations have intereſt in b——ghs) will eſcape, if the law ſentences us to it. For no man will concern himſelf to preſerve the honour of a footman, when it is known he hath no honeſty.

Theſe conſiderations, therefore, ought to deter us from any longer imitating the

the morals of *men of fashion*. We must content ourselves with being only what gentlemen should be, instead of copying what they are; *for it is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over the hedge.*

It is not my intention in this epistle to abuse our masters, and therefore I shall not say the least in discredit of their morals. They may perhaps be very proper and becoming to persons in their situation; nay, if religion be a jest, and honour and virtue only words with which sensible people impose on the vulgar, as I have often heard at my master's table, surely gentlemen are in the right not to sacrifice their interest to such *chimerical good*. And if we could with the same safety and advantage throw them off, I should not have troubled you with writing in their defence. You will not therefore consider me as a pimp of a parson, (as my master calls them) nor as one who is canting to you about the good of your souls, since I am well persuaded, you all believe, as well as your masters, that you have none. Your worldly interest is what I recommend to your attention, and I would by this application, dissuade you, my worthy brethren, from imitating your masters, for this plain reason only; *because you will certainly be hanged if you do*; for it is very wisely said in the *Beggar's Opera*; *If little men will have their vices, as well as the great,* THEY *will be punished for them.*

Let us content ourselves with that low state of life to which it hath pleased God to call us; and not conclude, when we see our masters grow great, high and honourable by their rogueries, that it would succeed with us in the same manner: for tho' I have heard my master and his company at table often laugh at the old maxim, *honesty is the best policy*, yet I am sure *it will always hold true in a* FOOTMAN.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your affectionate brother and servant,
April 26, 1746. TOM SKIPTON.

From the Craftsman, May 17.

Of the Supineness of the DUTCH.

THE reasons for keeping our forces at home till the *Dutch* have declared war against *France* are obvious to every man, who considers the relation in which we stand to them.

If the *Dutch* can behold all their barrier towns taken from them without declaring war against their greatest enemy, notwithstanding the assistance which we have given them at a disproportionate and shameful expence; if they march'd from the field of battle at *Fontenoy*, as if they had no concern in the success of the day, and left our countrymen to be destroy'd by thousands; to say that we act an inconsistent part in giving them farther aid, is not enough; we should act a part highly derogatory to our honour, to be the voluntary dupes of a people, who have been ingrateful to us for our good offices already done for them, and who have enter'd on a negotiation for themselves with that court, which we have opposed on their account, at a great expence of blood and treasure. The behaviour of the *Dutch* to us, in relation to the troops sent over lately, may convince us of the superior respect which they pay to *France*, and how little they either fear or love the *English* nation; and in their conduct in that affair they acted not like defenders of the present royal family, but as if it was indifferent to them on whose brows the crown of *Great Britain* was placed: which is such an insult on the majesty of *England*, as should not easily be forgiven.

When we reflect on the immense debt of upwards of sixty millions, the interest of which to be paid annually (for I see no likelihood of reducing the principal) is no small weight on a nation, how can we think of encreasing it by a land war, for the sake of the *Dutch*, without dreading the destruction of the landed and trading interest of the nation? I cannot see how we can propose to fight the battles of other states without any assistance from themselves of either money or men: and I cannot think that the conduct of any of our late administrations, in either foreign or domestic affairs, encourages us to commit so large a trust to their care; to the care of those, I say, who suffer'd a great part of our own forces to continue inactive abroad when their help was wanted at home, and who supplied that want by foreign mercenary troops: A conduct which puzzles human reason to account for! ——When we see a man one day sanguine in opposition to the taking *Hanover* troops into *British* pay, speaking with the seeming patriot warmth of an antient *Roman*, and the next day voting on the other side of the question, we should alarm our countrymen as much against such a pretender to public virtue, as against an arrogant pretender to the crown: *hunc, tu Romane, cavato*: you

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are in more danger from ſuch a pretended friend than an open enemy: while he ſpeaks in praiſe of charity and virtue, he is ſeeking to devour the widow's goods, and to plunge a dagger into his bleeding country.

Our clergy have lately proved themſelves friends to the proteſtant religion by their zealous oppoſition in their ſermons to popery and a popiſh pretender: and I doubt not, but they will make it a religious point to preach up to the people the impiety of ſelling their country for a bribe: and ſhew them that by a neglect of their duty to their country, they are guilty of a breach of moſt of the ten commandments.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, *May 17.*

MEN OF MERIT *only to be encouraged.*

ADmiral BLAKE, one of the braveſt as well as honeſteſt men that ever commanded an *Engliſh* fleet, had procured a ſhip for his own brother, upon the ſuppoſition that he was a man of courage as well as himſelf: But this brother, whom he dearly lov'd, behaving with cowardice in the firſt trial, he immediately broke and ſent him home, as unworthy of the nation's pay. Yet the want of military virtue did not leſſen the ties of fraternal affection, and he left this brother to enjoy the eſtate which he could never have won under the beſt opportunities. This is one of the nobleſt inſtances of juſtice to his country, and at the ſame time tenderneſs of nature to a friend and relation, that can be met with in ancient or modern hiſtory. Heroes generally love men like themſelves, and would forgive almoſt any other crime ſooner than that of cowardice.

He that is intruſted with the care of an army, a fleet, a regiment, or a ſhip, and does not at firſt know the extent of his own courage and ſkill, may fairly accept, as his patrons ignorantly beſtow, the important charge: But if, upon trial, he finds a deficiency of thoſe qualifications that are neceſſary to ſuch a command, *honeſty of heart* ſhould oblige him to reſign, as much as it ſhould oblige his promoters to turn him out, if they made the diſcovery.——Marſhal VILLEROI, the *French* general, after the battle of *Ramillies*, in which he was totally defeated by the Duke of *Marlborough*, wrote to LEWIS XIV. a requeſt to be recall'd, as unequal to the talk of commanding againſt ſo great a captain, praying that ſome more able commander might be ſent in his room. The king complied with his petition, and ſent for VENDOME out of *Italy*, where his abſence contributed much to the rapid progreſs of Prince EUGENE, as his preſence in the *Low Countries* did not a little embarraſs the *Engliſh* general.

But VENDOME, the beſt general *France* had in that age, and a prince of the blood beſide, was not ſo frequently employ'd, nor ſo fully truſted, as VILLEROI might have been, if his own honeſty had not prevented it. Even MARSIN, one of the pooreſt creatures that ever in *France* was honour'd with a Truncheon, had more intereſt at court than VENDOME, becauſe he was the favourite of the favourite lady. Such is the temper of courts, and ſuch are the chances of real merit.

It is a famous ſaying of Dr SOUTH, that many a man breaks his head againſt a pulpit, who might have done excellent ſervice at a plough-tail; and that many ſtarve in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, who might have got a good living at *Weſtminſter-ſtairs*; and to obſerve ſome officers, both in the army and the fleet, one would be tempted to take regiments and ſhips not only for *ſchools*, in the literal ſenſe, but even for *nurſeries*.

If thoſe who give commiſſions can be ſo miſtaken, or are ſo diſhoneſt, as to think they can anſwer to their country the diſpoſal of them in ſuch manner, the lads themſelves, if they had *braveſt hearts*, would cry, 'Dear Sir,—I ſhall 'be frighted; I cannot bear the ſmell 'of gunpowder.' Or their fathers ſhould anſwer for them, 'My child is 'but a boy, and has never yet been out 'of his mother's care: It is impoſſible he ſhould do his country any ſer-'vice for the money ſhe is to give him. 'Let me keep him a few years longer, 'and then.'

The humble ADDRESS *of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of your univerſity of *Cambridge*, deeply ſenſible of the great importance of the ſignal victory lately obtained by your majeſty's arms, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, over the rebels, beg leave to offer our moſt hearty and unfeigned congratulations to your majeſty on this happy event.

As the apprehenſion of what muſt have been the conſequences, had they ſucceeded in their

their wicked and traiterous attempts, was beyond meaſure alarming, ſo the effectual ſtop that has been put to them excites equal ſentiments of joy in the hearts of all your majeſty's faithful ſubjects; and this joy is the more affecting, when we ſee this great work accompliſhed by a prince, whoſe actions beſpeak his illuſtrious deſcent, and whoſe admirable conduct, and heroic bravery, at the ſame time that they gain'd immortal honour to himſelf, have in one glorious day, under God, ſecured to your people the moſt valuable of all bleſſings, the full enjoyment of their religion, liberties and laws.

Every return therefore of duty and gratitude that can be paid, are due to your majeſty, whoſe care for, and love of your people, determined you to employ one ſo near and dear to you on this important occaſion.

And when theſe are, we perſuade ourſelves, the general ſentiments of our fellow ſubjects, they are ours in a particular manner, and upon particular conſiderations: we are ſenſible, that had the deſperate deſigns of your majeſty's enemies ſucceeded, this loyal univerſity had ſtood expoſed to their ſevereſt vengeance, and that a proteſtant ſeminary of learning muſt have met with nothing but the cruelleſt treatment from a bigotted conqueror, acting under the influence of a popiſh clergy.

There were no dangers, indeed, which we ſhould not (if call'd upon) have encounter'd with chearfulneſs, in defence of your majeſty, and the cauſe of our country; but being now ſo happily, by the bleſſing of God upon your majeſty's counſels and arms, freed from all apprehenſions of them, it ſhall be our buſineſs, as it is our duty, to give conſtant and ſubſtantial proof of our loyalty to, and zeal for your majeſty, by infuſing them, as far as we are able, into all thoſe who are under our influence, or ſhall be committed to our care.

May the ſame good providence, which hath wrought this great deliverance for us, continue to watch over your majeſty's ſacred perſon, and proſper your endeavours to advance the welfare of theſe kingdoms, and eſtabliſh the liberties and tranquillity of *Europe*.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for this affectionate Addreſs. Your congratulations on the ſucceſs of my arms, under the command of my ſon the duke, againſt the rebels, are very agreeable to me, and are a freſh mark of your duty and affection to my perſon and government. The univerſity may always depend upon my favour and protection.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the archbiſhop, biſhops, and clergy of the province of *Canterbury*, in convocation aſſembled, unanimouſly beg leave to

A proteſs, in your ſacred preſence, our moſt unfeigned and devout thankfulneſs to Almighty God, for the complete and important victory vouchſafed to your majeſty's forces over your rebellious ſubjects, ſupported by the avow'd and implacable enemies of your royal dignity, and theſe your kingdoms.

It is evident to all the world, that on the ſtability of your majeſty's throne, and on the ſucceſſion of the crown in your auguſt family, depend, under divine providence, the ſecurity of our holy religion, and of all our civil rights, and even our being as a proteſtant and free people. Never, therefore, was there any joy more tranſporting and univerſal, than every where B appear'd among all orders and degrees of men, on the happy defeat of the late wicked and traiterous attempts.

Your faithful clergy, always the devoted objects of popiſh malice and cruelty, humbly deſire to preſent, from grateful hearts, their dutiful acknowledgments to your moſt gracious majeſty, their chief human defence, as for your conſtant protection and favour, ſo for your C wiſe and ſeaſonable care of the public ſafety, in committing the conduct of your armies to that illuſtrious prince, who, thro' the bleſſing of heaven on his heroic virtues, early copy'd from your royal example, hath been the glorious inſtrument of this great and ever memorable deliverance.

May the watchful providence of God ſtill D continue to guard and preſerve your ſacred life: May it pleaſe him to bleſs your arms and counſels with freſh and conſtant ſucceſſes againſt all your domeſtic and foreign enemies; and, after a long and happy reign over an obedient and grateful people, may you be rewarded with an immortal crown of glory.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

E My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I Thank you for this affectionate Addreſs, and your congratulations on the ſucceſs of my arms, under the command of my ſon, the duke, againſt the rebels. The zeal, which you ſo early and ſo remarkably ſhowed throughout the kingdom, againſt theſe attempts of our enemies, did not fail to have the beſt effect; of which I F *have a juſt ſenſe. You may depend upon my firm reſolution, to ſupport and protect the church of* England, *as by law eſtabliſhed.*

The humble addreſs of the chancellor, maſters and ſcholars of the Univerſity of Oxford.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE the chancellor, maſters and ſcholars G of the univerſity of *Oxford*, beg leave to approach your royal preſence, with hearts full of the ſincereſt joy, to congratulate your majeſty on the ſignal victory obtain'd over the rebels, thro' the bleſſing of God, by your majeſty's forces under the command of his royal highneſs the duke; no part of your majeſty's ſubjects being more deeply ſenſible of the H extreme miſery to which theſe kingdoms muſt have been reduc'd, had this moſt wicked rebellion, in favour of a popiſh pretender, been finally ſucceſsful.

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The invincible courage and admirable conduct of the chief instrument, under divine providence, of this glorious event, are every way worthy the son of that truly great and magnanimous prince, whose illustrious house was never without heroes ready in person to assert its own just rights, the cause of liberty and true religion: What an unspeakable happiness is it for this nation, that the prospect of their continuance is perpetually enlarging!

The zealous loyalty of the clergy of the church of *England*, whose education in part was our care, we humbly hope had its weight on this important occasion; and became as seasonable and useful now in the defence of our present happy constitution, as it was at first in the establishment of it.

The many and great advantages, arising through your majesty's wisdom and influence, from the suppression of this impious and daring attempt, will, we doubt not, extend to all who have the happiness to be under your paternal protection; but the great seminaries of religion and learning have peculiar reasons to know, and with gratitude acknowledge, that every incident which gives strength to your majesty's government, is a confirmation of their security: A consideration, Great Sir, which adds to the manifold obligations we are under, to retain the most ardent affection for your majesty's sacred person and family, and to exert the most active zeal, in our respective capacities, by our instructions, our example, and our prayers, for the effectual support of your government.

Given at our house of convocation this tenth day of *May*, in the year of our lord 1746.

His majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and for the satisfaction you express on the success of my arms, under the command of my son the duke, against the rebels. The assurances of your attachment to my person and government, and your zeal for the preservation of our happy constitution, are very agreeable to me. The university may depend upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of* Coventry, *in Council assembled.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, most heartily join in the general and unfeigned joy of your people, upon the great and glorious success of your majesty's arms, commanded by his royal highness the duke, in defeating the late rebellious attempts of your deluded subjects, headed by a popish pretender to your crown, and assisted by our inveterate enemies the *French*.

As the hopes of our enemies are now blasted, and the free enjoyment of our religion, liberties, and laws, are again secured and preserved to us; we humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on this happy event; we desire to acknowledge your majesty's paternal care and affection for us, in appointing his royal highness the duke to this important service; a prince, whose very early valour and wise conduct would be surprising to all the world, were they not hereditary virtues.

May your majesty's reign be as easy to yourself as it is happy to your people; may your enemies behold our happiness with confusion and despair, your friends with delight, and your neighbours with respect; may our posterity for ever, in yours, enjoy these blessings till time shall be no more.

Given under our common seal this 5th day of *May*, 1746.

Geo. Porter, Mayor.

The Thanks of the H. of Peers voted to the Duke of Cumberland, April 29.

'*Resolved*, that the thanks of this 'house be given to his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland* for the 'great and eminent services performed 'by him to his majesty and his kingdoms against the rebels, and that his 'royal highness be assured of the just 'sense which this house has, in how 'distinguish'd a manner the late victory was owing to his valour and conduct, and to his indefatigable zeal, 'activity, and labours in the cause of 'his royal father, and of his country, 'and of our ardent wishes that his 'royal highness may have the glory entirely to complete the great work 'which he has so successfully begun and 'carried on.——*Order'd*, That the lord 'chancellor transmit the same to his 'royal highness.

COPY *of his Royal Highness the* DUKE's LETTER *to the Lord Chancellor, dated from* Inverness, May 7, 1746.

My Lord Chancellor,

I Could not possibly have received a more welcome and affecting proof of that distinguished zeal and loyalty which the house of lords have constantly shewn to his majesty's person and government, than by their favourable acceptance of my endeavours for the public service; and I desire you will lay before the house my sincere acknowledgments for the regard they have shewn me on this occasion.

The resolution and firmness expressed by officer and soldier in his majesty's army under my command, deserve the highest commendations; but the guilt and terror of that unhappy, infatuated multitude, who vainly hoped, by unprovoked, tumultuary arms, and a contemptible foreign assistance, to shake an establishment founded in the hearts of his majesty's subjects, attended to so easy

eaſy a victory, that I can only expreſs my gratitude for the favourable impreſſions with which the news of it was received by the houſe of lords, whoſe good opinion and thanks I ſhall ever eſteem as one of the moſt honourable teſtimonies, and rewards, that any action of mine could receive.

I have only to add my thanks to yourſelf, for the obliging manner in which you have executed the commands of the houſe of lords, and for the good wiſhes with which you have accompanied them, of the reality of which I am firmly perſuaded.

My Lord Chancellor,
Your moſt affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

The following is a very remarkable VISION *of a* Highland Seer, *who is famous among the Mountains, and known by the Name of* Second-Sighted Sawney. *Had he been able to write, we might probably have ſeen this Viſion ſooner in print; for it happen'd to him very early in the late hard Winter; and was drawn up by a Student of* Glaſgow, *who took the whole Relation from him, and ſtuck cloſe to the Facts, tho' he has deliver'd them in his own Style.*

SAWNEY was deſcended of an ancient family, very much renown'd for their ſkill in prognoſtics. Moſt of his anceſtors were ſecond-ſighted, and his mother but narrowly eſcaped being burnt for a witch. As he was going out one morning to ſteal a ſheep, he was ſeiz'd on a ſudden with a fit of ſecond ſight. The face of the whole country about him was changed in the twinkling of an eye, and preſented him with a wide proſpect of new ſcenes and objects, which he had never ſeen till that day.

He diſcovered at a great diſtance from him a large fabric, which caſt ſuch a glittering light about it, that it look'd like a huge rock of diamond. Upon the top of it was planted a ſtandard, ſtreaming in a ſtrong northern wind, and embroidered with a mixture of thiſtles and flower-de-luces. As he was amuſing himſelf with this ſtrange ſight, he heard a bagpipe at ſome diſtance behind him, and, turning about, ſaw a general, who ſeem'd very much animated with the ſound of it, marching toward him at the head of a numerous army. He learnt, upon enquiry, that they were making a proceſſion to the ſtructure which ſtood before, and which he found was the Temple of *Rebellion*. He immediately ſtruck in with them; but deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horror, that he ſhivered every joint all the while he ſpoke of it. They were forced to clamber over ſo many rocks, and to tread upon ſo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Sawney* declared, that, for his own part, he walked in fear of his neck every ſtep he took. Upon their coming within a few furlongs of the temple, they paſſed thro' a very thick grove, conſecrated to a deity who was known by the name of *Treaſon*: they here diſperſed themſelves into abundance of labyrinths, and covered walks, which led to the temple. The path was ſo very ſlippery, the ſhade ſo exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood ſo full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greateſt warineſs, circumſpection and ſilence. They at length arrived at a great gate, which was the principal avenue to that magnificent fabric. *Sawney* ſtood ſome time at the entrance, to obſerve the ſplendour of the building, and was not a little entertained with a prodigious number of ſtatues, which were planted up and down in a ſpacious court that lay before it; but, upon examining it more nicely, he found the whole fabric, which made ſuch a glittering appearance, and ſeemed impregnable, was compoſed of ice, and that ſeveral ſtatues, which ſeemed at a diſtance to be made of the whiteſt marble, were nothing elſe but ſo many figures in ſnow. The front of the Temple was very curious, adorned with ſtars and garters, ducal coronets, general's ſtaffs, and many other emblems of honour, wrought in the moſt beautiful froſt-work. After having ſtood at gaze ſome time before this great gate, he diſcovered on it an inſcription, ſignifying it to be the Gate of *Perjury*. There was erected near it a great Coloſſus in ſnow, that had two faces, and was dreſt like a Jeſuit, with one of its hands upon a book, and the other graſping a dagger. Upon entering into the court, he took a particular ſurvey of ſeveral of the figures: There was *Sedition*, with a trumpet in her hand, and *Rapine* in the garb of a Highlander: *Ambition*, *Envy*, *Diſgrace*, *Poverty*, and *Diſappointment*, were all of them repreſented under their proper emblems. Among other ſtatues, he obſerved that of *Rumour* whiſpering an ideot in the ear, who was repreſentative of *Credulity*; and *Faction* embracin

with her hundred arms an old-fashion'd figure in a steeple-crown'd hat, that was design'd to express a cunning old Gipsy, called *Passive Obedience*. *Zeal* too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes, tho' one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow. But the most remarkable object in this court-yard was a huge tree, that grew up before the porch of the Temple, and was of the same kind with that which *Virgil* tells us flourished at the entrance of the infernal regions: for it bore nothing but *dreams*, which hung in clusters under every leaf of it. The travellers refreshed themselves in the shade of this tree before they entered the Temple of *Rebellion*, and after their frights and fatigues, received a great comfort in the fruit which fell from it. At length the gates of the temple flew open, and the crowd rushed into it. In the centre of it was a grim idol, with a sword in his right hand, and a firebrand in his left. The fore-part of the pedestal was curiously embossed with a triumph, while the back-part, that lay more out of sight, was filled with gibbets and axes. This dreadful idol is worshipped, like several of old, with human sacrifices, and his votaries were consulting among themselves how to gratify him with hecatombs; when, on a sudden they were surprized with the alarm of a great light which appeared in the southern part of the heavens, and made its progress directly towards them. This light appeared as a great mass of flame, or rather glory, like that of the Sun in its strength. There were three figures in the midst of it, who were known by their several hieroglyphics, to be *Religion*, *Loyalty*, and *Valour*. The last had a graceful air, a blooming countenance, and a star upon his breast, which shot forth several pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. The glory which incompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric and its ornaments began to melt. The several emblems of honour, which were wrote on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, trickled away under the first impression of the heat. In short, the thaw was so violent, that the temple and statues ran off in a sudden torrent, and the whole winter-piece was dissolved. The covered walks were laid open to the light, which shone thro' every part of them, and the *dream-tree* withered like the famous gourd, that was smitten by the noon-day Sun. As for the votaries, they left the place with the greatest precipitation, and dispersed themselves by flight into a thousand different paths among the mountains.

From the TRUE PATRIOT, May 20.

The OPPOSITION *ridiculed.*

THIS writer, who is become a strenuous advocate for the ministry, attempts here to ridicule all opposition to them, and gives us for that end *an humble Petition* to himself *from the people* calling themselves THE OPPOSITION, representing the following considerations in their favour, which they presume may excuse what they dare not pretend to justify; and they hope,

First, That some of their chiefs will be allowed a privilege to which they conceive they have an indubitable title, of not being accountable for any of their actions, as they properly come within that class which the law calls persons of *insane memory*.

Secondly, That the opposition of others shall not be derived from any particular spleen or animosity against his present majesty; for whom they have as great an affection as for any other monarch: But being perfectly convinced of the excellence of a republican government, and how exactly it suits with the genius of this incorrupt and virtuous nation, they humbly presume their adherence to those principles will be excused, especially as they cannot be arraigned of hypocrisy, and openly avow their sentiments.

A *third* body plead the prejudices of education. Their fathers have told them, that the doctrine of hereditary right is founded on truth and justice; tho' they are incapable of examining it themselves, they look upon it as their duty to believe what their fathers (and some with many oaths and imprecations) have told them. These therefore hope they shall not be too severely censured for refusing to concur with men who have been always the most steady maintainers of the present establishment, and with schemes which directly tend to subvert all future designs in favour of him whom they imagine to have the same right over their persons and properties as any owner hath over his cattle, especially when it is considered that they have not ventured either in his cause, and can be only convicted of speaking in his favour, and wishing him well.

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The

The *fourth* part, which includes all the reſt, humbly ſhew, that their actions (or rather their words) proceed from two motives, the one of which hath been always thought noble and laudable, and the latter hath been held almoſt a juſtification of any act whatever: They are ambition and neceſſity. If the government will pleaſe to ſatisfy theſe, it is very well known they are ready to become its humble ſervants at any time. They have no quarrel either with men or meaſures; but can never agree that their country is taken care of, whilſt *themſelves*, who are that part of their country which they love beſt, are neglected. They have no more hatred of power than a pack of hounds have of a hare, who bellow after her only becauſe ſhe runs away from them, and they cannot overtake her. Places are what they deſire, and many of them very moderate ones. If the government therefore, which well know this, will not ſatisfy their demands, the fault, they conceive, is on their ſide. Perhaps it may be anſwered, *We cannot oblige every one.* The reply is, *If you cannot, you muſt content yourſelves with an oppoſition.*

The prayer is, that as they are inconſiderable in number and abilities, and have done no harm, and have ſufficiently expoſed themſelves, that his honour (the true patriot) will not expoſe them.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, May 24.

Of puniſhing the REBELS.

THE ancient *Romans* always thought it a greater glory to ſave a citizen, than kill an enemy.

I was as much againſt the rebellion as any body; but I am neither for killing wretches in cold blood, nor tranſporting them into the plantations, where, the ſpirit of reſentment remaining, they may poſſibly be more ſerviceable to the *French*, and dangerous to us, than in the *Highlands*.

Beſides, I conſider, that every rebel we deſtroy, we deprive the king of a ſubject, or one that ſhould be a ſubject; and it would be a much more glorious and acceptable ſervice to his majeſty, if a way could be found to reconcile and make them uſeful as well as dutiful ſubjects.

Taking this for granted, I will propoſe a method, which wiſer heads may improve and digeſt, *viz.*

Reſume the herring and ſalmon fiſhery on the *Scotiſh* coaſt, the fitteſt place for it in the world; eſtabliſh a manufacture thereof there, which may employ all the hands of that nation; and, by enriching them, make it their intereſt to incline to thoſe who alone are able to protect them therein.——By this means, beſides reconciling and employing them, we may raiſe an everlaſting nurſery for our navy, as well as the moſt valuable branch of trade to a maritime nation.

The great difficulty will be to make them induſtrious, and convince them, that a life of labour is vaſtly preferable to what they now lead; that to be free, and have in their power the means of making their fortune by their own application, is infinitely a more deſirable ſtate than their preſent lazy vaſſalage, which cannot afford them the leaſt opportunity of mending their circumſtances.——In order to this, ſome ſort of tranſplanting will be neceſſary; if not of the *Highlanders* into *America*, at leaſt of ſome other people among the *Highlanders*, who ſhall teach them the benefits of commerce, and the convenienees enjoy'd by a mercantile nation beyond what can be found among barren rocks.

This cannot be done till their tenures by vaſſalage are diſſolved, and the poor wretches made ſenſible what it is to enjoy an independent property. A ſhort time would teach them this, if the lands they now hold, or parts of them, in the eſtates that by the rebellion of their chiefs are become forfeit, were abſolutely veſted in them, and induſtrious perſons from the South mixed among them upon equal footing.——Perhaps, to make room for theſe, the tranſporting ſcheme might not be amiſs for ſome of the moſt guilty and obſtinate among the common people, who ſhould appear to have been voluntary actors againſt the eſtabliſhment. But as to rooting out or removing a whole nation, which might be made of uſe in their native country, I think, it would be equally cruel and impolitic. The only buſineſs is to ſecure ourſelves againſt any future miſchief from them, which, by this means, and keeping garriſons in proper places all over the *Highlands*, till the people are acquainted with their own intereſts (which would be the beſt ſecurity of all) I cannot but think very practicable.

In the deep ſenſe of our late ſuffings, and reſentment againſt the aut of them, paſſion is apt to carry u

far. But cool reflection will suggest a great deal in behalf of the *common Highlanders*, who are but little removed from the state of nature, and have scarce any idea of other liberty than that of ranging at large over their barren wilds, and following their chieftains to war in defence of this liberty, to enlarge their bounds, execute their revenge, or pillage their more opulent neighbours. The *South Britons*, when the *Romans* first landed here, were not a very different people from the present *Highland Scots*, who want only property, trade, and an intercourse with the more civiliz'd part of mankind, to bring them nearer to a resemblance of the present *English*.

THANKS *of the House of* COMMONS *to the D. of* Cumberland.

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, 'That 'the thanks of this house be given 'to his royal highness the duke, for the 'eminent and very important services 'performed by him to his majesty and 'the kingdom against the rebels, par'ticularly in the late great defeat of 'them in *Scotland*, by his majesty's 'forces under his royal highness's com'mand.——*Ordered*, That the said 'thanks be transmitted to his royal 'highness, by Mr *Speaker*.' *See p.* 258.

COPY *of his Royal Highness the* DUKE'S LETTER *to Mr Speaker, dated from* Inverness, May 7, 1746.

Mr Speaker,

I Desire you would acquaint the house of commons with the just sense I have of the regard they have been pleased to shew me upon this occasion, and to assure them, that nothing can be more agreeable to me than their congratulation upon the success of his majesty's arms, which is so authentic a testimonial of their steady zeal and loyalty for his majesty's person and government.

Their esteem and approbation of my endeavours in the public service, fill my wishes; and it will always be my study to deserve the continuance of their good opinion.

I cannot enough extol my own good fortune, in being placed by his majesty at the head of an army, which expressed all along the best affections and the greatest ardour, and crowned all by the resolution shewn by every officer and soldier in the day of action, to which, under God, our success was owing.

I return you my thanks for the cordiality and affection with which you have executed the commands of the house of commons. *Mr Speaker*,

Your most affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

ACCOUNTS *of the* PROGRESS *of the* KING'S FORCES *in* Scotland, *from the* London Gazette, *with Notes.* (*Continued from* p. 212.)

From the London Gazette, May 3.

Whitehall, *Apr.* 29. THIS day an express arrived from his R. highness the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Inverness, *April* 23. On Monday Mr *Grant*, with 800 of his followers, came to join us, and for the present they are order'd to be quarter'd in the *Mackintoshes* country. The *Grants* having taken the lord *Balmerino*, deliver'd him up to his royal highness: he is the person, who, after the battle of *Dunblain* in the last rebellion, deserted to the rebels at *Perth*. He was then Capt. *Elphinstone*, of *Shannon*'s regiment of foot.

All the *French* officers and soldiers who were left here, are now prisoners; and yesterday 310 of them were shipp'd off for *Newcastle*. Almost all the pretender's son's servants are come in: and as they were all *French*, and had not been with him before he came to *France*, his royal highness has given them passports to go home. Lord *Sutherland* is with 8 or 900 of his people in the head of the *Fraser* country. Lord *Loudoun*, who is at present with 1300 men in the Isle of *Skye*, is order'd by his royal highness to land in the country of the *Glenranolds*, and to march up to Fort *Augustus*. Lord *Cobham*'s regiment is this day marched for *Montrose*, to guard the sea-coast.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

Whitehall, *May* 4. THIS day an express arrived from *Edinburgh* with the following advices.

Edinburgh, *April* 30. By letters from *Inverness* of the 25th, his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* continued there, and the lord president of the session arrived that day. The number of prisoners increases at *Inverness*. The prisons at *Aberdeen*, *Montrose*, and *Stirling* are filled, and prisoners are continually brought into *Perth*, *Dumfermling*, *Dundee*, *Irwine*, and *Dumfreis*. By express from *Dumbarton* we have an account, that the marquis of **Tullibardine*, and an *Italian* who calls himself *Mitchell*, and says he has been thirty years in the service of the pretender, having surrender'd themselves to Mr *Buchannan* of *Drumakill*, a justice of the peace, were by him committed to the castle of *Dumbarton*.

* The marquis and his companion fled thro' *Ross-shire*, endeavouring to make the sea-coast, or find a passage to the isle of *Mull*; but their horses tiring, and the Marq. being in a very bad state of health, they went, *April* 27, to the house of *Wm Buchannan*, Esq; and surrender'd.

Detachments of the *Edinburgh* regiment were sent out some days ago along the south side of the *Firth*, in order to intercept rebels; and yesterday at the *Queen's Ferry* they seized one *Robert Murray*, a writer in *Edinburgh*, a life-guard man in the late rebel army, and sent him hither. Last night one *James Hay*, a *Scotchman*, who calls himself a captain and paymaster of lord *John Drummond*'s regiment, † surrender'd himself to the lord justice clerk, and was by his lordship committed to our castle. This man says, that the *French*, viz. *Drummond*'s regiment, the *Irish* picquets, and *Fitz James*'s horse, at the time of the late battle, amounted to between 6 and 700 men; that of the first, 50 were killed in the battle, and of the second about 100. He further says, that he parted from the person call'd lord *John Drummond* at *Ruthven*, who took the money belonging to the regiment from him, and divided it amongst his officers, desiring every one to shift for himself, as he intended to do; that the rebels had not received any pay for some weeks before the battle; that their magazine of provisions being very low, they were forced to try a battle; that the night before they were extremely harrassed by marching and counter-marching, and before they could get any refreshment, they were surprized by the duke's quick march. Gen. *Campbell* is marched towards *Lochabar*, in order to clear that country of the rebels, who are at present dispersed all over it, and are beginning to rob and plunder.

† Mr *Wm Murray*, brother to the E. of *Dunmore*, surrender'd himself likewise to a justice of peace in the shire of *Mearns*.

On Wednesday last *Glengyle*, with about 120 men well arm'd, in their retreat from *Sutherland*, passed the *Tay* near *Finlayrig* on their way to *Balwhidder*. We have advices here, that lord *Pitsligo*, with many of the foot that follow'd him, are ‡ lurking about the coast of *Buchan*, in hopes of finding an opportunity to make their escape to *France*.

—— ‡ The misery and distress of the fugitive rebels was inexpressible, hundreds being found dead of their wounds, and thro' hunger, at the distance of 12, 14, and even 20 miles from the field of battle.

Whitehall, *May* 6. Yesterday a messenger arrived from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Inverness, *April* 30. Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, of Major Gen. *Blakeney*'s regiment, is order'd to take the command of the castle of *Stirling*; and Maj. Gen. *Blakeney* is to come hither, to take that of the troops which will be left here.

Lord *Ancram* is marched to-day, with Ld *Mark Kerr*'s regiment, for the eastern coast.

His R. H. the duke has issued a proclamation for seizing all rebels and their arms.

The greatest diligence is using to get a sufficient number of boats upon *Loch-Ness*, and as soon as that is done his royal highness proposes to march with fifteen battalions, and *Kingston*'s horse, to Fort *Augustus*, in two marches; and lord *Loudoun*, with the *Argyllshire* militia and the independant companies, will march thro' the hills on the right and left, in pursuit of the rebels.

Lord *Rea*'s people are sent back to their own country, and Lord *Sutherland*'s return home to-day.

The pretender's son, Ld *Perth*, and the person calling himself lord *John Drummond*, are moving about in the *Camerons* country, with young *Lochiel*, who was wounded again in the last battle, and have not above 20 or 30 men with them.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

Inverness, *May* 5. IT is thought that our stay here will not be long, from the dispositions which are making for carrying forward provisions, of which a very considerable quantity has been amassed here.

Sir *James Kinloch*, two of his brothers, and some others, are taken by prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*'s hussars.

Commodore *Smith* receiv'd yesterday advice from Capt. *Jeffreys*, of the *Scarborough*, dated *Deer Sound*, in the *Orkneys*, the 27th past, that a ship from *New England* was put in there, sent express from the governor to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, with an account, that one of his majesty's twenty gun ships, with a privateer, had taken a galleon, which was by far the richest prize that had been taken since the war began, she having on board a million sterling in bullion.

The captain of the *Scarborough* writes further that every thing was quiet in those parts, the rebels having been gone above a fortnight from thence.

From the London Gazette, May 17.

Whitehall, *May* 15. BY letters from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Inverness* the 8th instant, we are informed, that his royal highness has order'd the transport ships to *Shields* to revictual, in order for the embarking of the *Hessian* troops for *Flanders*, with all possible expedition.

Lord *Loudoun* was to march on the 8th Inst. to Fort *Augustus*, with 18 independant companies.

The earls of *Cromarty* ‡ and *Kilmarnock*, and lord *Balmerino*, were to set out the next day for *London*. His royal highness proposed in five or six days to move forward from *Inverness* toward Fort *Augustus*, and to detach Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt* with a body of troops to *Perth*, to replace the *Hessians*.

‡ This Earl was very active for the rebels, and so powerful in those parts north of *Inverness*, as to oblige the lord *Rea* to leave his country, being threaten'd with fire and sword, unless his men should submit, and deliver up their arms: the lord *Rea* retir'd by sea to *Leith*, and good part of his men to *Tongue*, where they had the good fortune to surprize the crew of the *Hazard*. (*See* p. 208.) Being afterwards reinforced with some of the *Monroes*, and the militia of *Sutherland*, they engaged the Earl at *Golspy*, the day before th-

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battle of *Culloden*, and took him, his ſon, &c. priſoners. (*See* p. 212 E.)

Edinburgh, May 9. By expreſs from the ſheriff of *Argyll*, the following account from Capt. *Noel* of the *Greyhound* man of war, to Maj. Gen. *Campbell*, has been received here.

Greyhound, in **Aroſs Bay, May* 4, 1746. Upon my arrival here from *Ireland*, I was informed of lord *Loudoun*'s being at *Sky*, whither I went to offer him my aſſiſtance. I attempted getting to the northward, but wind and weather would not permit. Upon the 1ſt Inſt. I had an account of two large ſhips being at *Loch Noua*. The next morning at day-light I weighed, in company with the *Baltimore*, and kept plying, the wind being contrary. In the evening the *Terror* joined me. Next morning at day-break we ſtood in for the *Loch*, and a little after four I croſſed pretty cloſe to the commodore, gave him a broadſide, and then ſtood to the other. The ſloops followed my example, and we were engaged till nine o'clock, when our maſts and rigging were ſo much ſhattered, that the ſloops were not capable of keeping under ſail, which was the only means we could propoſe to annoy them by, as we were inferior to them in ſtrength. One of the *French* ſhips carried 34 guns, 21 of which were 9 pounders. The other carried 32, 12 of which were 9 pounders. Wherefore, after lying at anchor ſome time, and having repaired our damages as well as we could, we made ſail and left them, and are now refitting. I have ſent to the *Furnace* and *Raven* to join me as ſoon as poſſible, and hope we ſhall ſtill have it in our power to give a better account of them. We all have ſuffered pretty much in our maſts, yards, rigging and ſails, and I believe we have not left them in a condition of putting to ſea immediately. We ſaw ſeveral cheſts and barrels on ſhore, which we judg'd to be arms and ammunition, and landed from theſe ſhips; and we alſo perceived many people in arms by the water ſide.

*. This place is below called *Aros Bay, in the Iſle of Mull.*

James Stirling of *Keir*, and *Hugh Stirling* his ſon, one of the pretender's ſon's life-guards, and *James Stirling* of *Craigharnet*, have been apprehended on board a *Dutch* ſhip employed to carry tobacco from the *Clyde* to *Holland*.

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* *From the* London Gazette, May 24.

Edinburgh, BY a letter dated the 6th Inſt. *May* 13. at *Aros Bay*, in the iſland of *Mull*, we hear, that the *Greyhound* man of war, with the *Terror*, *Baltimore*, and *Raven* ſloops, were ſailed from thence for *Lochnanuach* in *Ariſaig*, to renew their attack on the two *French* ſhips, and expected to be joined by Capt. *Ferguſon* in the *Furnace* ſloop, for whom they had ſent an expreſs, as they had done for the *Serpent*, but doubted whether the laſt could be with them in time. The ſaid two *French* ſhips came to *Ariſaig* on the 29th of *April*, and on the 1ſt of *May* in the evening, the pretender's ſon came thither from *M'Donald* of *Bariſdale*'s houſe in *Moydart*, with ſuch as remained with him; whereupon the ſhips began immediately to unload. They brought nothing, as yet appears, but arms and ammunition. Upon their arrival however, 70 or 80 of the *M'Leans* went from *Mull* to *Ariſaig*. Beef, and that very poor, is the only ſupport that the pretender's ſon and company have had ſince they came to that country, excepting 30 bolls of meal from *Kenloch* of *Moydart*'s houſe, which had lain there ever ſince *Auguſt* laſt, and is all the meal they have at *Ariſaig*. The marquis of *Tullibardine* was put on board the *Elthem* this night; it was well for him that he had a ſtrong guard to defend him againſt the people of *Glaſgow*, who were greatly exaſperated againſt him; he did not paſs thro' this city, but was carried directly to *Leith*, where likewiſe a ſtrong guard protected him from the reſentment of the populace.

Edinburgh, May 19. We have credible advices from *Old Rock* in *Ardnamurchan*, that the pretender's ſon, with the perſons commonly called the duke of *Perth*, and lord *John Drummond*, as alſo lord *Elcho*, *Sherridan*, *O Sullivan*, and Mr *Buchannan*, with many others, whoſe names were not known, made their eſcape on Sunday the 4th on board of two *French* men of war from *Ariſaig*; and that their ſecretary *Murray* remained to take care of the money and ſtores landed. In the engagement on Saturday the 3d, one of the *French* ſhips had 48 men killed, the other 8 men, among whom, one major *Hales* of the picquets, beſides a great many wounded. During the action, the country people, particularly *Bariſdale*, and the *M'Donalds* belonging to him, carried off 240 caſks of brandy, and about 800 *l.* in caſh. The *M'Leans*, who came from *Mull*, went off on Saturday night after the engagement, and carried with them one of the *French* long-boats, loaded with brandy, and ſome caſh. When the action was over, the captain would land no more ſtores, finding that thoſe which he had ſet on ſhore were plundered. They ‖ talk of aſſembling at *Stranban* in *Sunart*, and to keep a body moving to harraſs our troops, in hopes to obtain terms, and try to perſuade the people, that the pretender's ſon is to return with a greater force; but this gains no credit even amongſt the rebels themſelves. By the ſhip the *Glaſgow*, *Alexander Montgomery*, maſter, now lying in *Kelburn Road*, there is advice, that on the 5th the ſaid ſhip, being off *Dunvegan Sound* in the iſle of *Skye*, turning with the wind at S. W. made two large ſhips coming down upon her, and ſteering to the N. W. but the *Glaſgow* making from them, they did not purſue. On the 6th inſtant, a *Dutch* ſhip, bound for *Liverpool*, which was a little a-ſtern of the *Glaſgow* when the two large ſhips paſſed, informed the *Glaſgow* that they had ſpoke with him, and were two *French* men of war. The wind continued for ſome days S. W. and has ſince been eaſterly, ſo poſſibly they may not have yet got round the north of *Scotland*.

‖ The Clans.

*** For further particulars ſee *Hiſt. Chron.*

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The DEVIL-PAINTER.

For the Petit Maitres, *and* Beaux Esprits.

By Mr GREVILLE, *A* TALE.

HAppy the favour'd man who knows
On him what talent heav'n beſtows!
Whoſe life is to that ſphere confin'd,
Which ſuits his happieſt turn of mind!
The crowd, to endleſs error born,
Forſake their proper ſphere with ſcorn;
The critic's, poet's, painter's name
Aſſume, and ſweat to purchaſe ſhame;
When Nature (for the fault is theirs)
Meant them for aldermen or may'rs.
One dunce I knew, whom no reſtraint
Cou'd keep from pencil and from paint.
Him *Hogarth*'s praiſe had ſo bewitch'd,
That ev'ry rival finger itch'd.
He'd chalk and dawb, and ſtink and ſmear
From morn to night, from year to year.
But ſtill, with ſome unlucky touch,
Gave here too little, there too much;
Each piece he drew a monſt'rous birth,
Like nought in air, or ſeas, or earth.
Some laught, and ſome look'd grave—ſome ſneer'd,
None prais'd—'twas ſpight—he perſever'd.
It chanc'd the *Graces* once he bought;
'Twas *Titian*'s piece from *Venice* brought.
To copy this, but ſtill in vain,
He try'd, gave out, and try'd again.
At length one ſquallid figure roſe,
With goggle eyes, and crooked noſe,
Diſtorted limbs, a ſatyr's rump,
A rude, unfiniſh'd, ſhapeleſs lump.
Awhile his work he ey'd, then ſwore
He ne'er would copy *Titian* more.
"I'll paint, he cry'd, for fame not pelf,
"And draw originals myſelf."
Strait to his piece a tail he put,
Huge curling horns, and cloven foot,
Stuck aſſes ears beſide the face,
And to a *Devil* turn'd his *Grace*:
This was indeed a maſter-ſtroke,
The more deform'd, the more it ſpoke.
What tho' the few, whoſe judging eyes
The monſt'rous medley-ſhape deſpiſe,
Affirm'd that now 'twas like no more
To *Satan*, than a *Grace* before;
To him, that horns, nor hoofs, nor tail
Belong. No matter—Let them rail.—
The many, ſmit with chill amaze,
Confeſs the fiend, and trembling praiſe.
"How like! 'tis *Satan*'s ſelf, they cry;
"His cloven foot, his ſawcer eye.
Children ran ſcreaming from the ſight,
And women ſhriek'd, and ſwoon'd with fright.
Our artiſt now, elate with pride,
Looks big, and moves with ſtately ſtride;
Contracts his brow ſevere and awing,
A firſt-rate hand—at devil-drawing.
Each coxcomb, thus, in nature's ſpight,
At wit will nibble, wrong or right.
In vain they copy, and they ſteal,
Their folly ſtill their jeſts reveal.
They *rhime*—it pleaſes foe nor friend;
They next to *repartee* deſcend.
'Tis dull—no laughter gains them fame;
They fall to *pun*—'tis juſt the ſame.
Then tir'd with unſucceſsful gleanings;
Of wit, they try at *double meanings*;
In which of humour no more trace is,
Than in our *Goblin* of the *Graces*;
Yet ſee them, all their labours paſt,
Crown'd with the wiſh'd ſucceſs at laſt,
Proud of their pow'r, with hints obſcene,
To give fair modeſty the ſpleen,
To make bawds, whores and coxcombs ſnigger,
They ſtrut—no train'd-band cit looks big-ger,
While all the good, polite and wiſe
The pert, dull, graceleſs apes deſpiſe.

SUMMER. *A* RURAL SONG.

By Mr BREREWOOD.

WHere the light cannot pierce in a grove of tall trees,
With my fair one as blooming as *May*,
Undiſturb'd by all ſound but the ſighs of the breeze
Let me paſs the hot noon of the day.

When the Sun leſs intenſe to the weſtward inclines,
For the meadows the groves we'll forſake,
And ſee the rays dance as inverted he ſhines,
On the face of ſome river or lake.

Where my faireſt and I, on its verge as we paſs,
For 'tis ſhe that muſt ſtill be my theme,
Our two ſhadows may view on the wat'ry glaſs,
While the fiſh are at play in the ſtream.

May the herds ceaſe to lowe, and the lambkins to bleat,
When ſhe ſings me ſome amorous ſtrain;
All be ſilent, and hufht, unleſs echo repeat
The kind words, and ſweet ſounds back again.

And when we return to our cottage at night,
Hand in hand as we ſauntering ſtray,
Let the moon's ſilver beams thro' the leaves give light,
Juſt direct us, and chequer our way.

Let the nightingale warble its notes in our walk,
As thus gently and ſlowly we move;
And let no ſingle thought be expreſs'd in our talk,
But of friendſhip improv'd into love.

Thus enchanted each day with theſe rural delights,
And ſecure from ambition's alarms,
Soft love and repoſe ſhall divide all our nights,
And each morning ſhall riſe with new charms.

On the Variety in PLATE II. *laſt month.*

HOW pleaſing the plan, where inſtructive unite
Materials, at once to improve and delight.
Here's a weapon to furniſh the bold privateer;
A machine for the ſoldier to fight without fear.
Here's help for the farmer, and gentlemen too,
Who plough the rich glebe, or who wear the great
The *Page*, where ſuch uſe and va[illegible]
Alone may be well ſtyl'd—a ric[illegible]

A BALLAD *on Lord* D——le's *altering his* CHAPEL *at* Grove *to a* KITCHEN.

BY *Ovid*, 'mongſt many more wonders, we're told
What chanc'd to *Philemon* and *Baucis* of old;
How their cot to a temple was changed by *Jove*:
So a Chapel was chang'd to a Kitchen at *Grove*.
Derry down, &c.

The lord of the manſion moſt rightly conceiting,
That his gueſts lov'd good prayers much leſs than good eating;
And poſſeſs'd by the devil, as ſome folks will tell
What was meant for the ſoul, he aſſign'd for the belly. *Derry down*, &c.

The word was ſcarce given, but down dropt the clock,
And ſtrait was ſeen fixt in the form of a jack:
Then, ſhameful to ſay, pulpit, benches and pews,
Form'd cupboards and ſhelves for plates, ſaucepans and ſtews. *Derry down*, &c.

Prayer-books turn'd into platters; nor think it a fable,
A dreſſer ſprung out of the communion table;
Which, inſtead of the uſual repaſt, bread & wine,
Is ſtor'd with rich ſoup, and good *Engliſh* ſirloin.

No fires, but what pure devotion could raiſe,
Till now, had been known in this temple to blaze:
But, good Lord! how the neighbours around did admire,
When a chimney roſe up in the room of a ſpire!

For a *Jew* many people the maſter miſtook,
Whoſe Levites were ſcullions, whoſe high prieſt a cook;
And thought that he meant our religion to alter,
When they ſaw the burnt-offerings ſmoak at the altar. *Derry down*, &c.

The bell's ſolemn ſound, which was heard far and near,
And oft rouz'd the chaplain, unwilling, to pray'r,
No more to good ſermons now ſummons the ſinner,
But blaſphemous rings in the county to dinner.

When my good lord the biſhop had heard the ſtrange ſtory,
How the place was profan'd that was built for God's glory,
With zeal he cry'd out,—O how impious the deed!
To cram chriſtians with pudding, inſtead of the creed! *Derry down*, &c.

Then away to the *Grove* hy'd the church's protector,
Reſolving to read his lay brother a lecture;
But he ſcarce had begun, when he ſaw plac'd before 'em
A haunch piping hot, from the *ſanctum ſanctorum*. *Derry down*, &c.

Troth, quoth he,—I find no great ſin in the plan,
What was uſeleſs to God, to make uſeful to man:
Beſides, 'tis a true chriſtian duty, we read,
The poor and the hungry with good things to feed. *Derry down*, &c.

Then again on the walls he beſtow'd conſecration,
But reſerv'd the full rights of a free viſitation.
Still 'tis the Lord's, only vary'd the treat;
There's meat without grace, where was grace without meat. *Derry down*, &c.

On the DEFEAT *of the* REBELS.

AS his worm-eaten volumes old *Time* tumbled o'er,
To view the great actions which happen'd of yore,
When the names of young *Ammon* and *Cæſar* he ſaw,
He ſmil'd, but to *Churchill*, ſoon turn'd, & *Naſſau*,
With a ſigh then he ſaid, "What has *Britain* no friend! [end!"
"With theſe muſt her long race of heroes have
When inſtant a blaſt on her trumpet *Fame* blew,
Whoſe ſo long had been ſilent, the ſound he ſcarce knew;
Full confeſs'd to his ſight then the goddeſs appear'd, [you heard?
And half out of breath, cry'd, "The news have
"Father *Time*, I've one hero to add to your ſtore, [more!"
"Brave WILLLIAM has conquer'd: *Rebellion*'s
Well pleas'd in his annals *Time* wrote down the name,
Made the record authentic, and gave it to *Fame*.

Verſes *occaſion'd by the* WISH. *p.* 216. *See p.* 268.

Inſanientis preces—et inania vota.

OF all the ills with which the mind is curſt,
Wiſhes—the dreams of fancy, are the worſt.
The wild deliriums of the fickly ſoul,
Which reaſon's boaſted pow'rs can ne'er controul:
Tho' *hope* forbids, the flatt'ring phantoms riſe,
And heave the boſom with eternal ſighs.
Perſuing theſe, the fond deluded mind
Pants in the chace, and leaves *content* behind,
Content! the fountain of perpetual joys,
Which ſickneſs, pain, nor poverty deſtroys.
While theſe fleet globes mock the void embrace,
And ev'n when neareſt urge an endleſs race:
So vain *Ixion*, of his paſſion proud,
Perſu'd a goddeſs—but embrac'd—a cloud.
Let changing life be varied as it will,
This weakneſs ſtill attends, afflicts us ſtill.
Diſpleas'd for ever with our preſent lot,
This we poſſeſs, as we poſſeſs'd it not;
For future, preſent good we raſhly ſtake,
And life becomes the dream of thoſe who wake.
Not all the wealth unbounded ſpace would hold,
Could ſlake the miſer's burning thirſt for gold;
Not all the charms that bloom beneath the ſky,
The letcher's wiſh for pleaſure could ſupply;
Put earth's whole globe in wild ambition's pow'r,
O'er one poor world ſhe'd weep, and wiſh for more.
To birth add fortune, add to fortune fame,
Give the deſiring ſoul its utmoſt claim;
The wiſh recurs—"ſome object unpoſſeſs'd
"Corrodes, diſtaſtes and leavens all the reſt,
And ſtill to death from Being's earlieſt ray,
Th' unknown to-morrow cheats us of to day.
Yet not in vain, but for the nobleſt end,
Heav'n bids a conſtant ſigh for bliſs aſcend.
'Tis love divine which moves th' inviting prize
Before, and ſtill before us, to the ſkies,
Led by our foible forward till we know
The good which ſatisfies is not below.
Thus driv'n from earth, at laſt we ſeek the ſky,
And find that heav'n can ev'ry wiſh ſupply,
Where ſtreams of pleaſure inexhauſted roll,
Deep, clear, divine, and ſuited to the ſoul.
Happy who toils ſo rich a prize to gain,
To wiſh for this—is not to wiſh in vain.

ODE: *Occaſion'd by his Royal Highneſs's Victory, and his wiſh'd Return.*

BRight goddeſs of immortal ſong,
From heav'n deſcend, and bring along
Fame, Concord, Liberty and Truth,
Still blooming in immortal youth;
Fair emblems of the prince, whoſe praiſe
Wou'd grace the *Greek* or *Roman* lays.
The grateful voice of reſcued arts,
Th' applauſe of tongues, the love of hearts,
Who can ſo juſtly claim, as he
To whom we owe that we are free?
When *Faction* late with direful force
Againſt *Britannia* urg'd her courſe,
Pale with her fears ſhe penſive ſate,
And ey'd the gathering ſtorms of fate.
Abroad attack'd—at home betray'd,
She rather wiſh'd, than hop'd for aid;
Yet turn'd to heav'n, and *George* her eyes,
Heav'n ſmil'd! *George* bids her hero riſe,
And in his own effulgence dreſt,
Give the deſponding nation reſt.
William allur'd by glory's charms,
Flew with a lover's haſte to arms.
But as the eaglet's lofty flight,
To diſtance awes the daſtard kite,
*Abaſh'd th' invader ſhun'd his view,
And from the deſtin'd prey withdrew.
Yet † *Caledonia* mourn'd her thrall,
And *William* heard the wak'ning call.
She ſees the young *Alcides* nigh,
Her head is rais'd, her eyes are dry.
She points to *Falkirk*'s deſart plain,
Where fierce *Rebellion* arms her train.
But ſoon as *William*'s voice ſhe hears,
Her rapid flight confeſt her fears.
O'er heaths, o'er hills that touch the ſkies
She bounds, and ev'ry nerve ſhe tries;
O'er pathleſs rocks, thro' wintry ſnows,
As ſwift her firm purſuer goes,
Rapine to drive thro' ev'ry place;
William thinks this a glorious chace.
Till hopeleſs now that flight could ſave,
(For cowards in deſpair are brave.)
Near *Inverneſs* the Sorcereſs ſtands,
And ſummons all her ſavage bands.
Reſolv'd, her utmoſt pow'r ſhe try'd
To ſtab fair Freedom,—ere ſhe dy'd.
Her fate drew near!—the ſeaſon ſmiles,
And *William* pleas'd, renews his toils;
And thro' the rapid waves of *Spey*,
With ardour leads his troops the way.
At length—his hopes by heav'n are crown'd,
With joy the foe he ſought is found;
Nor long the ſtrife—for what avail
The clamour loud, and wild aſſail,
When valour calm with conduct joins,
And this fulfils what that deſigns?
Nought of the tumult now remains,
But heaps of foes that ſpread the plains.
O chief belov'd—whom heav'n befriends,
Rais'd for the nobleſt, happieſt ends!
To thee let grateful nations pay
Their thanks for this deciſive day.
How could thy *Britons* but with pride
Face death—to conqueſt thou their guide?
Yet not the deeds, thy ſword atchiev'd,
Not foes ſubdu'd, nor friends reliev'd,
Not the loud voice of ſounding Fame,
Inſpir'd, delighted with thy name,
With half the joy cou'd ‡*fill* thy breaſt,
As *Britain*'s publick thanks expreſt.
Let other hearts falſe zeal inſpire,
To ſet the ſuff'ring world on fire,
On ruin'd nations trophies raiſe,
And purchaſe guilty, ſhameful praiſe;
'Tis *William*'s aim—and juſter pride,
To fight on TRUTH's and FREEDOM's ſide,
To guard the rights by heav'n aſſign'd
To bleſs, a prince's charge,—mankind.

* *At the Duke's approach the rebels retreated precipitately into* Scotland.

† *The rebels gain'd ſeveral advantages in* Scotland, *particularly at* Falkirk, *which occaſion'd the ſudden departure of the Duke from* London *for that kingdom.*

‡ *See the elegant and remarkable expreſſion of his Royal Highneſs in his Anſwer to the Houſe of Commons*, p. 262. G

On Mr BARRET's *Tranſlation of* POPE's PASTORALS. *A* TALE.

DAN *Pope*, *Thalia*'s youngeſt boy,
Her lateſt hope, her darling joy!
By tow'ring emulation led,
Climb'd lofty *Pindus*' airy head;
With daring ſtrides approach'd the throne
Where *Homer* long had ſate alone,
And joining in the ſtrains he ſung,
Earth, air, and heav'n with concord rung.
Swift as he drove the hours along,
Aſtoniſh'd *Phœbus* heard the ſong.
Ceaſe, *Pope*, he cry'd, thy rival lays,
To you the *Greek* muſt yield the bays:
In him rude nature's ſtrength we view,
Nature improv'd by art in you:
He firſt diſplay'd the golden mine,
You taught the lucid ore to ſhine:
The gem, for ages at a ſtand,
Hath drawn new poliſh from your hand.
Yet know, ere long a bard ſhall riſe,
Doom'd to diſpute thy raviſh'd prize.
Even now th' appointed minutes roll,
He comes, inform'd with *Maro*'s ſoul:
He comes, the rival of thy lays,
And back old *Homer*'s debt repays.
The rural ſongs, the lays I love,
He ſhall with *Latian* ſtyle improve;
So ſhall their native charms poſſeſs
New pow'r to pleaſe in *Roman* dreſs.
Yet may you pleas'd with him divide
The fame which fate had elſe denied;
'Tis he that gives th' *immortal* bloom,
He bids thy verſe defy the tomb.
Fear then old Time's keen tooth no more,
Nor dread fantaſtic Faſhion's pow'r:
Let language change, let words decay,
Let dying idioms waſte away:
While verſe and wit can pleaſure give,
Thy praiſe ſhall laſt, his glory live.
He ſpoke;—a far-commanding nod
Impreſs'd the ſanction of the god:
With iron pens the fatal Three
Inroll th' immutable decree.

J ſ

Mr URBAN,

IF you ever read the entertaining history of Joseph Andrews, You cannot but have some notion of the Rev. Mr Abraham Adams, and his little son Dick. The former now sues to you in behalf of the latter, who hopes you will be so kind as to afford a place in your magazine to a few verses of his: They are a translation of a favourite song of his worthy friend the said Mr Andrews, in the said history. He also hopes that you and your readers will excuse whatever you find amiss in these lines, and remember that their author is now but 12 years old, and that about 5 years ago he could scarce tell what legs made in the imperative mood. Qualiacunque sunt, they are entirely the boy's own. I can safely say, I had not the least hand in 'em, ne verbum quidem, ut ita dicam. Yrs, ABRAHAM ADAMS.

The SONG.

SAY, *Chloe*, where must the swain stray
Who is by thy beauties undone?
To wash their remembrance away
To what distant *Lethe* must he run?
The wretch who is sentence'd to die
May escape and leave justice behind,
From his country perhaps he may fly;
But, O! can he fly from his mind?

O rapture, unthought of before,
To be thus of *Chloe* possess'd!
Nor she, nor no tyrant's hard pow'r,
Her image can tear from my breast.
But felt not *Narcissus* more joy,
With his eyes to behold his lov'd charms;
Yet what he beheld, the fond boy
More eagerly wish'd in his arms.

How can it thy dear image be,
Which fills thus my bosom with woe?
Can ought bear resemblance to thee,
Which grief and not joy can bestow?
This counterfeit snatch from my heart,
Ye pow'rs, tho' with torments I rave;
Tho' mortal will prove the fell smart,
I then shall find rest in my grave.

Ah! see the dear nymph o'er the plain,
Comes smiling and tripping along,
A thousand *Loves* dance in her train,
The *Graces* around her all throng.
To meet her soft *Zephyrus* flies,
And wafts all the sweets from the flow'rs.
Ah rogue! while he kisses her eyes,
More sweets from her breath he devours.

My soul whilst I gaze is on fire,
But her looks were so tender and kind,
My hope almost reach'd my desire,
And left lame despair far behind.
Transported with madness I flew,
And eagerly seiz'd on my bliss;
Her bosom but half she withdrew,
But half she refus'd my fond kiss.

Advances like these made me bold,
I whisper'd her—"Love! we 're alone."
The rest let immortals unfold,
Language can tell but their own.
"*Chloe!*" expiring I cried,
"How long I thy cruelty bear!"
"Ah *Strephon!*" she blushing reply'd,
"You ne'er was so pressing before."

LATINE.

PHylli, refer, juvenem quæ terra vel æquora possunt
Solari, miserum quem tua forma facit.
Inducant animo quæ tantæ oblivia flammæ,
Dic ubi lethæ pocula dantur aquæ.
Effugiat patriosque lares, pœnamque scelestus,
An quoniam mutat se fugit exul humum?
Quali lætitia, quanta dulcedine sensus
Implentur! nostro en *Phyllis* amata sinu est:
Phyllida nec metuo, nec duri jussa tyranni;
Semper eris nostro dulcis imago sinu.
Haud, *Narcisse*, meo tuus est felicior ignis,
Quamvis fœminibus quod cupis ipse vides:
At, miserande puer, simulacra fugacia captas,
Et mendax avidas decipit umbra manus.
Eheu! qui pulchra turbatur imagine pectus?
Cur non te simulans forma beata mihi est!
Effigiem, superi, penitus divellite; causa
Una necis nobis atque quietis erit.
Dicite Io Pæan! venit ecce per arva puella.
Dicite Io Pæan! ecce puella venit.
En qualis graditur stipante *Cupidine* multo!
Gaudet ut adjungi *Gratia* quæque comes!
Obvius huic *Zephyrus* trepidantibus advolat alis,
Derepto *Italiis* dives odore rosis.
Improbe, formosæ dum libas oscula nymphæ,
Suavior in vultus labitur aura tuos.
Uror; at aspectu crevit fiducia miti,
Et facit audentem lenis in ore decor!
Irruo; nec luctans cupidos cohibere lacertos,
"Correptam pressi corpus ad usque meum.
"Nititur illa quidem, pugnatque refurgere sæpe,
At non pugnando vincere velle puto.
Cætera quis referat? summa est utrique voluptas;
Di referant — hominum non referenda sono.
Cur toties dixi, tua sum fastidia passus?
Cur toties blandæ nil valuere preces?
Illa, verecundo faciem suffusa rubore,
Experta est vires capta puella novas.

RICHARDUS ADAMS.

On WISHING.

Occasion'd by the WISH *in your last.*

TO wishing the proverb may well be apply'd,
That if wishes were palfreys, all beggers would ride.
To count or describe them would puzzle all wit,
And fill up more volumes than ever were writ.
The man wishes health, who lies sick on his bed.
The rich wish for titles, the poor wish for bread.
One wishes a garden, another a hall.
A third wishes money—for that will buy all.
Not all, tho' heav'n smile'd, can their wishes attain,
For one farmer wants sunshine, another begs rain.
One wishes a mistress, another a friend,
Some wish without reason, all wish—without end.
And our wishes so vary in joy or in sorrow,
What we wish for to day, we forget by to-morrow!
At *New-market* each jockey desires to be winner;
The *hero* seeks fame, and the poet—a dinner.
And as *Prior* well sings—to the grave from the cradle,
Life is all a vain wish—like *Corisca*'s fine ladle. Y.

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Alexander, lord Pitſligo.
David Wemyſs, Eſq; called lord Elcho, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent to James, E. of Wemyſs.
Ja. Drummond, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of LdStrathallan.
Simon Fraſer, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of lord Lovat.
George Murray, Eſq; brother to the D. of Athol.
Lewis Gordon, Eſq; brother to the D. of Gordon.
James Drummond, called duke of Perth.
James Graham, called viſcount of Dundee.
John Nairn, called lord Nairn.
David Ogilvie, called lord Ogilvie.
John Drummond, called lord John Drummond, brother to the titular duke of Perth.
Robert Mercer, Eſq; alias Nairn of Aldie.
Sir William Gordon, of Park.
John Murray, of Broughton, Eſq;
John Gordon the elder, of Glenbucket.
Donald Cameron the younger, of Lochiel.
Dr Archibald Cameron, brother of Lochiel.
Ludovick Cameron, of Tor-caſtle.
Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon.
Donald MacDonald the younger, of Clanronald.
Donald Mac Donald, of Lochgarie.
Alexander Mac Donald, of Keppoch.
Archibald Mac Donald, of Barriſdale.
Alexander Mac Donald, of Glencoe.
Evan Mac Pherſon, of Clunie.
Lauchlan Mac Lauchlan, of Caſtle Lauchlan.
John Mac Kinnon, of Mac Kinnon.
Charles Stewart, of Ardſhiel.
G. Lockhart, el. ſon of G. Lockhart of Carnwath
Laurence Oliphant the elder, of Gaſk.
Laurence Oliphant, the younger, of Gaſk.
James Graham the younger, of Airth.
John Stewart, called John Roy Stewart.
Francis Farquharſon, of Monalterye.
Alexander Mac Gilivrae, of Drumaglaſh.
Lauchlan Mac Intoſh, merchant of Inverneſs.
Malcolm Roſs, of Pitcalny.
Alexander Mac Leod.
John Ray, of Reſtalrig, writer to the ſignet.
Andrew Lumſdale, otherwiſe Lumſdain.
William Fidler, clerk in the Auditor's office.

SATURDAY 17.

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old Bailey* when *Wm Ruſſel*, an attorney's clerk in *Air-ſtreet*, *Piccadilly*, for two robberies on the highway; *Samuel Priggs*, a plaiſterer and pawnbroker in *Bell-lane*, *Spittlefields*, for ſtabbing *Tho. Garle* with a knife, that he immediately dy'd; and *Samuel Watſon* for a ſtreet robbery, received ſentence of death.——The rebel priſoners taken at *Carliſle*, were brought to the bar, and the attorney general not being prepared to proſecute them, they were remanded into cuſtody.

SUNDAY 18.

Aaron Levi, a jew, deputy-keeper of *Wood-ſtr.* compter, was baptiz'd according to the rites of the church of *England*.

THURSDAY 22.

The corpſe of the late D. of *Ormond*, brought over from *France*, after lying in ſtate in the *Jeruſalem* chamber, *Weſtminſter Abbey*, was interr'd with great ſolemnity in the *Ormond* vault,

THURSDAY 29.

The Earls of *Cromarty* and *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino* were brought up the river in the *Chatham* yacht, and committed priſoners to the *Tower*. *Gaz.*

Portſmouth, FRIDAY 30.

A great number of women have enliſted on board the fleet bound for Cape *Breton*, and continue to enter daily. They are allow'd ten pounds each and their proviſions during the paſſage, and when they arrive are to receive further encouragement.——Here are alſo ſeveral more tranſport ſhips, on board of which are embarked nine companies of foot belonging to the regiments that engaged with the rebels at *Preſton Pans*, Ld *John Murray*'s Highland regiment, *Powlet*'s marines, *&c.* and are to be commanded by Gen. *Sinclair*, with the newly created Brigadier Generals O *Farrell*, *Richbell*, and *Graham*, Col. *Holmes*, and ſeveral other officers. Alſo Captain *Chamber*'s company of matroſſes, bombardiers, *&c.* amounting to 140 men, goes with them.

SATURDAY 31.

The *Dobbs* galley and *California* paſs'd by *Yarmouth* under the convoy of the *Loo*, of 40 guns, on their voyage to find out the N. W. paſſage by *Hudſon*'s ſtraits.

Kingſton in Jamaica, *March* 12.

The 15th ult. arrived a flag of truce from *Carthagena*, with advice that commodore *Barnet* was in the *South Seas*, and had taken four ſhips worth 8,000,000 pieces of eight.—We have the largeſt crop of ſugar this year ever known.

Extract of a Letter from Inverneſs, *by a Gentleman of the Army to his Friend in* London,

WE drew up in line of battle twice on our march, and each time we thought we were near the enemy; tho', I ſuppoſe, the duke's reaſon for doing it was to let the men ſee they were to engage that day, and that the lines, when there was occaſion, might the more readily form.

On our approach near the enemy, the army was formed in an inſtant; and his royal highneſs rode along the lines, ſpeaking to every battalion, yea, almoſt to every platoon. Had you ſeen him, as I did, you could never forget him. His preſence and intrepid behaviour was enough to inſpire the moſt puſillanimous with courage; and undoubtedly had a wonderful effect. *Depend* (ſaid he to the men as he rode by me) *depend, my lads, on your bayonets: let them mingle with you; let them know the men they have to deal with.* We were now within ſight of the enemy, who appeared very regularly drawn up on a riſing ground.—We remained viewing each other for ſome time, when the enemy made ſome motion as if the

intended to attack our right flank; which occaſioned the duke to cauſe the two battalions on the right of the near line, to march up to the right of the front, to ſecure that flank. At about a quarter after one, the enemy began to cannonade us, aiming, it's believ'd, their firſt ſhot at the duke's perſon, whom they might eaſily diſtinguiſh by their glaſſes; but our cannon ſoon returned the compliment, and you might eaſily perceive it put them into ſome diſorder. Whether this occaſioned them to alter their meaſures I don't know, for, by their diſpoſition, it rather appeared they intended we ſhould attack them; but their cannon, after ſome diſcharges without any great effect, ceaſed firing, and their front line advanced on us with great ſwiftneſs, and great appearance of reſolution, inclining, as they came on, towards our left; our cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot, playing on them the whole time with great execution. We received them with the full diſcharge of the fire of our front line, and kept ſuch a briſk and continual fire on them, that it was impoſſible for men, whoſe dependance was chiefly on their ſwords, and who therefore fired very little, and that very badly, to ſuſtain it: however, their right being compoſed chiefly of gentlemen, and being very numerous, purpoſely for the attack of our left flank, on which they intended to make their greateſt effort, broke in on *Barrel*'s regiment, notwithſtanding their fire, but they received them very gallantly at the point of their bayonets; and the regiment on the left of the ſecond line ſuſtaining *Barrel*'s, the rebels, at laſt, gave way, in the greateſt hurry and confuſion imaginable; and ſcarce was their flight begun before they were out of our ſight, their rear-line never offering to ſuſtain them: but our horſe and dragoons, who, during the action, were poſted in the rear, purſued them very briſkly, and cut down great numbers without the leaſt oppoſition.——Every body allowed, who ſaw them dead in the field of battle, that men of a larger ſize, larger limbs, and better proportioned, could not be found. They promiſed each man of their army five pounds, if they got the victory.—They were 9000 men, whereof 4800 were Highlanders; and I am confident we were not 7000.—A day or two after the battle, large detachments were ſent out, who killed ſome, and brought in ſeveral priſoners, among whom was the lady *Mackintoſh*, a woman of a maſculine ſpirit, who rais'd the clan of that name, notwithſtanding her huſband was in lord *Loudoun*'s army. She behaved quite undaunted, and with great unconcern. She ſaid we had made a ſad ſlaughter of her regiment, for that all her officers were killed, except three.——Our men got the plunder of the field, but it was not very conſiderable, excepting broad-ſwords and firelocks; and the duke gave every ſoldier 1*s*. for a broad ſword, and 2*s*. 6*d*. for a firelock; as alſo ſixteen guineas for each ſtandard or colours taken.

From an Officer in the Army.

Aberdeen, *May* 3. WEre you here you would be better reconciled to the preſbyterians [*Kirkmen*] than ever you were, for the only honeſt men we meet with are of that perſuaſion, and their miniſters are the only people we can rely on. They have favour'd, conceal-ed, fed and aſſiſted thoſe officers and men who have made their eſcape out of the rebel goals, and it is from them only that we can have any certain account of what the rebels do. The people of the epiſcopal church here are all Jacobites; they pray for the pretender, and are confirmed by biſhops appointed by the pretender at *Rome*. His royal highneſs, therefore, has judged very properly in ſuppreſſing all thoſe epiſcopal meeting-houſes, except where clergymen appointed by the *Engliſh* biſhops have leave to officiate.

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

MAY 14. LAdy of Hon. *Leveſon Gower*, eldeſt ſon of Ld *Gower*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir. *Both ſince dead.*

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

MAY 10. REV. Mr *Horſemanden* of *Purleigh*, *Eſſex*, marry'd to Miſs *Boſwell*, niece to the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Nathanael Edwards of *Tedbury*, *Glouceſterſhire*,——to Miſs *Seymour* of *Bath*.

Step. Mullins of *Grange Hall*, *Suſſex*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Selby* an heireſs of great fortune.

15. *John Taylor* of *Briſtol*,——to Mrs *Methuen*, with 7000 *l*.

Rich. Gwynn of *Guemna*, *Carmarthenſhire*, Eſq;——to the only daughter of Gen. *Fuller*.

Mr *Drew*, attorney at law in *Tokenhouſe-yard*, *London*,——to Miſs *Davies* of *Eſſex*, 20,000 *l*.

16. *Charles Warren* of *Surry*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Glanville* of *Suffolk*.

22. *Bridgman*, Eſq; of *Glouceſterſh.*——to Miſs *Cove* of *Briſtol*; 20,000 *l*.

25. *Lewis Hardy* of *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Aſhe* of *Bloomſbury*.

27. Mr *Tho. Cotton*, merchant in *Tower-ſt.*——to Miſs *Maria Thereſa Purcell*, 12,000*l*.

29. *Geo. Edw. Packenham*, Eſq; *Hamburgh* merchant in *Lime-ſtreet*,——to Miſs *Voguel* of *Nicholas-lane*.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

April 30. MR *Dunn*, maſon in *Southwark*, concern'd in building the manſion-houſe and other public buildings.

MAY. 3. Sir *Simon Urling*, Knt, one of his majeſty's ſerjeants at law, and recorder of the city of *London*.

4. *Walter Bernard*, Eſq; alderman of *Broad-ſtreet*-ward.

5. Sir *Wm Barker*, Bt, at *Ringſhall Hall*, *Suff.*

Sir *Tho. Hanmer*, Bart, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons at the death of Q. *Anne*.

A daughter of Mr *Ellakim Palmer* of *Aldermanbury*, of the ſmall pox by inoculation.

15. Capt. *Jonathan Collet*, formerly in the ſervice of the *E. India* company.

16. Mr *Macklean*, a wealthy ſugar-baker in *Houndſditch*, of a ſudden pain in his finger, which haſten'd to his heart, and carry'd him off in a few hours.

17. Capt. *John Harwood*, late commander of the *Salamander* and *Vernon* privateers, of the small pox.

Evans of *Earl's Court*, *Middlesex*, Esq; Among other charities, he left 40*l. per Ann.* to buy bread for the prisoners at the *Gate-house*, *Westminster*, to be distributed every *Sunday* for ever.

22. *Whitick*, Esq; clerk of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

24. The Rev. Dr *Bland*, dean of *Durham*, and provost of *Eaton*.

26. Relict of *Tho. Inwen*, Esq; mother to the countess dowager of *Suffolk*.

22. *Hen. Fleetwood* of *Penwortham*, *Lancashire*, member for *Preston* in several parliaments

Capt. *Edw. Eate* of *Skelton's* Reg. of foot, a brave officer, taken ill last campaign in *Flanders*.

25. *Edw. Sandbrook*, Esq; of a good estate near *Rugley*, *Staffordshire*.

26. *Tho. Southern*, Esq; author of *Oroonoko*, a poet, aged 90, and rich.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, *May* 6. HE king has been pleased to grant unto *Wm Pitt*, Esq; the office of receiver and paymaster general of all his majesty's guards, garrisons and forces, in the room of the Rt Hon. *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; d.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Edw. Wilmot*, doctor in physick, to be physician general to his majesty's land forces, in room of Dr *Peters*, dec.

John Ellis, to be a deputy commissary of the musters in *South Britain*.

Cha. Bate to be a deputy commissary of the musters in the marine regiments of foot.

His majesty has been pleased to grant unto *Henry M'Culloch*, Esq; the office or place of clerk of the naval or navy office of his majesty's island of *Cape Breton* in *North America*.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint *Wellbore Ellis*, Esq; member of parliament for *Cricklade*, *Wiltshire*, to be one of the lords of the treasury.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. *Holmes*, member of parliament for *Newton* in the isle of *Wight*, to be Col. of the Reg. of marines, late Brig. Gen. *Lowther's*, dec.

Hon. *Rich. Arundel*, Esq; to be treasurer of the chamber, in room of Sir *John Hind Cotton*, who has resigned.

Wm Latton, Esq; appointed his plenipoten. and consul general, to the emperor of *Morocco*.

Wm Pitt, Esq;——one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Wm Blair, Esq; has a grant of the office of a clerk of the signet, in room of *Gauntlet Fry*, d.

From other Papers.

SIR *Wm Yonge*, appointed joint vice-treasurer of *Ireland*, in room of *W. Pitt*, Esq;

Major *Diemar* of late *Lowther's* marines, Lieut. Col. of the same, in room of

Col. *Holmes*,——Col. thereof, in room of Col, *Sowle*, who resign'd on account of illness.

Mr *Tho. Jeffrys*,——geographer to the Prince of *Wales*.

Jam. Cresset, Esq;——secretary to the princess of *Wales*.

John Larpent, Esq;——first clerk in the D. of *Newcastle's* office, in room of *Daniel Prevereau*, Esq; dec.

Saville Cust, Esq;——standard bearer to the yeomen of the guards, in room of

Edw. Legrand, Esq;——Lieut. to the same.

Cha. Brett, Esq;——secretary to the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, and exchange of prisoners at war.

Greenville, Esq;——deputy paymaster of the forces, under *Wm Pitt*, Esq;

Tho. Brian, Esq; formerly sollicitor for the western ports in the custom-house,——a commissioner of the revenue in *Ireland*, in room of Lord *Boyne*, dec.

Ben. Holt, Esq;——collector of the excise for *Derbyshire*.

Wm Glanville, Esq; surveyor of the admiralty, victualling and navy offices,——surveyor of St *Paul's*, in room of *Jn James*, Esq; d.

Mr *Wm Robinson*,——deputy surveyor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Mr *Hinton*,——surveyor of *Westminster Abbey*.

Stanton, Esq;——collector of excise for *Northumberland* and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in room of *Rich Eyre*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Hutchinson*,——chief porter of *Deptford* yard, a place of 200*l. per Ann.*

Ensign *Wheatland*, appointed sub-brigadier and cornet, in room of

Wm Scudder,——Adjut. and Lt, in room of

John Davenport,——brigadier, in room of

Josiah Scudder,——exempt and captain in the 2d troop of horse-guards, in room of Capt. *Brattle*, who resign'd.

Capt. *Windham*,——commander of the *Kent*.

Tho. Rawlinson, Esq; grocer of *Fenchurch-street*, chosen alderman of *Broad-street* ward.

Stracey, Esq; judge of the sheriffs court, elected by the court of aldermen, recorder of *London*, in room of Sir *Simon Urling*, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HIS majesty has granted to *Frederic Cornwallis*, M.A., the place and dignity of a canonry or prebend of the collegiate church, or free chapel of St *George*, in the castle of *Windsor*, void by the promotion of the Hon. and Rev *Ja. Beauclerk*, D.D. to the Bprick of *Hereford*.

Spencer Cowper, clerk, presented to the deanry of the cathedral church of *Durham*, void by the death of Dr *Henry Bland*.

His majesty has issued his letters mandatory to the fellows of *Eton* college, for electing and admitting *Stephen Sleech*, B. D. one of the said fellows, into the place of provost of the said college, in room of Dr *Henry Bland*, dec.

ALTERATIONS *in the List of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Alborough,	*Andr. Wilkinson*,	a place, rechose
Old Sarum,	*Wm Pitt*,	a place, rechose.
Worcester,	*Vernon*,	T. *Winnington*, dec.
Windsor,	*Hen. Fox*,	a place, rechose.

S. Sea Stock No Pr.
—Annu. 96 ¼
New Annu. 97 ¼
3 *per C.* An. 82 ¾
Bank Stock 124 ¼
—Cir. 6 *l.* 10 *s.* Pr.
Million Bank No Pr.
4 *per C.* Bank An 94 ⅓
India No Pr.
—Bonds 18 *s. Prem.*
Royal Aff. No Pr.
Lon. ditto 10
3 *p.C.* Em. Loan No Pr.
5 *p. C.* ditto No Pr.
Eng. Cop. 5 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*
Welsh ditto, No Pr.
Lott. Tick. 6 *s.* 6 *d. Pr.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Apr.* 22 *to May* 27.

Christned	Males 712	Females 707	1419
Buried	Males 1350	Females 1290	2640
Died under 2 Years old			850
Between 2 and 5			259
Between 5 and 10			99
Between 10 and 20			96
Between 20 and 30			247
Between 30 and 40			273
Between 40 and 50			252
Between 50 and 60			207
Between 60 and 70			143
Between 70 and 80			144
Between 80 and 90			56
Between 90 and 100			12
Between 100 and 101			2
(Hay 36 *s.* Load.)			2640

Buried: Within the walls 238; Without the walls 589; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 1176; City & Sub. *Wefts.* 642; 2640

Weekly *Apr.* 29 — 576; *May* 6 — 543; 13 — 472; 20 — 493; 27 — 556; 2640

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1 *s.* 10 *d.*
Wheat 28 to 32 *s. per Quarter*
Rye 12 *s.* to 14 *s.* 0 *d.*
Barley 11 *s.* to 12 *s.*
Oats 12 *s.* to 16 *s.*
Peafe 14 *s.* to 15 *s.*
P. Malc 16 *s.* to 18.
B. Malt 16 *s.* to 18 *s.*
H. Beans 16 *s.* to 19 *s.*
Coals, in the Pool 26 *s.* to 35 *s.*
Hops 5 l. to 6 l. 10 *s.*

Accounts of the Rebels and the King's Forces in Scotland, (*Continued from* p. 264.)

From the London Gazette, *May* 31.

Whitehall, May 29. THIS day arrived an expreſs from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Inverneſs, May 19 *and* 22. The *Heſſians* are by this time encamped at Burnt Iſland, and all poſſible diſpatch is making for the tranſports to receive them on board. Thoſe here have only waited for a fair wind for ſome time, and the whole will be ready very ſoon. Brigadier *Mordaunt* is already at *Perth*, with the Royal's, *Pulteney's*, and *Sempil's* regiments, to replace the *Heſſians*; and he expects all the *M'Phersons* there to ſurrender their arms to him immediately. The eſcape of the pretender's ſon does not ſeem as yet to be abſolutely certain. He was in the north of the iſland of *Lewis* ſome time ago; but failing of a veſſel there to carry him off, he went to *Barra* at the ſouth end of it; and we have a report ſince, that he had miſſed the two *French* ſhips, and was returned to *Moydart*. Maj. Gen. *Blakeney* is arrived, and is to command the forces which will be left here. Maj. Gen. *Bland* is ſent forward with three battalions to Fort *Auguſtus*; for which place his R. H. propoſes to begin his march to-morrow, and hopes to be there in two days. Brig. *Fleming's* battalion will march the ſame day to *Aberdeen*, and Maj. *M'Kenzie* thro' the hills to *Strathbogie*, with Ld *Loudoun's* battalion, his lordſhip being himſelf employ'd at the head of the independent companies, and Col. *Campbell* gone to ſerve under his father the major general, who is at the head of the *Argyllſhire* men.

Major *Grant*, deputy Gov. of Fort *George*, has been tried by a general court martial, for abandoning the ſame to the rebels, and has been adjudged to be diſmiſſed from his majeſty's ſervice, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his majeſty.

Inverneſs, May 23, His royal highneſs is juſt ſetting out for Fort *Auguſtus*.

Whitehall, May 29. This day an expreſs from Maj. Gen. *Campbell* with the following accounts.

Appin, May 21. Upon the 13th Inſt. *Alex. M'Donald* of *Glenco* ſurrendered his arms, and thoſe of all his people who were at *Glenco*, to Maj. Gen. *Campbell*, ſubmitting himſelf to his majeſty's mercy: *Appin's* people who were at home, have alſo followed his example, and both he and *Glenco* have given notice thereof to ſuch of their men as are abſent, ordering them to return to their own country.

We have advices from Mingary caſtle of the 19th Inſt. that the two *French* men of war which were ſome time ago at *Ariſaig*, had, beſides ſtores, ammunition, *&c.* landed the ſum of 40,000 *l.* That the captains of thoſe ſhips having, upon account of the bad ſituation of the pretender's ſon's affairs ſince the battle of *Culloden*, refuſed to deliver up the ſaid money, the rebels, by threats and violence, had forced it from them: that *Murray* the ſecretary had taken poſſeſſion of it, and had ordered it to be ſent to *Lochbarkaig*: that the pretender's ſon went off in an open boat eight days before the *French* ſhips arrived, and landed in the iſle of *Lewis*, with Col. *O Sullivan*, and *Angus M'Donald*, brother to *Kenloch Moydart*, and only two ſervants; and that they propoſed to take a veſſel from *Lewis* to *France*: that the perſon called duke of *Perth* embarked on board one of the ſaid *French* ſhips, in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that his life was deſpaired of: that there had been frequent meetings of the chiefs of the rebels, and a conſiderable number of their followers, near the Braes of *Lochabar*, who were ſuppoſed to have aſſembled in order to the making a diſtribution of the 40,000 *l.* above-mentioned.

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RUSSIA, *and the northern Crowns.*

THE empreſs continues her warlike preparations by ſea and land, but the troops, it ſeems, are deſign'd to be ſent into the dutchy of *Holſtein*, unleſs the diſputes are ſpeedily accommodated between the grand duke of *Ruſſia*, who is heir of *Holſtein*, and the king of *Denmark*. This king's indiſpoſition ſtill continues, as does alſo the mortality among the cattle, ſo that in the diſtricts of *Oldenberg*, *Delmenhorſt*, *Holſtein*, *Sleſwick*, *Jutland*, and the *Daniſh* iſlands, the number loſt amounts to 570,000; but *Norway* is yet free of the diſtemper. A miſunderſtanding is ſaid to be ariſen between the courts of *Peterſburg* and *Stockholm*, the grand duke having demanded of his uncle, the hereditary prince of *Sweden*, an account of all the revenues of his patrimonial duchy, during his minority, and the adminiſtration of his ſaid uncle. The ſhip for the *Swediſh* officers in the ſervice of *France*, after many hindrances is ſaid to be diſcharg'd, and thoſe warlike young gentry left at liberty to make the beſt of their way to the *French* armies by land.

GERMANY.

The march of the 12,000 *Saxons*, which were ſaid to be taken into the ſervice of the maritime powers, is entirely ſtopp'd, nor is there any talk of the 6000 *Bavarians*, or the body of 10,000 *Munſterians*, which were to be hired for the ſame purpoſe. This diſappointment, as well as the ſuſpenſion of the march of the *Ruſſian* auxiliaries, is, by ſome, attributed to the *Dutch* refuſing to contribute their ſhare towards the payment of thoſe forces; by others, to the management of the *French* at the reſpective courts. It is certain, that *French*, or, what is nearly the ſame, *Pruſſian* counſels, have a great influence in the *German* diets, and, among other things, it appears from the conduct of the anterior circles, in accepting a neutrality offered them by *France*, and their engaging to prevent any act of hoſtility againſt that crown on their frontiers. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* is however elected prime veldt marſhal of the empire, tho' oppoſed by the *Pruſſian* and *Palatine* miniſters, and an army of 40000 Imperialiſts is aſſembled at *Heilbron*, the greateſt part of which is deſign'd for the Netherlands, whither a body of 14000 *Hanoverians* is actually on their march by *Nimeguen*, and *Dutch Guelderland*, to avoid being intercepted by the *French*, if they paſſed higher up the *Maeſe*.

ITALY.

Ill ſucceſs ſtill attends the *Spaniards* and their confederates. The marquis *de Caſtellar*, with 6 or 7000 men was obliged to abandon the city of *Parma* in the night of the 19th paſt, leaving behind him his artillery and baggage, and a conſiderable magazine in the citadel, and after continual ſkirmiſhing with the light troops under Gen. *Nadaſti*, who purſu'd him for 11 days togather, he made his way to *Sarzana* in the territories of the *Genoeſe*, with the loſs of about 2000 men. To counterbalance this loſs, the *Spaniſh* general *Pignatelli* paſſed the *Po* in the night of the 5th inſt. and ſurpriſed 6 or 7000 *Auſtrians* poſted at *Codogno*, killed a good number and took 2000 priſoners. The *Spaniards* however could not maintain themſelves in this poſt, and Count *Gages* has been obliged to abandon the paſſages of the *Trebia*, and *Nura*, and to retire under the cannon of *Placentia*, where his enemies hope to force him to a battle. The king of *Sardinia* has retaken the important fortreſs of *Valenza*, the garriſon, conſiſting of 1000 men ſurrendring on condition of not bearing arms againſt him or his allies for a year.

BRABANT.

The *French* who had taken the field with an army of 100,000 men, had obliged the allies, who were not half that number, to abandon *Mechlin*, and their advantageous camp behind the *Dyle*, and to retire to *Antwerp*, which they abandon'd alſo on approach of the enemy, leaving a garriſon of 2000 men in the citadel, and retreated to *Breda*, where they poſſeſs'd themſelves of an advantageous camp which they are fortifying in expectation of reinforcements from *England* and *Germany*. Mean time the *French* open'd the trenches before the citadel of *Antwerp*, on the 24th inſtant N. S. and the garriſon ſurrender'd the 31ſt on honourable conditions.

FRANCE.

This government hath been for a long time equipping an armament at *Breſt*, which ſailed thence the 8th inſt. N. S. and arrived at *Rochfort* on the 17th, where it was joined by 5 *French*, and 11 *Spaniſh* men of war, and amounts in all to 24 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and a great number of tranſports carrying 'tis ſaid 6000 land forces, all under the command of the Duke *D'Anville*. Their deſtination is variouſly reported, ſome ſuppoſe it againſt *Cape Breton*, ſome againſt *Ireland*, and others that 'tis only deſign'd to carry ſtores and their trade to their plantations.

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I. SENTENCE of the court martials, on admiral *Lestock*, capt. *Burrish*, capt. *Williams*, capt. *Ambrose*, and the four lieutenants of the *Dorsetshire*.
II. LIST of ships taken on both sides.
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St *John's Gate*, and sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country; of whom may be had any other Month also complete Sets in 15 Vols on Royal or common Paper, beginning with 17

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For JUNE, 1746.

ABSTRACT *of the Sentence of the Court-Martial, appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Vice-Admiral* LESTOCK, *in Relation to the late Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet and the combined Fleet of* France *and* Spain *off* Toulon, *and to try him for the same, upon the Charge prepared against him by the Prosecutors in Behalf of the Crown.* (*See* Vol. XV. p. 219. D.)

PRESENT,

PERRY MAYNE, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, and at the *Buoy of the Nore*, President,

Hon. John Byng, Rear-Adm. of the Blue.	Charles Colby,	Tho. Hanway,	Sir Cha. Molloy,
Hon. Edw. Legge,	Joseph Hamar,	John Orme,	Robert Erskine,
Capts. James Renton,	Smith Callis,	Tho. Frankland,	Cha. Catford,
	John Pittman,	Hon. John Hamilton,	Edw. Spragge.

Who were all dully sworn according to Act of Parliament.

THE evidence thoroughly consider'd, it appear'd, That vice-adm. *Lestock* used his utmost endeavours to form the lines, but could not, unless the rest of the fleet had bore down to him.

——That if his majesty's fleet was brought into great danger, as is asserted in the charge, by bringing to as they did; the cause neither did, or could arise from the inferior officers.

——That the night being clear, and the ships to be seen, if the admiral had thought the vice-admiral too far to windward, and out of his station, he might have sent orders to join him nearer, or have superseded him, and not have trusted his judgment or integrity the next day in the engagement; but not having sent such orders, it is to be presumed, he did not think him out of his station, or disobedient to command.

——That the vice-admiral's division was not brought to in disorder, but, the most regularly formed of any division in the fleet; his ships clear, in the posture of fight, and formed in line of battle, and he made and repeated the signal for their so doing, as well as every other made that day.

——That if the vice-admiral had made sail in the night without orders, it would have been an unjustifiable breach of discipline.

——That he made sail at day-break, (*Feb.* 11.) and used his utmost endeavours to get into his station and close the center, and kept all the sail he could, till the signal in the evening to leave off chace; but that it was impossible for him to close the line in that time.

——That the admiral, by bearing

down

down upon the rear-division of the enemy's fleet, excluded the vice-admiral from any part of the engagement; for if he could have come up, there would have been but one enemy's ship for him and his whole division to engage.

——That as no signal was made for him to chace with his division, he could not, without breach of duty, have chaced; nor if he had had such order, have come up with the four ships of the enemy mention'd in the charge, before they could come up with their admiral, as they sail'd so much better than the *Neptune*.

——That till the *Namur* hauled off, the *Marlborough* wanted no assistance; they both being equal to the *Real* and *Hercules*.

——That the vice-admiral could not without breaking the order of battle, send to their relief any ships of his division, there being between it and the *Marlborough* four ships of the admiral's division which might have gone to her assistance.

Sentence. ——'That the notorious breaches of duty 'which the vice-admiral has in general terms been accus'd of, have not 'been made appear to the court; nor 'that the vice-admiral was a principal, or any part of the cause of the 'miscarriage of his majesty's fleet in 'the *Mediteranean*; the bringing on 'of the general engagement, according to Art. XIX. of the fighting-instructions, and the making proper 'dispositions with the fleet in the 'morning, to lead down with the 'greatest advantage upon the enemy, 'not depending upon him.

'If the vice-admiral's whole division had been absolutely away, and 'the four sternmost ships of the enemy (who were of no more service 'in the engagement to the enemy, 'than the vice-admiral's division was 'to his majesty's fleet) had also been 'excluded, the rest of his majesty's 'fleet would have still remain'd superior to the rest of the combin'd 'fleet.

'The vice-admiral continu'd in 'command during the whole month 'of *February*, and was distinguish'd 'with a particular mark of trust and 'confidence the day after all the accusations were laid to his charge, being order'd to lead his majesty's 'fleet, in case of coming to an engagement with the enemy upon either tack: It is therefore to be presum'd the admiral did not then think 'him guilty of these divers notorious 'breaches of his duty.

Lastly, 'The information upon 'which the charge is grounded appears to be frivolous, absurd, and 'not true; the evidence brought to 'support it is insufficient to make it 'good, and a great number of witnesses, both of those brought in its 'support, and also in the prisoner's 'defence, fully refute the whole, and 'every part.

'Therefore the court do unanimously acquit the prisoner of the 'whole and every part of the charge, 'brought against him, and he is hereby honourably acquitted.'

Sign'd by the whole court.

WITNESSES *examin'd for Mr* Lestock.

May 6. John Master, Master of the *Torbay*.
Isaac Chapman, *Neptune*.
12 Jos. Townsend, *Buckingham*.
Joseph Myers, *Essex*.
13. Wm. Kirkup, Wm. Leitch, masters mates, *Oxford*. *Nonsuch*.
Tho. Wylee, Master, *Stirlingcale*.
John Baptista, Pilot, *Marlborough*.
Humph. Sainthill, Masters mate, ditto.
22 Wm Davis, James Munro, masters mates, *Neptune*.
Capt John Gascoigne, *Torbay*.
26. Capt John Lloyd, 1st Lieut. *Berwick*.
—Robt. Colleton, Lieut. of Marines in the *Torbay*.
—Henry Huish 1st Lieut. *Chichester*.
—Geo. Stepney, *Neptune*
27. Henry Richard Du bois, Midshipman.
John Alexander, John Liste, masters mate, *Russel*.
28. Wm Davis, Boatswain.
Daniel Casley, David Murray, boatswains mates
John Lampriere, Lieut. *Neptune*.
John Bargess, Tho. Reader, Waller Williams, midshipm. *Neptune*.
Tho. Coleman, *Neptune*.

N. B. *There were* 100 *more, but not thought necessary.*

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The ACQUITAL *of* Henry Page, Charles Davids, William Griffiths, *and* Cornelius Smelt, *Lieutenants on board the* Dorsetshire.

THE court having consider'd the evidence, were unanimously of opinion, That the charge against the said lieutenants of putting back, or discouraging the service by their agreement with, and advice to Capt. *Burrish*, not to bear down upon, and engage the enemy, contrary to the orders and commands of the admiral, had not been proved either in the whole or in part; but that on the contrary, it appear'd, that the said lieutenants, by what they, or some of them, said to Capt. *Burrish*, and in which they all concurred, encourag'd his bearing down towards the enemy, agreeable to the admiral's orders; and therefore did unanimously acquit them, from every part of the charge exhibited against them.

The SENTENCE *of the* COURT-MARTIAL *passed* Oct. 9, 1745. *on Capt.* Geo. Burrish, *of his Majesty's Ship the* Dorsetshire.

(See Vol. XV. *p.* 499.*)*

THE evidence thoroughly consider'd, it appeared to the court;

That when the *Dorsetshire* first brought to, to * 14 *to* 6 engage, she was * not in a line with the admiral; but, after the admiral hauled off, she was in a line with, or as far to leeward as, the admiral. *(Unanim.)*

That the *Dorsetshire*, after the *Marlborough*'s masts were gone, lay by inactive, for about half an hour, with the *Marlborough* between her and the *Real*; and that she had not received such damage as to make her so lying by necessary. *(Unanim.)*

That when Capt. *Burrish* received a message from the admiral (while the *Dorsetshire* was so lying by) to bear down to assist the *Marlborough*, and engage the *Real*, he did thereupon bear away, and haul'd up again only for a few minutes, till a mistake of the first lieutenant's, about a want of powder, was cleared up; and then he immediately bore away again, and assisted the *Marlborough*, by engaging the *Real* for about a quarter of an hour, till she bore away. *(Unanim.)*

That as Capt. *Burrish* had no orders to cover the fireship, either by signal or otherwise, he is not chargeable with her miscarriage, especially as he sent a boat to her assistance. *(Unan.)*

That as a bar-shot did come on board the *Dorsetshire*, in the first part of the engagement; and it does not appear, that Capt. *Burrish* ever hauled off from the enemy, after he began to engage; the *Dorsetshire* must have been within extreme point-blank, during * the greatest part of the engagement. (* 15 *to* 5.)

That Capt. *Burrish* (by his not bearing down into a line with the admiral, when he first brought to, to engage; and by his lying inactive for about half an hour, upon the *Marlborough*'s losing her masts) is guilty of part of the charge against him, as he did not do his utmost to bear down upon, fight, or engage with the enemy in his station; and, by his not doing so, did not give proper assistance to the *Marlborough*, till after he bore down, in consequence of a message from the admiral: For which failures in his duty, the court agree, That he falls under the 12th and 14th articles of the act of the 13th of king *Charles* the IId, for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his majesty's navies, ships of war, and forces by sea: And the court do unanimously adjudge him the said Capt. *George Burrish* to be *cashiered*,* and for ever rendered incapable of being an officer in his majesty's navy.

* The word *cashier'd* was voted instead of the word *broke* 14 to 6; *imprisonment* being proposed was rejected 16 to 4; and *death* unanimously.

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Hercules (the *Real*'s second astern,) and 5 other *Spaniſh* ſhips, that were coming up.

That ſhe afterwards bore down near to the enemy's line; and, a ſhort time before the *Marlborough*'s maſt fell, began to engage the headmoſt of the 5 *Spaniſh* A ſhips coming up; and continued to engage her, and the ſecond of thoſe ſhips, till after the *Namur* wore; and then the *Rupert* hauled off, paſſed to leeward of the *Marlborough* (which was then towing away,) and wore round the next ſhip aſtern of the *Dorſetſhire* (which was B then the next ſhip aſtern of the *Namur*;) and fired at the enemy, in paſſing them on the contrary tack.

That, when the *Rupert* firſt brought up, ſhe was not in a line with the *Namur* and *Marlborough*; but that ſhe was in a line, or as * 11 to 10 far to leeward, * as where C theſe two ſhips began to engage: during the greateſt part of the time, ſhe was engaged on the larboard-tack, tho' not within point-blank ſhot, nor † 13 to 8 † within a diſtance to do proper execution, during any part of the time ſhe was engaged on that tack. D

And the court are of opinion, upon the whole, that ‡ 11 to 10 capt. *Ambroſe* ‡ had it in his power to have engaged cloſer, (upon the larboard tack) with the 5 ſhips of the enemy coming up, without going to leeward of the line; and are alſo *unanimouſly* of opinion, that he did not do E his utmoſt to come into the fight, to engage, take, fire, kill, and endamage, his majeſty's enemies, (agreeable to the general fighting inſtructions and diſcipline of the navy, and conſidering his ſituation) from the time the admiral and *Marlborough* firſt brought up in a line to F engage, till the time the admiral wore in the evening, ſuitable to the honour of his majeſty's flag, and becoming the captain of a *Britiſh* man of war; and that he therein failed in his duty, and is guilty of part of the charge againſt him: but, as to his not going to the aſſiſtance and relief of the *Marlborough*, and not G covering or conducting the fireſhip, the court are of opinion, that he ought ‖ not to have ſhot a- ‖ 14 to 7 head, to cloſe with the *Marlborough*, either before or after her maſt were gone; § nor to have covered or conducted the fireſhip, without or- H ders, by ſignal, or otherwiſe, from the admiral. (§ *unanim.*)

For his failure in his duty, as aforementioned, the court do *unanimouſly* agree, that capt. *Ambroſe* falls under part of the 12th article of the act of 13th *Charles* II. But, in regard he has, both before and ſince the action, borne the character of a vigilant and diligent officer; and that his failure in the action ſeems to have ariſen from a miſtake in judgment; and that he has already ſuffered confinement for a conſiderable time; the court do only adjudge him the ſaid capt. *John Ambroſe* to be caſhiered from ſerving in the royal navy during his majeſty's pleaſure; and to be mulcted one year's perſonal pay for the *Rupert*, to be applied to the uſe of the cheſt at *Chatham*.

N. B. Of the 21 members of the court, 6 were for *impriſonment*, 8 for *rendering incapable*, 13 for *mulcting*, 2 for *mulcting* him all his pay, 2 two years pay, 11 one years pay, 6 ſix months pay.

SIR,

THE publick papers furniſh us with almoſt daily inſtances of perſons dying ſuddenly, ſome of which may probably be reſtored to life, I conclude from the following experiments made by Mr *Wm Toſſack* ſurgeon at *Alloa*, firſt publiſh'd in the medical eſſays, and ſince in the philoſophical tranſactions; with remarks by Dr *J. Fothergill*.

A perſon ſuffocated by the nauſeous ſteam ariſing from coals ſet on fire in the pit, fell down as dead; he lay in the pit between half an hour and three quarters; and was then dragg'd up; his eyes ſtaring and open, his mouth gaping wide, his ſkin cold; not the leaſt pulſe in either heart or arteries, not the leaſt breathing to be obſerved. Mr *Toſſack*, applied his mouth cloſe to the patient's, and, by blowing ſtrongly, holding the noſtrils at the ſame time, raiſed his cheſt fully by his breath. He immediately felt ſix or ſeven very quick beats of the heart; the thorax continued to play, and the pulſe was ſoon after felt in the arteries. He then opened a vein in his arm; which, after giving a ſmall jet, ſent out the blood in drops only for a quarter of an hour, and then he bled freely. In the mean time he cauſed him to be pull'd, puſh'd, and rubb'd, as much as he could. In one hour the patient began to come to himſelf; within four hours he walked home; and in as many days returned to his work.

Dr *F.* juſtly obſerves, that this method would probably ſucceed not only in a great number of accidents; but alſo in ſome diſeaſes as mentioned in your XVth volume p. 312 B.

Iain, Ed.

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A Swediſh ſloop from Stockholm for Dunkirk, with guns and powder, taken by the Carliſle priv. and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ſhip, bound to Martinico, taken by the Tuſcany on her paſſage from Leghorn, ranſom'd.

The La Mouche, a Fr. priv. of Bayonne, ſent into Briſtol by the Blandford priv.

A Fr. coaſter of 150 tons, taken by the Fox priv. of Briſtol, car. into that port.

A French priv. of Honfleur, 10 carriage guns and 60 men, taken off the Iſle of Wight by his majeſty's ſloop the Diſpatch. *Gaz.*

The Dragon, a French cutter priv. 8 ſwivel guns, and 37 men, taken by the Jamaica ſloop, Capt. Webb, and brought into Portſmouth. *Gaz.*

Two Fr. ſhips, taken by the Britiſh Hero, Capt. Brown, car. into Liſbon.

A Spaniſh priv. and a Fr. ſhip from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, jeſuits bark, &c. both taken by his Maj. ſhip the Rippon's Prize.

The Vierge Broeders, Cuyper, of Amſterdam, from Havre for Breſt, taken by the Amazon and Taveſtock men of war, and ſent into Falmouth.

Three ſmall French coaſters, taken by the Mary galley of Guernſey.

The St Jean, Periſola, from Bayonne for Nantz, with pitch, tar, and roſin, ſent into Briſtol, by the Fox priv. of that place, Capt. Combes.

The Reſource, a Fr. ſnow priv. of Bourdeaux, of 8 carriage and 8 ſwivel guns, and 63 men, taken by the Weazel and Saltaſh ſloops. *Gaz.*

The Ferret, a French priv. of St Maloes, of 4 carriage, 10 ſwivel guns, and 120 men, taken by his Maj. ſhip the Maidſtone, Capt. Kepple, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

A Fr. ſhip, with wine and brandy, taken by the Boyne priv. and ſent into Waterford.

The Count de Styrac, a Fr. priv. of 22 guns and 200 men, from St Maloes, drove aſhore on the iſle of Bas, by the South-Sea Caſtle, Hector, and Roſe men of war, where ſhe was beat to pieces, and the whole crew periſhed. *Gaz.*

A French ſhip, 400 tons, 20 guns, and 150 men, laden with wine, oil, &c. taken by a ſloop of St Kitts, of 10 guns and 40 men, and ſent to Jamaica.

The L'Arcange, Le Cocque, and the St Louis, Luce, from Marſeilles to Martinico, one 30 guns, the other 18, car. by a man of war into Gibraltar.

A ſnow priv. of Bilboa, 10 carriage and 18 ſwivel guns, and 78 men, commanded by the famous Charles M'Carty, who had done much damage on the coaſt of Portugal, and

A Spaniſh priv. of Vigo, 5 guns and 32 men, both taken one after another by boarding, under the reſolute conduct of Mr Wm Browne, maſter of his majeſty's ſhip the Shoreham, to whom Capt. Oſborn gave the command of a Spaniſh priv. he had lately taken of 2 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and fitted out to cruiſe againſt the enemy. The lords of the admiralty appointed Mr Browne commander of one of the prizes, in reward for his gallant behaviour. *Gaz.*

A Spaniſh ſhip, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with naval ſtores for the K. of Spain's yard in that port, and reckon'd worth about 3000 *l.* taken by his Maj. ſloop King-fiſher, Capt. Willet. *Gaz.*

A Spaniſh priv. 36 guns, and above 200 men, which had taken the Blaſt bomb, and had done great damage in the windward paſſage, taken by his Maj. ſhip the Wager, Capt. Forreſt.

A French ſhallop priv. of St Maloes, 5 ſwivel guns and 28 men, ſent into Portſmouth by the Diſpatch ſloop of war, Capt. Ramſley.

A French ſchooner priv. carry'd by the Lark man of war into Portſmouth.

A French brigantine, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, richly laden, taken by the Succeſs and Squirrel privateers of Guernſey; two more prizes ſent into Jerſey by the Succeſs; eleven prizes taken at one time by a Guernſey priv. which he was obliged to ranſom.

Four French prizes, two of them of great value, taken by a priv. of St Kitts, Capt. Lovel.

The Eſperance, a Spaniſh priv. 16 guns, 136 men, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Eagle, captain Rodney, and carry'd into Kinſale. *Gaz.* He had taken 32 prizes.

A Spaniſh ſnow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah, with ſeveral hundred pounds of virgin ſilver, and above 300 ſheets of copper, taken by a North American privateer, and carry'd into N. England.

A large French ſhip of 30 guns, bound home from Martinico, taken by his majeſty's ſhip Lyme, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

A prize, valu'd at 30,000 *l.* carry'd by one of his majeſty's ſhips into Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Settee, taken by a Barbadoes privateer

A French priv. of Martinico, the St Joſeph de la Fortune, and another ſhip from Marſeilles for Martinico, taken by the Emperor and Pr. Charles privateers of Briſtol, and car. into Jamaica.

A French ſhip, with fiſh and oil, taken by the Sally and Martha, in her paſſage for Newfoundland, and ranſom'd for 1000 livres.

Two French ſhips from Marſeilles for the W. Indies, and a large French ſhip, with coffee and ſugar, taken by two privateers of New York.

A French ſhip from Cape Francois for Nantz, with ſugar, indigo, and ſome pieces of eight, taken by a privateer of Philadelphia.

The ——, Carlos Eſteban, and the ——, Juan Macarthe, bound to Corunna, and the ——, Pedro Fernandez, all three carry'd into Liſbon.

Two large ſhips, one Spaniſh the other French, carry'd into Cork by two men of war.

A French priv. 1 carriage gun, 6 ſwivels and 30 men, being ongoing to Calais, taken by the Saltaſh.

Two French ſhips from Breſt, one for Bourdeaux, the other for Bilboa, with linnen, cocoa, ſkins,

2

tobacco, &c. taken by the Fox priv. of Briſtol, captain Combes, and carry'd into that port.

The Mary priv. of Boulogne, 2 carriage, 6 ſwivel guns, and 36 men, which had taken an Engliſh ſhip for the W. Indies, brought into Dover by the Carliſle priv. Capt. Owens.

A Spaniſh ſloop, with pieces of eight, tobacco, hides, &c. from Spaniſh St Domingo to Curaçoa, and a large ſchooner from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with 200 hogſheads of ſugar, and 40 caſks of coffee, &c. taken by the Trembleur, Capt. Brown, and the Bumber, Capt. Beaſley, and brought into Philadelphia.

A large ſhip, coming out of Martinico, with 1300 hogſheads of ſugar, taken by the William priv. Capt. Richards, of N. York, and a priv. of Boſton, Capt. Baſs, ſent to Antigua.

The Jean Baptiſt, Tropez, from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, with 250 hogſheads of wine, 400 caſks of oil, 250 boxes of ſoap, 200 ditto of candles, cordials, gold lace, wearing apparel, &c. taken by the Marlborough priv. Clymer, brought into Philadelphia.

The St Joſeph, Mathieue, 200 tons, 12 guns and 35 men, from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, with wine, oil, &c. taken by the Pollux priv. in conjunction with the Caſtor and Diana privateers, and brought into New York.

The Duke of Argyle, formerly of Briſtol, 400 tons, from Breſt to Bourdeaux, and the La Maria Joſeph, from Breſt to Bayonne and Bilboa, ſent into Briſtol by the Fox priv.

A Fr. ſhip from Surat, laden with cotton, taken by his maj. ſhip the Preſton in the E. Indies.

A Spaniſh priv. 16 guns, 142 men, from St Auguſtine, taken by the Aldborough and Tartar men of war, and car. to Charles Town, S. Carolina.

A Spaniſh privateer, 8 guns, taken by the Mercury priv. of Carolina, car. to Charles Town.

A Fr. ſhip taken by the Dolphin priv. and carry'd into Jamaica.

A French ſhip, value 20,000 piſtoles, taken by a Virginia privateer.

A Fr. priv. from Leogane, taken by the Merlin ſnow of Philadelphia, carry'd into Jamaica.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, June 1746.

THE Rudlow, Brown, from St Kitts, laſt from Cork for London, taken by a Fr. priv.

Three ſhips from Lancaſter for London, the Lowther, Beete; the Anne and Betty, Latham; and the Sowley, Pennington, with ſhot, &c. taken off Scilly by the French.

The Mercury, of Zurickzee, from Cork for Malin, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Naring, Tiddeman, from Briſtol for Gibraltar, car. by a Span. priv. into Old Gibraltar.

The John Brigantine, Waldron, of Pool, from Cork to Newfoundland car. into Breſt.

The Thomas, Hill, from Ireland for Guernſey, carry'd into Cherburg.

A Dover cutter, Capt. Southgate, taken cloſe under the north foreland light-houſe by a French open boat, and carry'd off.

The John and Mary, Huntley, from Carolina for Hull, car. into St Maloes.

The Union, Benſon, from Cork for Rotterdam, carry'd into Dieppe.

The Little St John, Chevalier, from Guernſey for Newfoundland, car. into St Maloes.

The Madeira packet, M'Carthy, from London for Madeira, car. into the Groyne.

The ——, Wadmore, from Virginia for Briſtol, carry'd into Breſt.

The Rachel, Perkins, from Waterford for Newfoundland, taken by a French priv. ranſom'd.

Two Ipſwich veſſels with corn for Rotterdam, taken by 3 Fr. privateers, and ranſom'd.

The Happy Return, Capt. Walden, late Ellis, from Placentia for Portugal, taken by a Spaniſh privateer, and carry'd into Bayonne.

The Three Friends, Howard, taken on the coaſt of Carolina.

The ——, Pearſon, from Carolina, carry'd into Breſt.

The Stanford, Capt. Lyſter, from North Carolina for Piſcataqua, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Sarah, Philips, from Swanſey, taken off Plymouth by a privateer.

The Dolphin, Bolton, from N. England for the ſouthern provinces, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Princeſs, Ayllet, from Bonny for the W. Indies, taken by a Fr. priv. near St Thomas Iſland.

The Love, Berriſon, from Carolina to Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The Stanhope, Coppell, taken, retaken, and at laſt taken and carry'd into Martinico.

The Diligence, Burk, from Montſerrat for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Hope, Roſs, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Betty, Corrodie, from Madeira for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Speedwell, Woolcombe, from Plymouth for Limerick, carry'd into St Sebaſtians.

The ——, Anthony da Rocha, from London to Liſbon, carry'd into Granville.

A ſhip from Barbadoes to Cork, and another from Maryland, both car. into Bilboa.

The Ralph, of London, taken by the Francis privateer of St Maloes, and ranſom'd for 800 *l.*

A ſhip of 120 tons, taken by the P. of Conti privateer, and carry'd into St Maloes.

Three ſhips with warlike ſtores, taken by the Count de Maurepas privateer, car. to Morlaix.

The Pr. Frederic from London, taken by the Fr. priv. Vanqueur, and carry'd into Honfleur.

The London of 400 tons, taken by the Baſquois privateer.

A Virginia-man outward bound, taken by the Superbe, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip in her paſſage from La Vera Cruz to the Groyne.

The Dorſet, Twynhoe, and the Anne, Swift, both from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Content, Goodwin, from Barbadoes to London, taken by the French.

The New Ipſwich, Hayes, from Antigua, and the Symmetry, Murray, from Maryland, both for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

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Memorial of the Marquis de Caſtellane, *the* French *Ambaſſador in* Turky, *to the* Ottoman *Miniſtry*, Feb. 10, 1746.

With REMARKS.

THE Count *de Caſtellane*, ambaſſador from *France*, is perſuaded, that the double peace of the King of *Pruſſia* with the King of *Poland* and the Queen of *Hungary* muſt have appeared a very extraordinary event to the Sublime Porte, after the ſignal victory which that prince had obtained over the *Saxons* and *Auſtrians* near *Dreſden*. (*a*) It cannot be unknown, that what obliged the king of *Pruſſia* to take this ſtep, was the march of the *Muſcovites*, who were already in *Courland*, and threatened to invade his dominions. (*b*) The Sublime Porte muſt from hence perceive, of what importance it would have been to her, if ſhe had followed the advice which *France* gave her by her ambaſſador, of making ſome alarm upon the frontiers of *Germany*. In like manner as the motions of the *Muſcovites* determined the king of *Pruſſia* to give his ſuffrage to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, ſo the motions of the *Ottoman* troops would have prevented every elector from giving his voice for that prince, and would, at the ſame time, have even obliged him to deſiſt from his pretenſion. This regards what is paſt, and is not yet without remedy, if the Porte will for the future ſhew that firmneſs which is agreeable to her true intereſt. (*c*)

(*a*) The idea which is endeavour'd to be given the porte of this double peace of the K. of *Pruſſia*, cannot be agreeable to that prince, and we may ſuppoſe the marquis *de Valory* took care to give it another explication at *Berlin*. Nobody can wonder at this, ſince it is no new and very extraordinary matter for the *French* miniſters to uſe contradictory language at different courts.

(*b*) As *France*, without any regard for chriſtianity, ſpares no pains nor artifices to ſtir up the *Ottoman Porte* againſt the houſe of *Auſtria*, ſhe is no leſs ſollicitous to embroil it with *Ruſſia*. She thinks all means lawful that tend to promote her deſign, which ſhe ſo invariably and conſtantly purſues, of eſtabliſhing and confirming more and more her deſpotic power in *Europe*. But at the ſame time it ought to warn all thoſe powers who have moſt reaſon to dread her politics and tyranny, that it is not only their intereſt, but abſolutely neceſſary to their ſafety, to unite in ſtricter bands of union, in order to defeat her unjuſt deſigns, before it be too late.

(*c*) An excellent expedient, indeed! for maintaining the freedom of electing an emperor, the prerogatives of the ſtates of the empire, its conſtitution, happineſs, quiet, all in conformity to the guaranty of the peace of *Weſtphalia*. *France* quotes this peace at every turn, and is not aſham'd to do it, even when ſhe ſeeks to engage the ſublime porte to invade the frontiers of *Germany*; yet ſhe calls this worthily diſcharging the office of a guarantee, of a ſincere and conſtant friend to the Germanic body; and by ſuch marks as theſe who can but own her as ſuch?

All the reaſons which *France* has made uſe of to prove the Grand Duke's election illegal, do ſtill ſubſiſt, and are founded upon the laws of the empire of *Germany*: The electors can neither change thoſe laws, nor deviate from them; and the Emperor of *France*, as guarantee of the treaty of *Weſtphalia*, has a right in himſelf to oppoſe whatever is attempted againſt the liberty and laws of the *Germanick* body. (*d*) The Emperor of *France* engaged in a war to hinder the empire of *Germany*, in contempt of theſe laws, from becoming a ſecond time hereditary in the houſe of *Auſtria*. (*e*) His majeſty cauſed it to be declared to the Porte, that he would with all his forces oppoſe the election of the Grand Duke. He perſiſts conſtantly in this project; he did not depart from it, even after the firſt peace of the king of *Pruſſia* in 1742, when the troops of *France* were moſt enfeebled, and entirely hemm'd round in *Bohemia*. Should he deſiſt from it at preſent, when the arms of *France* and its allies have had ſuch proſperous ſucceſs in *Flanders* and *Italy*, and while the troubles of *Scotland* and the taking *Oſtend* have diſconcerted all the meaſures of her aggreſſors? (*f*)

(*d*) The electors of the empire are mightily obliged to the *French* ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople*, for the honour he pays them. From this pure ſource they are to derive their knowledge of the laws of their own country. The K. of *France* is to determine when they *deviate from them*, in order to put them in the right way, even with the aſſiſtance of the porte, becauſe, *as guarantee of the treaty of* Weſtphalia, *he has a right in himſelf to oppoſe whatever* he ſees illegal, that is to ſay, contrary to his own views.

(*e*) This reaſoning of monſieur ambaſſador is perfectly conſiſtent. He advances that the laws of the empire of *Germany* exclude the grand duke from the imperial crown; and that by his election the empire *muſt become* again hereditary in the houſe of *Auſtria*, in violation of thoſe laws. Who can refuſe his aſſent to ſuch convincing argumentation? But ſuch as it is, the confeſſion is at leaſt ſincere, and the public is at laſt inform'd of the true cauſe of the war, for which at firſt the pretenſions of the houſe of *Bavaria* ſerv'd as a pretext, and to colour the breach of a peace, confirm'd by

oath

ther *Britain* should be ruin'd to support *Hanover*? Or whether we should run in debt, right or wrong? But whether, in the nature and neceſſity of things, we are not abſolutely obliged to purſue this war to a criſis, is now the queſtion before me?

By the conſtitution of the empire, none of its members or dependencies, electorates, principalities, or fiefs, are to be diſmembered, ſeparated, or leſſen'd, but by an imperial decree, made with the aſſent of the ſtates, *&c.* The having this conſtitution in view, was the true reaſon why the king of *Pruſſia*, when lately in poſſeſſion of *Saxony*, relinquiſh'd it on ſuch eaſy terms. If an enemy comes into *Germany*, the body of the empire is obliged to give aid where it is neceſſary. If any of the ſovereign princes act otherwiſe, it is, in fact, rebellion; and if the conſtitution are able, will puniſh it accordingly. It will follow, that the aid of the conſtitution is the true and natural ſupport of each diſtinct ſovereignty; and to bring in foreign aſſiſtance, contrary to the conſtitution.

From theſe reflections, we can't gather any reaſons for *Great Britain*'s being engaged in a war to ſupport *Hanover*, nor, conſequently, that *Great Britain*'s engagements have any retroſpect that way. But when we go farther, and readily conceive, that the ſupport and preſervation of *Hanover* is more particularly the object of the king of *Pruſſia*'s regard, we ſhall, with the leaſt reflection on the conduct of that prince, learn, that he would never ſuffer *France* to have any footing there, nor indeed in any other part of the empire, much leſs on his own borders. Common ſenſe would dictate this to any prince, with ſufficient power to prevent it, which no body will diſpute to be the caſe of the king of *Pruſſia*. And thus guarded by the empire in general, and the king of *Pruſſia* in particular, *Hanover* can in no ſenſe want the aid of *Great Britain*; nor, conſequently, has the ſupport thereof been any reaſon for engaging us in this war. Nor by a parity of reaſoning can it be pretended, that it was to give any acquiſition to *Hanover*, there being none, as I know of, to be had, either in or out of the empire, ſuppoſing the arms of the allies had proved never ſo ſucceſsful. It ſeems to me evidently to follow, that the motives of this war have had a very different retroſpect, without any more relation to *Hanover*, than to any other of our allies. What relates to the troops being taken into our pay, will appear preſently in the proper place.

The power of *France* had its commencement from the decline of the houſe of *Auſtria*, and the eſtabliſhing of itſelf into an abſolute monarchy the beginning of the XVIIth century, by the conduct of cardinal *Richlieu*. The ſeven provinces becoming free, and our *James* I. a weak prince, both eſſentially contributed to turn the ſcale in favour of the houſe of *Bourbon*. In the year 1630, the proteſtant intereſt engaging *Germany* in a war, and *Guſtavus Adolphus*, on their behalf, entering the empire, and the *German* and *Spaniſh* intereſts ſeparated, laid together the foundation whereon was conſtructed the riſing glory of that houſe. This was followed by the revolt of *Portugal*, and by the *French* over-running the greateſt part of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, confirmed to them by the treaty of the *Pirenees*, 1659. From this time it became more particularly the conſideration of *Great Britain*, how to ſupport the houſe of *Auſtria*, ſo as to render it a balance to that of *Bourbon*, on the continent; and how more ſpecially to guard againſt its acquiring too much ſea-coaſt, or too much power on the ocean. The laſt of theſe *Cromwell* took care of during his uſurpation, and ſecured the important port of *Dunkirk*; but from the reſtoration of *Charles* II. to the abdication of *James* II. either of theſe points were ſo far from being regarded, that *Dunkirk* was ſold, and the *French* ſuffered to purſue their conqueſts, againſt the expreſs ſenſe of the nation, as appears by the parliamentary addreſſes. The neceſſity of preſerving *Europe* in general, and *Britain* in particular, founded thoſe engagements that were the cauſe of the revolution. This put the power of *France* to a ſtand; and the ſucceſſes of the duke of *Marlborough* in the next reign, had effectually preſerv'd us from any future attempts of the houſe of *Bourbon*, and, conſequently, of any neceſſity of being now at war, if ſuch a peace had been made as we might have commanded. The making the peace of *Utrecht*, a long continuance of tranquillity, whereby *France* got breath, and acquir'd a flouriſhing commerce, with the ſetling of Don *Carlos* in *Italy*, more than recover'd to the houſe of *Bourbon* their weaknings and loſſes by the late war: and our ſituation, on the entering into this, is not ſo good as to our alliances,

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as at the revolution; and much worſe, in reſpect to our being fifty millions in debt. But will any body infer from all theſe known facts, or the badneſs of our ſituation, that it was right to ſit ſtill until *France* had raiſed her power from dangerous to irreſiſtible? Or can any man of common ſenſe think himſelf right in ſo reaſoning? Or can a peace be now acceptable on almoſt any terms? ſince it's impoſſible to have any but what muſt add to the power of *France*, and, in proportion, leſſen our own, evidently preparative to a train of fatal conſequences. In the article of loſs and gain, the balance is on our ſide in captures at leaſt five millions, beſides *Cape Breton*, at leaſt worth twelve more, which I hope over-runs our expences, great and extraordinary as they are: and there is another acquiſition in view, I fancy a pretty eaſy one too, which may, without ſtretching the value, be worth as much more; all, when acquir'd, capable of being eaſily preſerv'd. But this is not the caſe with the *French* in *Flanders*, who are on the point of walking back, without any acquiſitions to ſolace themſelves with, for all their loſſes by ſea, and expences by land.

This ſeems to me a light, wherein no body, that chuſes to reflect a moment, can help ſeeing it to be the evident ſtate of things. If it be aſk'd, how are we to find money? I could ſafely ſay, it is not difficult to a miniſtry with any kind of ſkill, the plain ſtate of the caſe being this: The nation, by carrying on this war, is purchaſing a ſure eſtate in *North America*, which will not only ſecure our previous acquiſitions, but moſt probably pay an intereſt of ten *per Ct.* for what we only pay four, with a ſurplus capital: and can this be judg'd a ſituation to make peace in?

The cavilling about what kind of troops we ſhall hire, if it be agreed that we are to hire any, and that they are as good, as complete, and at the ſame price, I ſee not the ſenſe of; not finding it diſputed, but that the *Hanoverian* troops are as good, and at leaſt to be as much depended upon, as any other. We thought ſo in the late war, and I can't ſee the reaſon, tho' I can the aim and prejudice, why the king's being elector of *Hanover* can be any more objection to the entertaining of his troops in *Flanders* now, than when the family was not on the *Britiſh* throne; nor have I yet ever heard or read the leaſt appearance of argument againſt it.

Upon the whole, while the neceſſity is apparent, and the balance of profit evidently in our favour, I ſee no reaſon in ſetting the hazard of the preſent expence againſt inevitable deſtruction; the meaning of the diſburſement ſeeming to me no more, than in a private man's advancing his ready money to purchaſe an eſtate at half value.

A ſhort View of Mr WATSON's Treatise *on* Electricity.

Relative to Fig. VII. Plate IV.

THIS pamphlet contains very few particulars which are not to be met with in our *April Mag.* 1745, and where ſeveral ſurpriſing effects of electricity are mentioned, which have not been produced by Mr *Watſon*, as *p.* 196 A, B, and 197 A. But this ingenious gentleman made all his experiments not with ſpheres, but tubes of glaſs, about 2 feet long, the bore about one inch in diameter. The thinner theſe tubes are, the ſooner they are excited; the thicker, the longer they retain their power: and tho' an exactneſs in theſe particulars is not neceſſary, yet they ſhould never be leſs than 1 12th of an inch thick, becauſe of the danger of breaking by the friction. Before theſe tubes are uſed, they muſt be dried and warmed by laying them before a fire; but it is remarkable, that glaſs tubes, apparently the ſame in all reſpects, ſhall produce different effects. Mr *Watſon* obſerves that non-electric bodies, made electrical, loſe almoſt all that electricity, by coming either within or near the contract of non-electrics, not made electrical; but that it happens otherwiſe with regard to electrics *per ſe*, when excited by rubbing, *&c.* becauſe the rubbed tube of 2 feet long ſometimes emitted five or ſix flaſhes of the electrical fire at different exploſions (*See* Fig. VII. Plate IV.) as if, inſtead of being one continued cylinder, it had conſiſted of five or ſix ſegments of cylinders.——The knowledge of this theorem he thinks of the utmoſt conſequence in electrical experiments; as all this fire, if poſſible, muſt be collected at the ſame time, and the flaſhes made to follow each other ſo faſt, as that a ſecond may be viſible before the firſt is extinguiſhed. This Mr *Watſon* effected by ſuſpending a poker in ſilk lines, at the end of which he hung ſeveral little bundles of white thread, the extremities of which were about a foot, at right angles with the poker. Among theſe threads, which were all attracted by

by the rubbed tube, he excited the greateſt electrical fire he was capable, while an aſſiſtant near the end of the poker held a ſpoon, in which were ſome warm ſpirits; thus the thread communicated the electricity to the poker, which fired the ſpirits at the other end. In another experiment, the ſpirits in the ſpoon, placed as above, were fired by the approach of the finger of a non-electriſed perſon. The firſt of theſe he calls firing the ſpirit by the attractive, and the latter, by the repulſive power of electricity. He ſays he can at pleaſure fire gunpowder, and even diſcharge a muſket, when the gunpowder has been ground with a little camphor, or a few drops of ſome inflammable chymical oil, but not gunpowder ſingly, as it will not fire in flame till the ſulphur in it is melted.

'If, *ſays he*, a number of pieces of finely ſpun glaſs, cut to about an inch in length, little bits of fine wire of the ſame length, of what metal you pleaſe, and ſmall cork balls, are either put all together, or each by themſelves, into a dry pewter plate, or upon a piece of poliſh'd metal, they make, in the following manner, * a very odd and ſurpriſing appearance. Let a man, ſtanding upon electrical cakes, hold this plate in his hand with the bits of glaſs, wire, &c. detached from each other, as much as conveniently may be; when he is electrified, let him cauſe a perſon ſtanding upon the ground to bring another plate, his hand, or any other non-electric, exactly over the plate containing theſe bodies. When his hand, &c. is about eight inches over them, let him bring it down gently: as it comes near, in proportion to the ſtrength of the electricity, he will obſerve the bits of glaſs firſt raiſe themſelves upright; and then, if he brings his hand nearer, dart directly up and ſtick to it without ſnapping. The bits of wire will fly up likewiſe, and as they come near the hand, ſnap aloud; you feel a ſmart ſtroke, and ſee the fire ariſing from them to the hand at every ſtroke; each of theſe, as ſoon as they have diſcharged their fire, falls down again upon the plate. The cork balls alſo fly up, and ſtrike your hand, but fall again directly. You have a conſtant ſucceſſion of theſe appearances as long as you continue to electrify the man, in whoſe hand the plate is held; but if you touch any part either of the man or plate, the pieces of glaſs, which before were upon their ends, immediately fall down.'

* *N.B.* It may not be unacceptable to add to this account, that a common reading or ſpectacle glaſs, or piece of window glaſs, rubbed gently with the hand, or upon the leg, having a ſilk or woollen ſtocking, or on ſoft leather, will attract wafers, bits of paper, cork, or feathers; and if held over a number of ſuch light pieces, will afford an agreeable amuſement; for they will, when the glaſs happens to be well excited, fly about as if impell'd by a whirlwind.

PREAMBLE to act for ſettling an additional revenue on his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*.

May it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty.

'WHEREAS by the glorious ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed almighty god to bleſs your majeſty's arms, under the auſpicious conduct of your dearly beloved ſon the duke of *Cumberland*, we may reaſonably hope for a happy and ſpeedy end of the preſent wicked and unnatural rebellion: In return therefore for your majeſty's unwearied care, and affectionate concern for the ſafety of your people, of which the expoſing a life ſo juſtly valuable to your majeſty, is a moſt endearing proof; we beg leave to offer your majeſty the warmeſt aſſurances of that duty and loyalty, which muſt ever flow from hearts full of gratitude and affection; and that we may in ſome meaſure expreſs the deep ſenſe we have of the indefatigable labour his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* has undergone, and the eminent ſervices he has performed to your majeſty and his country, we moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty, that an additional revenue may be ſettled on his royal highneſs, and his iſſue male; which proviſion, we pray almighty god, by the long continuance of his illuſtrious line, may remain as a laſting monument to all ages of our reſpect, gratitude, and affection to his royal highneſs the duke, to whoſe diſtinguiſhed courage and conduct (under god and your majeſty) we owe the pleaſing proſpect of being delivered from the horrors and deſolation that muſt have accompanied the continuance of this unnatural rebellion: Wherefore your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the &c. &c. &c. do moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty, that it may be enacted, that, &c.'

Hiſto-

Hiſtorical Account of the FRENCH THEATRE. *From* Tome V. (*Continued from* p. 253.)

THO' this tome takes in only from 1633 to 1638. it affords a great number of pieces, moſt of them of authors mention'd in the preceding tome. We ſhall only ſpeak of five of the writers whoſe firſt productions are here noticed.

1. The Abbe *de Boiſrobert.*] By his pleaſing converſation, and diverting talent, which he could exert to a high degree, he became a great favourite of cardinal *Richlieu*, who loaded him with benefits, till the Abbe's ſcandalous conduct put a ſtop to them. Several perſons ſolicited his pardon in vain, tho' the cardinal himſelf ſecretly long'd to give it: at laſt his phyſician had the good fortune to free him from his anxiety, and bring about a reconciliation. He took occaſion, from a ſlight indiſpoſition of the cardinal, to write this preſcription for him; *Recipe Boiſrobert*: "Take *Boiſrobert.*" The Abbe was immediately ſent for, and the diſorder went off.

Boiſrobert had an excellent talent at declamation, which procured him the name of the Abbe *Mondory*. Among a multitude of paſſions, to which he was ſubject, he was extremely fond of ſhows. *Gui-Patin* ſays of him, "He is a prieſt, a boon companion, and leads a very diſſolute and "irregular life."

The Abbe wrote 18 pieces, among which is one tragedy; the reſt are comedies and tragicomedies, all very low. He was one of the *five* authors employ'd by cardinal *Richlieu*. (*See p.* 251 F.) Their work was bad, as it uſually happens where many are concern'd,

The beſt that can be ſaid of *Boiſrobert* is, that he contributed more than any one to the eſtabliſhment of the *French academy*, on which account his memory cannot be too dear to the learned world.

2. *La Calprenede.*] He is more famous for his romances of *Caſſandra*, *Cleopatra*, and *Pharamond*, than as a dramatic poet; he was, however, author of three tragicomedies, and ſeven tragedies: Two of them, *Mithridates*, and *the Earl of Eſſex*, in 1635 and 1638, by no means to be deſpiſed. The epiſodic or under-part, which the wife of *Pharnaces* acts in the tragedy of *Mithridates* is happily enough imagin'd. That princeſs remains conſtantly attach'd to the intereſt of her father-in-law, whom ſhe forces to give her poiſon, when the *Romans*, with her husband at their head, had made themſelves maſters of *Synope*. The poet has yet better ſucceeded in his *Earl of Eſſex*, and *Thomas Corneille* knew how to improve by it.

La Calprenede, in 1650, had the place of gentleman in ordinary of the king's chamber. He was very young, and a cadet in the guards when he compoſed *Mithridates*, his firſt tragedy. His prefaces are written in *Scudery*'s manner, (*See p.* 251.) and affecting the ſame military air. "Cardinal *Richlieu* having ſaid of one of "his tragedies, It is a good piece, but the "verſes are dull [*laches*] this was told "to our poet, who reply'd with a *Gaſconade* worthy his country (for he was a "*Gaſcon*) What! *dull*? Nothing *dull* be"longs to the family of *Calprenede*."

3. *Triſtan.*] Never did author make his firſt appearance on the theatre in a more ſhining manner. *Mariamne*, his firſt piece, acted in 1636, not only met with better ſucceſs than *Corneille*'s *Medea*, which was brought on the ſtage the year before, but even rival'd the *Cid*, with which it continued to be acted during the following winter. It maintain'd its reputation a long time; for, to the year 1705, this tragedy is found regiſtred by the comedians in the number of thoſe which they acted ſtatedly; and the ſame perſon (*Rouſſeau*) who ventur'd to correct the *Cid*, thought it worth his while to do the like for *Mariamne*. However, this piece has great faults in its conduct, the verſification is languid, and it abounds with low expreſſions, impertinences, and cold details. The imprecation utter'd by *Herod* againſt the *Jews*, when he was told *Mariamne* was dead, is a fine paſſage, and muſt be the more affecting in the mouth of *Mondori*, who ſurpaſſed himſelf in that part, and made even cardinal *Richlieu*, who deſired to hear him, ſhed tears. *Mondori*'s ſucceſs in this piece prov'd fatal to him, by overſtraining himſelf, which, M. *St Evremond* ſays, induced an apoplexy, that ſeized him on the very ſtage.

Triſtan's tragedy of *Panthea*, in 1637, was not ſo well receiv'd; there are, however, ſome fine verſes in it. Two are quoted by our authors from the narration of the death of *Abradates*.

Et lorſqu'il eſt tombe ſanglant ſur la pouſſiere,
Les mains de la *Victoire* ont ferme ſa paupiere.

And when he bleeding ſunk upon the ſand,
His eyes were cloſ'd by Victory's *own hand.*

Gaſton of *France*, duke of *Orleans*, gave him the place of gentleman in ordinary to his chamber. *Triſtan* dy'd in 1650, at the *Hotel de Guiſe*, where he had an apartment. He ſays thus of himſelf,

Ebloui de l'eclat de la ſplendeur mondaine
Je me flattai toujours de l'eſpe

Baisant le chien couchant auprès d'un grand seigneur [roitre:
Je me vis toujours pauvre, & tachai de paroître
Je vecus dans la peine attendant le bonheur,
Et mourus sur un coffre en attendant mon maître.

While Pomp's *false glories my dimm'd eyes arrest,*
Each flatt'ring Hope *I courted to my breast;*
I fawn'd, a servile spaniel, on the great,
Yet still my looks betray'd my needy state:
A wretch I liv'd, expecting future store;
And dy'd attending at my patron's door.

Triſtan had for his diſciple M. *Quinault*, who became more famous than his maſter. M. *de Montmort* has given us in verſe a pleaſant thought of the duke *de Montauſier* on this ſubject:

Elie, ainſi, qu'il eſt ecrit,
De ſon manteau joint a ſon double eſprit
Recompenſa ſon ſerviteur fidele.
Triſtan eut ſuivi ce modele;
Mais *Triſtan* qu'on mit au tombeau
Plus pauvre que n'eſt un prophete,
En laiſſant a *Quinault* ſon eſprit de poete,
Ne put lui laiſſer de manteau.

When old Elijah *(as the ſcriptures ſay)*
Triumphant mounted to the realms of day,
His ſpirit doubled, and his cloak beſide,
He gave Eliſha *by long ſervitude try'd.*
Triſtan *from hence wou'd fain example take,*
For honeſt Quinault, *his diſciple's ſake;*
But this alas! injurious Fate deny'd,
For Triſtan *poorer than a prophet dy'd.*
To Quinault *thus the bard expiring ſpoke;*
"My wit I leave thee—but—I have no cloak."

4. *Guerin de Boiſcal.*] All we can learn of his perſon is from the licenſes granted to his pieces, where he takes the quality of Advocate of Parliament. He is author of ſeveral tragedies, tragicomedies and comedies, from 1636 to 1647. His comedy of *Don Quixote de la Manche* is very well for the time. In tragedy he often ſlies out into fuſtian and combat, inſtead of the true poetical ſublime: For example, he ſpeaks of the victory gained by *Octavius* and *Antony* in the fields of *Philippi* after the following manner.

Ce fut lorſque l'*Enfer* ſi voir en abrege,
Ce qu'il a de plus noir & de plus enrage.
Ce fut lorſqu'on craignit que le *Ciel* en colere, [phere;
Voulut noyer de ſang l'un & l'autre hemiſ-
Et que *Bellone* meme heriſſant ſes cheveux
Arreta ſa fureur pour s'ecouvrir aux voeux.
L'*aſſurance* & la *Peur* a travers la fumee,
Repaſſerent cent fois de l'une a l'autre armee;
Et la *Victoire* errante en ce danger mortel,
Dont ſe qui reſtevoit pour lui faire un autel.

Then Hell epitomiz'd appall'd the ſight
With all its fury, and its deepeſt night.
'Twas fear'd that angry Heav'n, with fatal ſhore;
Would diſſolve the world, and leave no living
That war's fierce goddeſs, with her ſnaky [gore
hair,
Tho' fear wreſt, wou'd quit her rage for
An hundred times pale Fear *and* Hope *were*
found
To tread from boſt to boſt the reeking ground;
While Victory *doubts (tho' dangers as ſhe*
ſtrays)
If one ſurvowing ſhall her altar raiſe.

5. M. *Deſmarets.*] His comedy of the *Viſionaries* had moſt ſurpriſing ſucceſs, when firſt acted in 1637. The wits his contemporaries, and even *Peliſſon* himſelf, honour'd it with the title of *The Inimitable Comedy*, and it might perhaps deſerve it, if taken in a contrary ſenſe. It is the firſt comedy that has for its ſubject the cenſure of different ridiculous characters, but there is ſcarce any of theſe characters founded in nature. The author, 'tis true, was well enough qualified to repreſent them in that manner, being himſelf a viſionary, and his deſcriptions ought to anſwer the irregularity of his ideas. As to the reſt, we find ſome ſcenes in that piece comic enough, and a verſification ſuperior to any thing of his own time.—It was contrary to his own taſte that *Deſmarets* apply'd himſelf to the drama; he could hardly be brought to leave off his darling work, the poem of *Clovis*. But cardinal *Richlieu*, who had a kindneſs for him, and had made his fortune, obliged him to write ſeveral pieces for the ſtage. He is author of two comedies, one heroic comedy, and four tragicomedies.

The character of *Deſmarets* given by *Chapelain* to M. *Colbert*, when that miniſter employ'd him in drawing up, for his uſe, a memoir concerning men of learning then living, is as follows.

'He is one of the eaſy wits of thoſe 'times, who, without any great fund of 'ſenſe, is however knowing in many 'things, and has the ſkill to ſet them off 'to the beſt advantage. His ſtyle in proſe 'is pure, yet without elevation; in verſe 'he raiſes or depreſſes it as he pleaſes, and 'in both kinds he is inexhauſtible, and rapid in the execution, chuſing rather to be 'guilty of faults and negligences, than 'not to be quick in his compoſitions. He 'has a great fertility of imagination which 'often gets the better of his judgment. 'Formerly he apply'd this talent to the 'writing of plays and romances, not without great ſucceſs; but ſince the decline of 'age, he has betaken himſelf wholly to de-

devotion, in which he makes as quick a progreſs, as he did before in profane literature.'

Deſmarets is author of the Sonnet which ſerves for an inſcription on the Equeſtrian A ſtatue in the palace yard: he had a ſhare alſo in the *Guirlande de Julie*, "the July garland," and theſe verſes on the violet are his:

Modeſte en ma couleur, modeſte en mon ſe-
jour,
Franche d'ambition, je me cache ſous l'herbe; B
Mais ſi ſur votre front je puis me voir un
jour,
La plus humble des fleurs ſera la plus ſu-
perbe.

My dwelling modeſt, and of modeſt hue,
Beneath the leaves, content, I ſhun the view;
But to your temples rais'd in happy hour,
The humbleſt changes to the proudeſt flow'r. C

During the ſix years comprehended in this tome, *Corneille* publiſhed ſeveral pieces, as, *the Widow*, *the Palace-gallery*, *the Waiting-woman*, *the Palace-yard*, *Medea*, *the Comic Illuſion*, and, laſtly, *the Cid*.

The Widow, or, *the Traitor puniſhed*, appear'd in 1633; it is no more regular than *Melita*, with reſpect to unity of place. D The extent of time is not ſo great, but may be reduced to five days, one to each act. This was a medium, which *Corneille* then thought very reaſonable, between the rigorous confinement of 24 hours, and an unlimited time. "I thought, ſays he, I had "paid reſpect enough to antiquity in giving it a ſhare in my works, and of ſix E "pieces which I wrote for the ſtage, re"ducing three of them within the bounds "preſcribed by the antients, tho' I made "no ſcruple of lengthening out a little "the 24 hours in the 3 others."

We need not wonder that *Corneille* talks as yet ſo freely about the unity of time. A multitude of authors in thoſe days, enemies to all rules, on account of their conſtraint, boldly criticiſed on the rule of 24 hours. *Durval*, a poet of that time, concludes his preface to the *Panthea*, a tragedy which he publiſh'd in 1638, in the following lines on this ſubject.

L'effet de cette loi nouvelle
Eſt de comprimer la cervelle,
De retrecir l'entendement,
D'affoiblir l'imaginative;
Par ce moyen ju e comment
L'ame ſe rend plus attentive.

This new impoſition has ſlaviſh effects,
The brain and the fancy freſh ſhackles endure;
Judge then if a rule which is made to perplex
A juſter attention of mind can ſecure.

The Palace-gallery, or, *the Female Rival Friend*, was acted in 1634. This piece, as to the duration of the action, is of the ſame kind with *The Widow*. It is the firſt play where the perſon of a *nurſe*, a relique of the antient comedy, which the want of actreſſes had till then kept up, that it might be acted by a man under a diſguiſe, is exchanged for that of a *waiting-maid*, which began to be play'd by a woman.

The comedy of the *Waiting woman* is of the ſame year. M. *Corneille* ſeems to have had a high opinion of it, but it would really have been pretty difficult to know upon what foundation. We find theſe ſix verſes in his epiſtle dedicatory.

Je vois d'un œil egal croitre le nom d'autrui,
Et tache a m'elever auſſi haut comme lui.
Sans hazarder ma peine a le faire deſcendre:
La gloire a des treſors, qu'on ne peut epuiſer,
Et plus elle en prodigue a nous favoriſer,
Plus elle en garde encore ou chacun peut pretendre.

Another's fame I ſee with placid eyes,
Nor ſeek his fall, tho' emulous to riſe;
For Glory's treaſure no demands can drain,
The more ſhe gives, the more there's ſtill to gain.

The *Palace-yard*, or, *the extravagant Lover*, appear'd in 1635. *Corneille* was leſs prejudiced in favour of this piece.

His *Medea* came forth the ſame year. This tragedy far excels all that preceded it; it may however be obſerved that, except the part of *Medea*, the reſt is mean enough. The author himſelf thus ſpeaks of it: 'As to the ſtyle, it is very unequal. 'What is my own comes ſo far ſhort of 'what I have tranſlated from *Seneca*, that 'there is no need of placing the text in 'the margin, to diſtinguiſh them.'

In 1636 he publiſh'd his *Comic Illuſion*, F which piece, ſo unworthy the author of the *Medea*, was immediately follow'd by a contraſt, yet more ſurpriſing, the tragedy of *the Cid*, firſt intitled a *tragicomedy*.

The public was at once enchanted with it; the rivals of *Corneille* were in a conſternation, and a great miniſter, who would be prime in all matters, became jealous of its reputation. Not content with exciting private cenſure, he wanted to give a kind of authenticneſs to criticiſm, by the judicial deciſion of a tribunal legally empower'd to ſit on ſuch affairs. (*See p. 251.*) But in vain did he ſtrive to perſuade the public, that they ought to condemn what they admir'd; the opinion prevailed, the admiration continued, and ſtill ſubſiſts, tho' more than an age afterwards.

[*To be continued.*]

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From the Westminster Journal, May 31.

To maintain a War with France, *even without* Allies, *more eligible than restoring* Cape Breton.

WHoever that has read the *accounts of the advantages of* Cape Breton, (*See p.* 126.) will not hear with the deepeſt regret the inſinuation now ſpread, that it muſt not be ours?——'*France*, it is ſaid, will 'never conſent to a peace without it, 'and therefore we muſt ſubmit. Whether we give it up by treaty, or put 'her to the expence of a parade to retake it, no matter: She muſt have 'it, and we cannot help ourſelves, as 'affairs are circumſtanced.'

Now I ſay that our help is in our own hands; that the circumſtances of affairs are in this reſpect nothing to us, and that therefore we are under no neceſſity of ſubmitting on the occaſion.

'But then, it will be objected, we 'muſt continue the war alone againſt '*France*,'——So much the better: becauſe then we ſhould do it in the way adapted to our own ſtrength, which would make us *alone*, under providence, as much a ſuperior match to *France*, as we are now inferior to her with all our powerful allies. Shall we not then ſave all the expence and diſgrace that may attend us in *Flanders*, the only theatre on which we are unable to meaſure arms with this mighty enemy? And how much better than alone have we been upon this theatre, with all our pompous liſt of allies, if we conſider how many troops we have paid, ſome for acting, ſome for not acting, beſides thoſe we have furniſhed of our nation?

The *Dutch*, it is very plain, never deſired the war in their neighbourhood, and were ſorry to ſee it brought thither by the ſending over of our troops. ——Suppoſe they, the empreſs, and the king of *Sardinia*, ſhould make their peace, therefore, upon the beſt terms they can, and leave us entirely out of the queſtion, for our obſtinacy in not reſtoring *Cape Breton*: In this caſe, I ſhould be glad to hear in what reſpect we could find ourſelves worſted. We ſhould then have neither *Auſtrians*, *Piedmonteſe*, *Heſſians*, nor *Hanoverians* to pay; the expence of ſo many men would be entirely ſaved to add ſinews to our own ſtrength, and yet *France* would be no ſtronger, with reſpect to us, than ſhe is at preſent. This I think demonſtrable.

Has not this enemy, ſeveral times, within little more than two years, done all in her power to invade us? Could ſhe do more for this purpoſe, if entirely at peace with all her neighbours on the continent? What then have we to fear from being at war with her alone, provided the nature of the war be ſo changed, as to conſiſt only in naval armaments and invaſions attempted on either ſide? We have a better fleet than *France*, and troops enough for a war of this kind, in which the hundred thouſands of the *French* king could do him no ſervice.

Since *France* can inſult the coaſts of a power ſuperior to her at ſea, what is there to hinder that power from returning the inſults with double vengeance? There is as much *French* coaſt oppoſed to ours, as there is of ours to *France*; and I do not hear but it is altogether as acceſſible. Why then has it not been alarmed? Are not invaſions as practicable to us as to the *French*? I am apt to think they are more ſo for this reaſon: The wind is conſtantly a much greater part of the year in the points that favour a deſcent from the South of *England* upon the coaſt of *Normandy*, than it is in thoſe that would aſſiſt the *French* to fall upon *England* from any of their ports in either the ocean or channel. This is certainly a very material circumſtance which nature has given to our advantage, and we have ſometimes known it of more ſervice to us than our own vigilance.

'But tho' the *French* have not at preſent a fleet equal to ours, might they 'not ſoon raiſe ſuch an one, if all their 'finances were applied to carry on a 'war againſt *Great Britain*?'——I would anſwer, No, unleſs we permitted them; becauſe ours might be ſtill encreaſing in a much greater proportion. Beſides, as *France* muſt then be oblig'd to bring all her naval ſtrength into the ocean and channel, we could call home our fleets from the *Mediterranean*, except a few ſhips to intercept the *French* trade, ſince we ſhould then have no *Italian* allies to aſſiſt and protect.

And our very keeping of this iſland of *Cape Breton* would be a capital means of preventing the increaſe of the *French* navy: For P. *Charlevoix* mentions among the other advantages of this iſland 'that it *furniſhes plenty of the beſt oaks for* 'ſhip-building, and together with *the ſtores* raiſed in *Canada*, might alone ſuffice to keep up the navy of *France*, which now depends almoſt entirely upon the products of other countries, for which

which ready money muſt be ſent out of the kingdom.' *(ſee p. 125.)*

Tho' I have room but to touch upon theſe heads, I hope ſufficient has been ſaid to ſupport my argument, 'That 'Great Britain ALONE is more capable 'of maintaining a war againſt France, 'than in conjunction with allies on the 'continent; and that ſhe had better en'gage in ſuch a war, than give up the 'iſland of CAPE BRETON.'

Mr URBAN,

THERE is no accounting for the ſudden tranſition in the mind from one ſubject to another.——I believe you will ſcarce ſee the leaſt marks of connection, and yet I found ſeveral, between the pieces mentioned in your entertaining account of the French THEATRE, *and the paſtoral which I here incloſe, and (pardon the liberty) recommend to a place in your magazine. The dramatic piece entitled a* Morality *p.* 200 H. *which* condemns *extravagant* Feaſting, *gave me ſo great pleaſure, that I really think, a delightful Farce, or comitragic opera might be compoſed under this title.* The trial and condemnation of Sir *John Feaſting*, and *Humphry Gluttony*, Eſq; for the horrid murder of 17 *lords*, 5 *biſhops*, 29 *members of parliament*, 123 *liverymen*, 606 *freeholders and free-burgeſſes, beſides a great number cruelly wounded, and diſabled in their limbs, ſince the diſſolution of laſt parliament; together with the humours of Sir* Timothy Good-company, Roger I-drink-to-you, Harry Goodfellow, *&c. Eſquires; eſpecially, if a genius like* Hogarth's *was to dreſs theſe characters, with thoſe of Meſſ.* Remedy, Pill, Clyſter, Dropſy, Quinſy, Jaundice, *&c. This piece however contributed very little to the recollection of the incloſed, no further than that I fancy'd they might both be brought on ſome of our ſtages with ſucceſs; and probably from this hint, the manager of* Goodman's fields *may try one of them, when his run of* Culloden *fight is over. But to come to the point—it was that paſſage, p.* 199 B, *of* the curſed child who killed his father, hanged his mother, and at laſt went diſtracted, *which fetch'd back to my memory a like paſſage about the ballad, in the following dialogue, and cauſed me to peruſe the whole again; and as I had more than once read it before, and ſtill with pleaſure, I gueſs it will be entertaining to others. It was firſt written by a clergyman of* Devonſhire, *near the foreſt of* Exmoor; *but, I believe, has received ſome additions.*

I am your obliged monthly ſubſcriber,

H. OXON.

P. S. If you pleaſe to inſert this letter, I could wiſh you would add a requeſt that your correſpondents in other counties would favour the public by your means with as good and as copious a ſample of their particular dialects, and that ſome of them would ſend us the meaning of the words, which I have marked with an aſteriſm, for I cannot ſo much as gueſs at it.

EXMOOR COURTSHIP. *Or, A Suitoring Diſcourſe, in the* Devonſhire *Dialect and Mode, near the foreſt of* Exmoor.

The PERSONS.

ANDREW MOORMAN, a young farmer.
MARGERY VAGWELL, his ſweetheart.
Old gammer NELL, grammer to MARGERY.
TAMSIN, ſiſter to MARGERY.

SCENE *Margery's* Houſe.

To *Margery* enter *Andrew.*

AND. HOW geeth et, Cozen *Magery*?

MAR.] Hoh! cozen *Andra*, how d'ye try?

A.] Come, let's ſhake honds, thof kiſſing be ſcarce.

M.] Kiſſing's plenty enow; but chud zo leefe kiſs tha back o' ma hond, as e'er a man in *Challacomb*, or eet in *Paracomb*; no diſpreize.

A.] Es don't believe thek, and eet es believe well too.

[*Zwop! he kiſſes and ſmuggles her.*

M.] Hemph!—Oh! the vary vengeance out o' tha!—Tha haſt a creem'd ma yearms, and a'morſt a burſt ma neck.——Well, bet, vor oll, how doſt try, ees zay, cozen *Andra*? Es hant a zee'd ye a gurt while.

A.] Why, faith, cozen *Magery*, nort marchantable, e'er zince es ſcor'd a tack or two wey *Roger Trogwell*, t'ather day.——Bet, zugs! es trem'd en, and vagg'd en zo, that he'll veel et vor wone while, chell warndy.

M.] How, cozen *Andra!* Why ees thort ee couden a vort zo.

A.] Why, 'twas oll about *thee*, mun;—vor es chan't hire an eel word o'tha.

M.] How! about *me!*—why, why vore about *me*, good zweet now?—Of a ground ha can zay no harm by ma.

A.] Well, well, no matter. Es cou'den hire tha a run down, and a roilad upon zo, and zet ſtill leke a mumchance, and net pritch en vor't.

M.] Why, whot, and be hang'd to en, cou'd a-zey o' *me*, a gurt meazel?

A.] Es begit tha words now;—bet ha roilad zo, that es cou'dent bear et.——Bet a deden't looze his labour, faith;—vor es toz'd en, es lamb'd en, es lace'd en, es thong'd en, es draſh'd en, es drumm'd en, es tann'd en to tha true * ben, faith.——Bet ſtap! cham avore ma ſtory.—Zes I, *Thee! thee art a pretty vella!*—Zes he, *Gar! thee caſn't make a pretty vella o' ma.*——*No, agar*, zes I, *vor th'art too ugly to be made a pretty*—

chear. Car, ha wos wounty rusht than.——*Chell try thick*, zes he.——*As zoon's tha wost*, zes I.——Zo up ha rose, and to't we went.——Vurst ha geed ma a whifterpiop under tha year, and vorewey ha geed mar a vurch in tha leer.——Add, then ees raked up, and tuck en be tha collar, and so box'd en, and slapp'd en, that es made hes kep * hoppy, and hes yead addle to en.

M.] Well, ees thank ye, cozen *Andra*, vor taking wone's peart so.—Bet cham * agest eel go vor a warrant vor ye, and take ye bevore tha cunsabel; and than ye mey be bound over, and be vorst to gi'n t'*Exeter* to zizes; and than ha mey swear the peace of es, you know.—Es en et better to drenk friends and make et up?

A.] Go vor a warrant!—Ad! let 'en, let en go; chell not hender en.—Vor there's *Tom Vust* can take hes cornoral oath that *he* begun vurst.—And if he do's, chell ha' as good a warrant vor *he* as he carr vor *me*, don't queſſon't: Vor tha turney into *Moulton* knows *me*, good now, and has had some zweet pounds o' veather bevore ha dy'd.——And if he's a mgended to go to la, es can ſpend vorty or vifty ſhillings as well's he. And so let en go, and wipe whot ha zets upon a zindeys wi' hes warrant.——Bet hang en, let's ha' nort more to zey about en; vor chave better beznese in hond a gurt deal.

[*He takes hold of her, and paddles in her neck and boſom.*

M.] Come, be quiet;—be quiet, ees zay, a grabbling o' wone's tetties.——Eees won't ha' ma tetties a grabbled so; ner ees won't be so mullad and foulad.——Stand azide; come, gi' o'er.

A.] Lock, lock! How ſkittiſh we be now! Yow weren't so ſkittiſh wey *Keſter Hoſcgood* up to *Daraty Vuzz*'s up-zetting.—No, no, yow weren't so ſkittiſh than, ner so ſqueamiſh nether.—*He* murt mully and ſoully tell ha wos weary.

M.] Ees believe the vary dowl's in voke vor leeing.

A.] How! sure and zure, you won't deny et, wull ye, whan oll the voaken took notese o' et?

M.] Why, cozen *Andra*, thes wos the whole funep o' tha bezneze.——Chaw'r in wey en to donce; and whan the dence was out, tha crowd cry'd *Squeak ſqueak, ſqueak ſqueak* (as ha uzeth to do, you know) and ha cort ma about tha neck, and wouden't be a zad bet ha woud kiſs ma, in ſpite o' ma, do whot ees could to hender en.——Ees coud a borſt tha' crowd in ſhivers, and tha crowder tdo, a foul ſlave as ha wos, and hes veddleſtick to tha hargen.

A.] Well, well, es b'ent angry, mun.——And so let's kiſs and vriends.——[*Kiſſes her.*]—Well, bet cozen *Magery*, oll thes while es han't a told tha my arrant;——and chave on * over arrant to tha, mun.

M.] (*Simpering.*) Good ſweet now, whot arrant es et? Ecs marl whot arrant ee can ha to *me*.

A.] Why, vath, chell tell tha. What elſe navies et to mence the matter? 'Tes thes; *cosha nokes* wut ha' tha?

Mr.] *He' me?* Whot's thek?—Bet can't tell what ye me-an by thek.

A.] Why, than, chell tell tha vlat and plean. Yow know ca kep *Challacomb*-moor in ſtond; 'tes vull-ſtatid*: Bet cham to change a'live vor dree yallow-beels*. And than there's tha lant up to *Parracomb* town: and whan es be-to *Parracomb*, es mutt ha' wothe that es can treſt to look arter the * girred-teal'd meastes, and to zar tha *ilt and tha barra, and melk tha kee to *Challacomb*, and to look arter the theings of tha houſe.

M.] O varjuice! Why, cozen *Andra*, a good ſteddy zarrant can do oll thes.

A.] Po, po, po! chell treſt no zarrants.—And more an zo, than they'll zey by me as they ded by geffet *Hill* t'ather day: *They made two ſteds, and ded g'in to wone.*—No, no, es ban't zo mad nether.——Well, bet, lock, doſt zee, cozen *Magery*; so vur yore es tha wut ha ma, chell put thy live upon *Parracomb*-down. 'Tes wor twanty nobles a year, and a purſe to put min in.

M.] O vile! Whot, marry?—No; than't ha' tha beſt man in *Challacomb*, ner eet in *Parracomb*.——Na, chell ne'er matry, vor ort's know. No, no; they zey thare be more a marry'd arready than can boil tha crock o' zendeys.—No, no, cozen *Andra*, cud xmorſt zwear chudn't ha tha beſt ſquier in oll *Ingland*.—Bet, come; prey, cozen *Andra*, set down a bit. Ees murſt g'up in chamber, and ſpeak a word or two wey zifter *Tamzin*. Hare's darning up of old blankets, and * rearting tha peels, and ſnapping o' vlees.——Ecs'll come agen presently.

A.] Well, do than; bet make haſte, d'ye zee.—Mean time chell read o'er the new ballet chave in ma pocket.

M.] New ballet! O good now, let's hire you zing et up.

A.] Zing!——No, no; 'tes no zinging ballet, thun: bet 'tes a godly wone, good now.

M.] Why, whot's about, than?

A.] Why, 'tes about a boy that kill'd her veather; and how hes veather went agen, in ſhape of a gurt voul theng, wi' a cloven voot, and vlathes o' vire, and troubled tha houſe so, that the whotjecomb, tha whit-witch, was vorſt to lay en in the Red-Zea; and how tha boy repented, and went diſtracted, and was taen up, and was hang'd vor't, and zung ſaums, and zed hes prayers. 'Twull do your heart good to hire et, and make yow cry lick enny theng.——Thare's tha picture o'en too, and the parſon, and tha dowl, and tha ghoſt, and tha gallows.

M.] Bet es et true, bezure?

A.] True! O la! yes yes; Es olweys look to that. Look's zee; 'tes here in prent, *Eſq. zen'd according to order.* That's olweys prented on what es true, mun.—Es took care to zee that, whan es bort 'en.

M.] Well, well, read et;—and chell g'up after.

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SCENE, the Chamber.

To Tamzen *enter* Margery.

M. OH; zester *Tamzen!*—Odd! ee es a come along, and fath and trath hath a put vore the queſſon to ma a ready.—— A
Ees very b'leive tha banes wull g' in next zindey.—'Tis oll es ho' vor.—Bet es tell en, *marry a-ketha!* and tell en downreert es chant marry tha beſt man in *Sherwill*-hunderd.—— Bet deſt hire ma, zester *Tamzen?*—Don'tee be a labb o' tha tongue in what cham a going to zey, and than chell tell tha zometheng.—The banes, cham a'moſt zure, wull g'in other a B
Zendey or a Zendey-zenneert to vurdeſt. E's not abo' two and twunty;—a ſpicy vella, and a vitty vella vor enny keendeſt theng.—Thee know'ſt *Jo Hoſegood* es reckon'd a vitty vella: Poo! ees a zooterly vella to *Andra*; thare's no compare.

T.] Go, ya wicked countervit! why doſt lee zo agenſt tha meend; and whan ha put vore tha queſſon tell en tha wudſn't marry?—— C
Bezides, zo vur as know'ſt, ha murt take pip o', and meach off, and come no more anearſt tha.

M.] Go, yow alkitole! yow gurt vulleſh trapes! Deſt thee theuk ee believad me, whan ees zed chudn't marry? Ee es net zo zart-a-baked nether. Vor why? Ees wudn't be too vurword nether; vor than D
ee murt dra back.—No, no; vor oll whot's zod, ees hope tha banes wull g'in, ees zey, next Zundey.—And vath, nif's do vall over tha deſk, 'twont *thit ma, ner boriſt ma bones. —Bet nif they don't g'in by Zendey-zenneert, chell tell tha, in ſhoort company, es ſhall boriſt ma heart. Bet ees muſt go down to en; vor he's by es zel oll thes while. E

SCENE the ground-room again.

To Andrew *enter* Margery.

A.] WELL, cozen *Magery*; cham glad you're come agen: vor thes ballet es ſo very good, that et makes wone's heart troubled to read et.

M.] Why, put et up than while ees get a putcher o' zyder. Will ee eat a crouſt o' breead and cheeze, cozen *Andra?* F

A.] No, es thankee, cozen *Magery*; vor es eat a crub as es came along; bezides es went to denner jeſt avore.——Well, bet cozen *Magery*, whot onſer do'ſt gi' ma to tha queſſon es put vore now-reert.

M.] What queſſon was et? G

A.] Why, zure, yow ar'n't zo vorgetvul. Why, the queſſon es put a little rather.

M.] Ees don't know whot queſſon ee mean; ees begit what queſſon 'twos.

A.] Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, 'twos thes; *Wut ha ma, ay or no?*

M.] What! marry to carteen? Ees gee tha ſame onſer ees gee'd avore, ees wudn't marry tha beſt man in oll *Ingland*. Ees cud amoſt H
zwear chud ne'er marry at oll.——No more thon't—vor ort's know.——And more an zo, cozen *Andra*, cham a told yow keep company wey *Tamzen Hoſegood*, thek gurt banging, thonging, muxy drawbreech, daggle-teal'd jade, azower-lop'd, yerring, chockling traſh, a buzzom-chuck'd hageaging moyle, a gurt fuſſilug. Hare's a trub. And nif yow keep hare company, ees'll ha no more to zey to tha.

A.] Ay, this is *Jo Hoſegood*'s ſlimſlam——Oh tha wary vengeance out o'en.

M.] No, no; tes non of *Jo Hoſegood*'s ſlimſlam; bet zo tha crime of tha country goeth.

A.] Ah, bet 'twos *Jo Hoſegood*'s zetting vore in tha vurſt place. Ha wull lee a rope upreert.—Whan ha hath a took a ſhord and a paddled, ha wull tell doil, and tell dildrams, and roily upon enny keſſon zoul.—Add! nif es come athert en, chell gi' en a lick;—chell lay en o'er the years;—chell plim en, chell toze en, chell cotten en, chell thong en, chell taun en;—chell gi' en a ſtrat in tha chups;—chell vag en, chell trem en, chell drath en, chell curry hes coat vor en;—chell drub en, chell make hes kep hoppy.——Add! chell gi' en zutch a zwop!—chell gi' en a whapper, and a wherret, and a whiſterpoop too: Add! chell baſte en to tha true benn.

[*Speaks in a great paſſion, and ſhews with his hands how he'll beat his adverſary.*

M.] Lock, lock, lock! cozen *Andra!* vor why vore be ee in zitch a vuſtin fume?—Why, ees don't zey 'twos *Jo Hoſegood* zes zo, bet only that zo tha crime o' tha country goeth.

A.] Well, well, cozen *Magery*, be't how twull, whot caree I?——And zo, good-buy, good buy t'ye, cozen *Magery*.—Nif vonken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Ay ay, zo they mey arter——good-buy cozen *Magery*. Chell not trouble yow agen vor wone while, chell warndy [*going.*

M.] (*Calling after him.*) Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen *Andra!* Ees wudn't ha' ye go away angry nether. Zurz and zure yon won't deny to zee ma drenk, wull ye?—Why, you han't a taſted our zyder yet. [And, *returns.* Come, cozen *Andra*, here's tee.

A.] Na, vor that matter, es owe no illwill to enny keſſon, net I.—Bet es won't drenk, nether, except yow vurſt kiſs and friends.

[*Kiſſes her.*

M.] Yow won't be a zed—[*he drinks*]—Well, bet hearkee, cozen *Andra*; won't ye g'up and zee grammer avore ye g'up to *Challacomb?*—'Tes bet jeſt over tha paddack and along the park.

A.] Es caren't much nif's do go zoe old ont *Nell.*—And how do hare tare along?

M.] Rub along, d'ye zey?—Oh! grammer's wor vour hunderd pounds, reckon tha goods indoor and out a door.

A.] Cham glad to hire et: vor es olweys thort her to ha' be bare buckle and thongs.

M.] Oh! no, no, mun: hare's mearty well to pals, and maketh gurt account of me, good now.

A.] Cham glad to hire o' thek too. Mey be, hare mey gi' tha a good ſtub.—Come let's g'ender than.

[*Takes her arm under his, and leads her.*

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SCENE

SCENE old Gammer *Nell's*.

To her enter Andrew *and* Margery.

M.] GOOD den, good den, ount *Nell*.—Well, how d'ye try? How goeth et wi' ye?

Old Nell.] Why, vath, cosen *Andra*, pritty vitty, whot's chur. Chad a glam or two about ma.—Chad a crick in ma back, and in ma middick. Tho chawr a lamps'd in wone o' ma yearms. Tho come to a heartgun: vorewey struck out and came to a * barngun: tho come to an * allernbatch: and vorey vell in upon ma bones, and come to a boneshave.* --But e'er since the old *Jilian Vrinkle* bleſſed vore, 'tes pritty vitty; and cham come to ma meat-lift agen.——Well, but hearky, Cozen *Andra*: Ees hire yow lick a lit about ma cosen *Magery*, ay and have ſmeled about her a pritty while. Chawr a told that yow ſimmered upon woné t'ather up to *Grace Progwell's* bed-ale.——Well, cosen *Andra*, 'twell do vary well vor both. No matter how soon. Cham oll vore, and so chaw'r so soon's ees hired o't.—Hare's net as some giglets, some prenking mencing things be, oll vor gamboyling, rumping, ſtee-lapping, ragrouting, and gigletting; bet a tyrant maid vor work, and tha ſtewardleſt witteſt wanch that comath on tha ſtones o' *Moulton*, no diſpreiſe.

Margery *ſoftly aſide to her.*

Thenkee, grammer, thenkee keendly.—And nif's ſhou'dn't ha'en, ſhou'd borſt ma heart—[*aloud,*] Good grammer, don't tell me o' marrying. Chave a told cozen *Andra* ma meend aready, that chell *ne'er* marry, vor ert's know.

Old Nell.] Stap hather, cozen *Magery*, a lite, and tern theſe cheeſen.—[*pretendedly private to her.*] Go, you alketole, why deſt tell so, tha'rt ne'er marry? Tha wutten ha' tha' leek; a comely ſprey vitty vella vor enny leeendeſt theng. Come, nif tha wut ha' en, chell gi' tha a good ſtub. There's net a ſpryer vella in *Challacomb*.

Ma.] Bet, grammer, wullee be zo good's yow zey, nif zo be, vor your zake, ees do vorce ma sel to let en lick a bit about ma.

Old Nell.] Ay, es tell tha.—[*aſide*] Cham ageſt hare'll dra en into a promiſh wone dey or wother.

A.] Well ount *Nell*, es hired whot yow zed, and es thank yow too.—Bet now chave a zeed ye, 'tes zo good as chad eat ye, as they uze to zey. Es muſt go home now as vaſt as es can. Cozen *Magery*, won'tee go wi' ma a lit wey?

M.] May be ees may g'up and zee ont *Moreman*, and may be ees man't. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE the open Country.

Enter Andrew, *follow'd by* Margery.

M.] ADD ſ ees'll zee en up to *Challacomb*-Moor ſtile.---Now muſt ees make wiſe chawr a going to ont *Moreman's*, and only come thes wey.

A. ſpying her.] Cozen *Magery*, cozen *Magery!* ſtap a lit: whare zo vaſt, mun? [*She ſays*] -Zo, now es zee yow be zo good as yer word, ma, and better; vor tha zeeſt *may be chell, and may be chon't.*

M.] Oh, yow take tha words t'ather way. Ees zed, *may be chell, and may be chon't g'up and zee ont Moreman.* Ees zed no more an zo. Ees go thes wey to zee *hare*, that's oll. Bet chudn't go zo vur to meet enny man in *Challacomb*, ner *Parracomb*, ner eat in oll king *George's* kingdom, bleſs hes worſhip! Meet tha men aketha!——Hah! be quiet, ees zey, a creeming a body zo. And more an zo, yar beard preckeath ill-vavourdly. Ees marl whot theſe gurt black beards be good vor. Yow ha made ma chucks buzzom.

A.] Well whot's zey, cozen *Magery*? Chell put in tha banes a Zendey, *volus nolus.*

M.] Than ees'll vorbed men, ſath.

A.] Oh! chell treſt tha vor thek. Es don't thenk yow'll take zo much ſtomach to yare zel as to vorbed men avore zo many vokes.——Well, cozen *Magery*, good neart.

M.] Cozen *Andra*, good neart.---Ees will you well to do.

SCENE MARGERY's Home.

To Tamsen *enter* Margery *ſinging.*

M.] 'ZIſter *Tamsin*, whare art? Whare art a popling and a pulching, doſt hire ma?

T.] Lock, lock, lock! Whot's the mater, *Magery*, that tha leapeſt, and capereſt, and whiſtleſt, and ſing'ſt ſo? Whot, art hanteck?

M.] That's nort to nobody; chell whiſtley, and capery, and ſing vor oll yow.—Eet a vor oll, nif ta wutten't be a labb of tha tongue now, chell tell tha zometheng,—Zart! whiſtery.—My banes g'in a Zendey, ſath, to *Andra*, tha ſpiceſt vella in *Sherwill* hunderd.

T.] O la! why thare lo! why zo lo! Now we ſhall be marry'd near together; vor mine be in and out agen;—thof my man don't eet tell me tha day. Ees marl ha don't pointee whot's in tha meend o'en.

M.] Chell g'in to *Moulton* tomarra pritty *tapely, to buy zome canveſt vor a new holland chonge.

T.] Ay, ay, zo do; vor tha caſen't tell whot may happen to tha in tha middle banes.

M.] How! ya gurt trapes.——Whot deſt me-an by thek? Ees ſcorn tha words. Ded ort happen to *thee* in *thy* middle banes? Happen aketha?

T.] Hah! ort happen to *me* in my middle banes? Ees ſcorn et to tha dert o' ma ſhoes, locks zee, ya mincing, *zerping baggage.——Varewell.

(352)

Letter relating to the Map and Plan of Carliſle, *and the Retreat of the Rebels*

(Continued from p. 235.)

THE rebels all this time were making forc'd marches to regain *Scotland* before his royal highneſs. The dread of the return of a mob of exaſperated ruffians, diſappointed of their grand project, and in want of all things, threw us into a general conſternation:

Pen-

Penrith beacon was fir'd as a ſignal of diſtreſs, and the whole country thereupon flock'd ſouthward to its relief. A party of about 120 rebels, which had been driven from *Kendal* before the reſt came up, were intercepted in their flight, and purſu'd into *Ortun craigs*; but they regain'd their main body, tho' with great difficulty, and after a very cloſe purſuit, one only being taken.

As there were no officers among them, and the people were very ill-arm'd, 'twas judg'd extremely imprudent to hazard an action, eſpecially as the diſtance of the duke's army could not certainly be known; ſo they ſeparated to guard the avenues leading to their reſpective habitations, and left *Penrith* to ſhift for itſelf.

On *Wedneſday, Dec.* 18, about midnight, by an expreſs from his royal highneſs, we were ſummon'd to give all the aſſiſtance poſſible, by endeavouring to intercept the rebels, or any part of them, before they regain'd *Carliſle*. But they kept in ſo compact a body that we thought the attempt impracticable, eſpecially conſidering the difference of weapons and numbers; ſo they reach'd that city on *Thurſday* night and *Friday* morning, excepting a few inconſiderable ſtragglers, who were ſecur'd.

Had it not been for the ſurrender of *Carliſle*, where they had now a comfortable retreat, and neceſſary ſupplies, they muſt have been extremely embaraſs'd, as the rains had now render'd the river *Eden* unfordable; but on the news of the Duke's marching from *Penrith*, they abandoned the city, and left the old governor, with about 400 Highlanders, and the *Engliſh* auxiliaries, to garriſon the caſtle, with a view to retard the purſuit, having ſuffer'd incredible fatigues in the courſe of their flight from *Derby*; in which, had not a halt, of near 30 hours, been unhappily order'd to the king's troops, on the falſe notion of an invaſion in *Suſſex*, they would have been infallibly deſtroy'd. They forded *Eſk* near *Longtoun*, but loſt ſome men by the rapidity of the current, ſeem'd to be in great uneaſineſs at *Graitna*, and vented repeated menaces againſt *England* for its diſloyalty and backwardneſs in ſo juſt a cauſe, threatning a return after being join'd by the forces which were then in *Scotland* for the ſervice. As the principal topic of thes rebel converſation, while they prepared to attack *Carliſle*, was on the beauties of their prince, the valour of their men, the tyranny of the preſent government, the juſtneſs of their cauſe, and their diſregard of death; ſo now they were always boaſting their ſkill and capacity in making an unparallel'd retreat, and their great prudence in timeing it, ſo as to prevent their being incloſ'd between two fires.

His royal highneſs arrived before *Carliſle* on *Saturday* the 21ſt, and honour'd *Blackhall* by taking up his lodgings there, at the ſame houſe in which the pretender's ſon was quarter'd in his march round that city. His royal highneſs ſent notice privately to the well affected citizens to withdraw with their effects, and on *Sunday Carliſle* was again inveſted on all ſides. On *Monday*, I ſent his royal highneſs a plan of the city and caſtle of *Carliſle*, of which this is a copy, with my humble opinion where the batteries might be commodiouſly rais'd, to diſtreſs the town leaſt, and the enemy moſt, by firing on the weſt curtain from *Primroſe Bank*, and endeavouring to break down the arch over the ſally-port door, which was accordingly approv'd off, and put in execution.

As the army had left their trenching materials behind to facilitate the purſuit, the country were ſummon'd in with theirs, who with great alacrity flock'd to the place, and caſt up the ditch at L, notwithſtanding the fire from the garriſon, which hurt not a ſingle man, there being an advanc'd guard of ſoldiers to inform the trenchers at every flaſh. On *Thurſday* the 26th his royal highneſs went round to viſit the works on the North ſide near *Stanwix*, and ſome friends of the rebels having driven a flock of ſheep on to the *Swifts*, the garriſon, under favour of ſome cannon placed on *Eden* bridge, made a ſally, and brought ſeveral head into the caſtle; flour was alſo furniſh'd them from time to time, notwithſtanding the prohibition, which oblig'd his royal highneſs to cut the aqueducts that drove the mills, to diſappoint their ſupplies; the rebels burnt a barn and houſe near the *Engliſh* gate the ſame day. On *Friday* ſix eighteen pounders which arrived from *Whitehaven* were brought from *Rawcliff*, and planted on the batteries, in order to begin to play on *Saturday* at day-break, which they accordingly did, 3 againſt the angle battery at C, and the other 3 againſt the 4 gun battery at D. 'Tis to be noted that as the parapet of the caſtle wall was extremely low, and the gunners on that account greatly expos'd, the inhabitants had rais'd an artificial bulwark of wet turf to a conſiderable thickneſs, with proper em-

embrasures for the cannon, before the first march of the rebels out of *Scotland*; a work sufficient to drown the shot of any pieces which the enemy cou'd bring along with them, the road they came. But these were presently thrown down by the repeated shocks of the eighteen pounders, and the rebels, expos'd to too brisk a fire, abandon'd the battery at D by noon, the army continuing to batter in breach all that afternoon and next day, besides the cohorns which were thrown from the ditch, at the end of *Priestbeck* bridge, as exhibited in the map, and which greatly incommoded the garrison. The wall by *Sunday* night began to totter, and three more cannon arriving they were erected on a new battery at H, somewhat nearer, to play on the angle C; the other 5 were to batter in breach (one of the six having burst). At the sight of this new battery the governor hung out a flag of truce, before any breach was effected, subsequent to which were the conditions publish'd in the *Gazette*, to which I refer. (*see p.* 81.)

DESCRIPTION *of* CARLISLE *Castle.*

THE castle of *Carlisle* is built on a rising ground, close to the North-side of *Hadrian*'s vallum, near the conflux of the *Eden* and *Cauda*. It was at first probably one of *Agricola*'s stations, which *Severus* remov'd to the opposite bank of the *Eden*, for the better security of his wall; for which reason it is omitted in the list of *Pancirolus*'s garrisons (being none in his time) and *Congovata*, or *Stanwix*, substituted in its stead. It continu'd nevertheless a place of note, and is frequently mention'd in the Itinerary of *Antonine* under the name of *Lugo-vallum*, *ad vallum*, deriv'd, as etymologists imagine, from the *Celtic* word LUGOS, *a tower*, and VALLUM, *a trench, or rampart*. But I rather conjecture that it was wrote *Leucovallum*, denoting a particular whiteness in the wall of this place, almost all the other walls in that country appearing red from the colour of the stone of which they are built. *Egfrid*, a king of *Northumberland*, seems to be the first who built a castle here in the 7th century, but it was afterwards demolish'd by the *Danes*, and again restor'd by *Rufus* son of the *Norman*, for a safe-guard against the *Scots*. The munificence of succeeding kings added greatly to its strength, so that it was able to hold out a considerable time in the civil war; and might have been an impregnable barrier against the rebels, who could not have lain long before it, even with the garrison of invalids, if they had done their duty. It consists at present of an outer and inner fortification, both together making one triangular building: A figure least susceptible of improvement from modern fortification, but abundant amends is made for this defect by the thickness of its walls, the firmness of its mortar, and the distance of annoying batteries, those of his royal highness being 700 yards (about 300 beyond point blank) and the escalado being impracticable; besides the security of an inner castle of much less compass, of a pentagonal form, and incredible strength, especially against any cannon which the rebels had, or cou'd bring by that road. Nevertheless it surrender'd with the city, or immediately after, at a time when his majesty's army was within two days march to relieve it. *Quis talia fando*, &c. For the position of the batteries, and the number of guns, I refer you to the map, and plan.

While the rebels had this castle in possession, a project was formed by some of the city, after a surfeit of a highland government, to seize it by surprize; a scheme feasible enough, as the governor lodg'd in the city, and as it was to be effected on a market day, when a curiosity to gaze drew the rebel garrison from their strong hold. But it was unluckily discover'd a little before the time fixed for the execution. Some of the projectors were secur'd, and other precautions taken, which unhappily prevented the entire destruction of the rebels in their flight back, and render'd the loss of the place of so much greater consequence, and never enough to be regretted.

Description of the Roman wall in our next.

A LETTER *wrote by M.* D'Argenson, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the* French *Camp at* Bouchout *in* Brabant, *to M.* Van Hocy, *the* Dutch *Ambassador, dated* May 26, 1746.

SIR,

THE king has ordered me to write to your excellency concerning the situation of prince *Edward* and his adherents, since the advantage gain'd over them by the *English* troops, the 27th of last month. All *Europe* knows the ties of *parentage* which subsist between the king and Pr. *Edward*. Moreover this young prince is endow'd

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dow'd with all the qualities which might engage thoſe powers to intereſt themſelves in his favour, who eſteem true courage; and the king of *England* is himſelf too juſt and impartial a judge of true merit, not to ſet a value upon it even in an enemy. The character of the *Britiſh* nation in general, cannot likewiſe but inſpire all *Engliſhmen* with the ſame ſentiments of admiration, for a countryman ſo diſtinguiſh'd by his talents and heroic virtues.

All theſe reaſons ought naturally to favour the fate of prince *Edward*; and at the ſame time we may expect from the moderation and clemency of the king of *England*, that he will not ſuffer thoſe perſons to be perſecuted with the utmoſt rigour, who, in a time of trouble and confuſion, followed the ſtandard which was lately overthrown by the *Britiſh* arms, under the command of the duke of *Cumberland*.

Nevertheleſs, Sir, as in the firſt motions of a revolution, reſentment is ſometimes carried to a greater height than in more peaceable times, the king thinks proper, as far as in him lies, to prevent the dangerous effects of any too ſevere meaſures which his *Britannic* majeſty might take upon this occaſion.

'Tis with this juſt view, Sir, that the king ordered me to deſire your excellency to write to the *Engliſh* miniſtry, and to repreſent to it, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the inconveniencies which muſt infallibly reſult from any violent proceedings againſt prince *Edward*. The right of nations, and the particular intereſt which his majeſty makes in reſpect to that prince, are motives that will probably make ſome impreſſion upon the court of *London*; and his majeſty hopes to find none but noble and generous proceedings from the king of *England* and the *Engliſh* nation, and that all thoſe who were lately concerned in the intereſt of the houſe of *Stuart*, will likewiſe have reaſon to extol the generoſity and clemency of his *Britannic* majeſty.

But if, contrary to all expectations, any attempts ſhould be made, either with reſpect to the liberty of prince *Edward*, or the life of his friends and partiſans, 'tis eaſy to foreſee that a ſpirit of animoſity and fury might prove one dreadful conſequence of ſuch rigour; and how many innocent people, before the end of the war, might fall victims to a violence which could only aggravate the evil, and would certainly ſet no good example to *Europe*.

Nobody, Sir, is more capable than you are to ſet forth theſe reaſons; your equity, and your love of peace, will ſuggeſt to you what is beſt to ſay upon this important ſubject.

Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible, that there is not a moment to be delay'd in writing to the miniſters of the king of *England*; and I hope you will do me the favour to communicate to me the anſwer you receive from them, that I may give an account of it to the king, that he may take ſuch reſolutions upon this occaſion, as his majeſty ſhall think ſuitable to the glory and dignity of his crown. He ſincerely wiſhes that the king of *England* may give him none but examples of humanity and greatneſs of ſoul, *&c.*

This LETTER *was preceded in the* Daily Gazetteer *by the enſueing* REMARKS.

THE *French* kings, by the indolence and inattention of their neighbours, are at laſt grown to that height of inſolence, as, in imitation of the old *Romans*, tho' without their power, to affect dictating to all the powers of *Europe*; and without the leaſt regard to right or wrong, to equity, or even common ſenſe, take upon themſelves to direct thoſe with whom they are at war, how they ſhall behave to their own ſubjects, taken in actual rebellion: to put the war between the two nations, and the operations thereof, on a footing with rebellion; and to threaten a prince, and his people, with deſtruction, who may if they pleaſe, and I hope ever will, be their maſters, and always look down on *Frenchmen* with a contempt due to ſlaves.

I need not tell my reader, that the reaſoning in this letter is as ſilly as the law of it is falſe. It is a true *French* production; and I hope that the inſolence contain'd in it, will lay the foundation of that deſtruction and miſery to themſelves, which they threaten others with. What the buſy Mr *Van Hoey* has to do to interfere in this matter at all, would puzzle a man of common ſenſe to comprehend.

A nation that once ſubmits to be bullied by another, from that moment loſes its reputation, and is gradually falling into contempt and ſlavery. And here is a teſt for which, I dare ſay, there is not an *Engliſhman* born, who is not a rebel in his heart, that would not ſacrifice his laſt drop of blood to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and reputation of the people. It is not, in this light, a queſtion, whether we wiſh his majeſty to be merciful, but, whether he ſhall be commanded to be ſo by a king of ſlaves; who reaſons without reaſon, and threatens without power; who

who thinks he is talking to the *Dutch*, or little princes round him, who fawn at his feet, and tremble at his arbitrary nod; who make a God of a loggerhead, and worship a graven image: to such as these a *French* king may give law; but the minute it is submitted to here, we must date the æra of our becoming slaves and *Frenchmen*.

I would not, by these warm remarks, be understood to presume the limiting his majesty's mercy, or to inspire my countrymen with any kind of desire to render the unhappy more miserable: but should wish them to have so much regard to their own honour and reputation, that if the *French* do begin this kind of war, not to end it so long as there is a *Frenchman* living; till their whole name and nation be blotted out of the annals of time, and their insolence be heard of no more: at least, until the *aggressors* and *authors* of such infernal wickedness be rooted off the earth, and the very memory of the race of *Bourbon* be buried in eternal oblivion.

LETTER *from M.* Van Hoey, *to his Grace the Duke of* Newcastle, *in support of the Letter from M.* D'Argenson.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to send to *your Excellency* a letter I just now received from M. *D'Argenson*, in relation to the present state of affairs of the pretender's eldest son, and those of his adherents, since the defeat they have met with from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*; *Your Excellency* will perceive thereby how much that court confides in me, what credit I, by my long residence there, have gained, and how far it is inclined to believe that my love of peace and equity will furnish me with arguments to enforce its recommendations. I wish, my Lord, I was master of the greatest eloquence upon earth, and were able effectually to employ my whole life, to convince mankind, That by doing to others as we would they should do unto us, is the foundation of the supreme happiness of states, nations, kings, their subjects, and in general of human kind. This is a duty well known by *your Excellency*, and Providence expects from you a compliance from the high station she has placed you in, and the great talents with which she has blessed you. May persuasion flow from your lips, like honey, and every one will be convinced, that we are only happy in proportion to the good we do to others. May you, my Lord, banish that pernicious art which Discord has brought into the world, of seducing men to destroy one another. Wretched policy! which substitutes revenge, hatred, jealousy, and avarice, to take place of the divine precepts, which form the glory of kings, and happiness of their subjects. You know, my Lord, that courage, by way of excellence, is call'd virtue, and that because it is founded on the love of happiness, and directed in all its motions by equity, moderation, and goodness. True *heroes* make their victories become profitable to those they conquer, and raise for themselves immortal trophies of honour, by subduing resentment and revenge, passions so natural to mankind, and so difficult to get the better of. Thus has clemency been rever'd by wise men in all ages, as the magnanimous, the most useful and the most pious of all royal virtues. I am sensible, my Lord, that I am guilty of an indiscretion in laying before you what wisdom, experience and religion have so strongly impress'd upon your heart. It is not that I presume to add to your conviction; but how is it possible to forbear treating on a subject which we love? To know truth, and be inflam'd with its divine beauties, is, as *your Excellency* well knows, but one and the same thing. May two so great kings never cease to emulate which shall be the highest example of humanity, clemency, and greatness of soul. May their love to mankind increase, and add daily to their glory, and cause it to shine with greater splendour, that their subjects in particular may owe their peace, and all *Europe* in general the re-establishment of its tranquillity to them; that their wisdom may perpetuate their memories, and be made examples of to posterity to the latest ages: May they long on earth enjoy the just returns of human kind, and more and more secure to themselves eternal happiness hereafter. I have the honour to be, *&c.*

Paris, June 2, 1746. *Sign'd,* A. VAN HOEY.

LETTER *from his Grace the Duke of* Newcastle *to M.* Van Hoey.

SIR, Whitehall, June 3, 1746.

I Did not receive till the day before yesterday the letter which your excellency was pleas'd to honour me with, dated

dated the 3d instant, N. S. inclosing one which the Marquis *D'Argenson* had wrote to you of the 26th of *May*.

I laid it immediately before the king, who was in the greatest astonishment at the contents of that letter, which, as well in what relates to the subject of it, as to the manner of treating it, is so contrary to his majesty's honour, and to the dignity of his crown, that his majesty cannot but consider himself as too much offended by it to make any answer to it.

You know, Sir, (and so do the *French* ministers) with how scrupulous an exactness his majesty has, on his part, executed the cartel agreed on between him and the most christian king, in its utmost extent, even to the releasing on their parole all the officers in the *French* service, who were made prisoners within the limits of these kingdoms, and who were not his majesty's natural-born subjects; although the service, on which they were then employ'd, might very justly have excus'd his majesty from it.

It is impossible, after this, to doubt of his majesty's sincere desire to do every thing, which the law of nations can require between powers engaged in war with each other, even beyond what is usually practised: But as to what relates to his majesty's own subjects, neither the law of nations, the cartels, nor the practice or example of any country, authorize any foreign power at war with his majesty, to intrude themselves or to make any demand from his majesty, relating thereto. The most christian king knows too well himself the right inherent in every sovereign, to imagine that his majesty can think otherwise.

I cannot conceal from your excellency his majesty's surprize, to see that the ambassador of a power so strictly united with him, and so essentially interested in every thing that concerns the honour and security of his majesty's person and government, could charge himself with transmitting to his majesty so unheard-of a demand. And I am very sorry, Sir, to be obliged to acquaint you, that his majesty could not avoid complaining of it to their High Mightinesses the States General, your masters.

I have the honour to be, *&c.*

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

To M. D'Argenson, *in Answer to his Memorial.* (See *p.* 302.)

SIR,

I Am one of those unhappy wretches, who, deluded by *French* promises, follow'd our chiefs into rebe ruin.

As I am now an humble tent captive, at the feet of majesty, I had hopes from generosity, that the ignorance we are bred, the vassal-tenure we hold ourselves obliged t following of our leaders, wc inclined the king to show mer of us as humbled themselv him, and gave any sure toke row and repentance.

But, I see, the same ha drew us into destruction, is c compleat it.

The very reasons you assign intercession, demonstrate the of it: for was it ever a rea prince to spare rebels, bec were headed by one who had or by one who was a coufi prince's greatest enemy?

If you had really meant o there were other methods of to the clemency of a mag prince, by promising a retur dernels to such of his troops a fortune of war, should fall hands: but to assign two such reasons, and to think of bac by menaces, was a method w knew must be ineffectual, m intercept that mercy which expected, and provoke his m severity which he had never t

But it's all of a piece:—Y design appears to have bee struction of the Highland ra felt their bravery at the batt *tenay*, and saw how necessary prevent, by any means, the cruiting that formidable body ther to make their countrymer to the king, or extirpate them

You took advantage of o bred ignorance, and persuade plencis, by the dispersion of protests, and patriot speeches, *English* nation invited us to j you engag'd to support us w men, whom you never int send: You drew us, by thes pectations, into the heart of a uniformly loyal, that they co destroy'd us as we pass'd, if w prevented it by the quickne motions; and then, whilst yo in your sleeve at our double d ment, you still found the way us on, by the assurance of a n erful assistance upon our retur own country: instead of w

supplied us with a few miserable engineers, who pointed the artillery in such a manner, as if they had been bribed by the *Campbells* and *Monroes*, and with a few *French* and *Irish* poltroons, who in the day of battle were the first that fled out of the field: and thus you left us exposed to the valour and fortune of the never-to-be-conquer'd duke of *Cumberland*.

And now, to compleat our misery, you intercede for us (forsooth) by menaces; you dare the bravest of kings to do himself justice, and threaten (with an impudence equal to your baseness) that you will revenge the punishment of the guilty, by making victims of the innocent.

But know, vain *Frenchman*, that the deluded *Scots* have given up the desperate cause, and long for nothing so much as for an opportunity to wreak their fury and indignation upon a false and treacherous court, which has betray'd them, and plainly design'd the desolation which it has accomplish'd.

If the king's innate mercy should prevail over your attempts to frustrate it; if his majesty will take us into his service, and transplant us, with our families into any of the northern parts of *America*, *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, or *Nova Scotia*, (O name of happy omen!) the neighbouring colonies of your perjur'd nation shall, to the latest generations, feel the sharpness of our swords and vengeance.

Yours, REBEL-PENITENT.

The humble ADDRESS *of the People called* QUAKERS, *from their General Assembly in* London.

May it please the King,

WE humbly beg leave to approach thy royal presence with united hearts to congratulate thee upon the deliverance of these kingdoms from the late impending dangers, with a joy as sincere as the occasion is signal.

We beheld with grief and detestation an ungrateful and deluded people combined against their own happiness, and desperately engaged in open rebellion against thy person and government, wickedly attempting to subject a free people to the miseries of a popish and arbitrary power.

As none among all thy protestant subjects exceed us in an aversion to the tyranny, idolatry and superstition of the church of *Rome*; so none lie under more just apprehensions of immediate danger from their destructive consequences, or have greater cause to be thankful to the Almighty, for the interposition of his providence in our preservation.

A preservation so remarkable makes it our indispensable duty also to acknowledge the king's paternal care for the safety of his people, of which he hath given the most assured pledge, in permitting one of his royal offspring to expose himself to the greatest dangers for their security.

May we, and all thy faithful subjects, demonstrate the sincerity of our gratitude for this signal instance of the divine favour, by the deepest humiliation, and by turning every one of us from the evil of our ways: and may those who are placed in authority over us, by the influence of their own example, add vigour to the laws enacted for the general suppression of vice and immorality; so may we have an assured ground of hope and confidence in God, that he who hath hitherto helped, will never withdraw his mercies from us.

We earnestly beseech him, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice, that his providence may ever attend thy royal person and family, and make even the efforts of thine enemies conducive to the establishment of thy throne in perfect peace; give success to thy endeavours for settling the general tranquillity of *Europe* on a lasting foundation, and grant, that an uninterrupted race of kings, of thy royal progeny, may perpetuate the blessings of thy reign to our posterity.

Dated in *London* the 12d of the third month call'd *May*, 1745.

The above Address was signed by 266 *persons.*

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this Address of congratulation. The just concern you have shewn therein for me, and my family, is very agreeable to me; and you may always depend upon my protection.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of* London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and others, of your city of *London*, with hearts warmed with the sincerest joy, beg leave to approach your sacred throne, and amidst the general satisfaction of a truly grateful people, to present our particular congratulations upon the late happy success of your majesty's arms, in the suppressing a most wicked and unnatural rebellion.

The fatal blow thereby attempted to be given to the trade and publick credit of this nation, gave us the greatest concern; and it is with equal pleasure we find that blow averted, and trade and public credit (which has so long flourished under your majesty's auspicious government) again restored and secured to us.

We are highly sensible of the glorious consequences which will redound to this kingdom from this great event; and when we consider the heroic part his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* has acted in it, we promise ourselves, that latest posterity will enjoy the fruits of this signal victory, and a lasting happiness

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be entailed upon your people, by a long ſucceſſion of your royal progeny.

May your majeſty's invaluable life be long preſerved—May your councils be proſpered, to the full detection of the traiterous deſigns of your enemies, and the ſtrengthening of our common ſecurity—And may the crown flouriſh in your majeſty's royal houſe till time ſhall be no more.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for the repeated marks of your zeal and affection for my perſon and government. Your congratulations on the ſucceſs of my arms, under the command of my ſon the duke, againſt the rebels, are very agreeable to me; and you may be aſſured, I ſhall always have at heart the welfare and proſperity of the trade of my kingdoms.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, June 7.

CAPE BRETON *tenable againſt the Power of* France.

EVERY man, who hath ſeen the many advantages of our acquiſition of *Cape Breton* ſet forth *(See p. 123-128.)* muſt acknowledge that we ought not by any means to part with it, if the keeping poſſeſſion of it be in our power: But the doubt ſeems to be, whether we have this in our power or no. *(See p. 296.)* That we have is undeniable, if we may venture to run all hazards to preſerve this power; and the utmoſt of theſe hazards, I think, is the being left alone in a war againſt *France*. So that if we need not be terrified even at the apprehenſion of *this*, there can be no inducement leſt to make us give up *Cape Breton* as the price of a peace, or for any pretended equivalent whatſoever, ſince it is manifeſt there can be no real equivalent.

The mighty power of *France* is indeed an over-match for any other power in *Europe*, but that of *Great Britain*, or for *Great Britain*, with ſuch alliances as muſt draw her into a war upon the continent: But alone we are able to deal with this *Behemoth*, who, though he pretends to be amphibious, loſes more than half his ſtrength if we take him off the land to engage upon water.——*He* knows this, though *we* have not attended to it; and dreads nothing ſo much as that we ſhould make the experiment.

'But the king of *Pruſſia*, we are 'told, will turn his arms againſt that 'power that will not ſubſcribe to the 'preliminaries he thinks reaſonable; 'and among theſe preliminaries, is an 'article for the reſtitution of *Cape* '*Breton*.'

The king of *Pruſſia* has a large army, and is to be dreaded upon the continent. But where are his fleets? How could his reſentment affect us? Could his troops come over on the wings of the wind, any more than thoſe of *France*? If not, what has *England* to fear in perſiſting not to part with *Cape Breton*? All the powers of the continent, that are not maritime, are nothing to *Britain*, while ſhe conſiders herſelf only as a maritime power.

I am aware that here comes in the grand objection of all. '*Britain*, 'tis 'true, has for herſelf nothing to ap-'prehend.——But *H*———*r*! would 'not that be in danger? Muſt not *Bri-'tain* protect this dear ſiſter? And 'would not all the reſentment, which 'could not reach over the ocean, be 'in this caſe directed againſt her.'

Aye, there's the rub, ſays *Hamlet*.

Better, however, muſt every *Engliſhman* ſay, that there was no *H*———*r*, or that *H*———*r* had no connexion with *Great Britain*. Such a reſtraint of our own ſtrength, not to endanger her, would be a plain confeſſion that we are become dependent.

It cannot be denied that our way of making war with *France* was very different in former times from what we have ſeen it within ſixty years paſt. Our victorious EDWARDS and HENRYS did not uſe to ſpend ſeven years in *Flanders*, or any other inland frontier country, in order to waſte their ſtrength between this powerful enemy and ſome weak ally: Their manner was with a numerous fleet to land a good body of men in *France* itſelf, and advance with all the expedition they were able towards the capital. Their ſuperiority at ſea uſually gave them the advantage in theſe expeditions, as it muſt have done to their ſucceſſors, if they had made war in the ſame manner.

Before the reign of LEWIS XIV. *France* never ſet up for a maritime power, nor was ſhe at any time to be dreaded by *England*. Even their great HENRY IV. had no fleet: VOLTAIRE tells us, in his *introduction to the hiſtory of the age of* LEWIS *the Great*, that there was not one royal ſhip of war in the kingdom, when the ſon and ſucceſſor of that monarch came to the throne.

It was under COLBERT, that great and dangerous *French* miniſter, that the

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had policy of CHARLES II. suffered *France* to become a real object of our jealousy. And after the revolution, when it was to be expected the *English* should have turned back to a true sense of their interest, the great fleet of *France*, then near a match for ours, was the enemy to be destroyed. This was in so great a measure done by admiral RUSSEL, in the sea-fight off *La Hogue*, that the damage has never been entirely repaired: And had our politicks stop'd here, the strength of *Britain* had never been exhausted, nor her riches been wasted, as we have seen them since that period. But having conquer'd by sea, nothing would suffice us but conquest by land likewise; though we fail'd of the design, after all our vast expence during the whole reign of K. WILLIAM.

The D. of *Marlborough*, in the reign of Q. ANNE, was indeed more successful: He won us glory in abundance. But were we to estimate what it cost, and what real profit attended it, we should find ourselves to be greatly losers.——We did not, at a peace, so much as keep the * title to *Cape Breton*, tho' then a desolate uninhabited place, but gave it up to our vanquish'd enemies, tho' it was foreseen what use they would make of it. But having again possession of this island, with all the improvements of thirty years, would it not be madness to part with it, to procure something for our allies at a general peace?

'But it is not *France* alone that we 'are at war with: The *Spaniards* were 'first our enemies, and will scarcely be-'come our friends again but in con-'junction with *France*.'

Tho' a separate peace between *England* and *Spain*, exclusive of *France*, would be for the benefit of both the contracting parties; yet as we have not much reason to expect it, we will suppose that we are alone to have on our hands the power of both *France* and *Spain*: I will still venture to maintain, that in this manner of making war we are a match for the fleets of both those crowns, even if the gallies of his most potent majesty the king of the *Two Sicilies* be added to them.

Had we not the fleets of both *France* and *Spain* to deal with before war was declared between us and the former of those powers? Did we not from the first cry out to have open enemies of both, tho' the hands of *France* were then disengag'd on the continent? Do we not ascribe it to something else than want of ability, that the fleets of both those powers were not long ago ruin'd? To what purpose else have been our long enquiries and trials?

* *See the following Remarks.*

A REMARKS *on our Right to* CAPE BRETON.

IN most of the Addresses lately presented to his majesty on the success of his majesty's arms in the north, *Cape Breton* has been made a special article; which shews that island to be so establish'd in the heart of every *Englishman*, as not easily to be eradicated; or one would wonder what connection it has with the duke's fighting in *Scotland*: but there are some favourite points which are made to connect with every thing, tho' never so distant. The reason of this is very obvious, when the affair comes to be rightly stated; which is so far from having yet been done, that the writers on the subject have rather puzzled and perplex'd, than clear'd up and explain'd it; and would lead the reader to imagine that we had some interest or right in that island independent of the late conquest.

As to our previous interest therein, the plain state of the case is: The *French* got knowledge of this country by means of *Cabot*'s discovery, in the reign of our *Henry* VII. The *English* began their settlements southerly in *Virginia*, and so gradually deviated towards the north, as far as *Acadia*, leaving the *French* no other parts than *Canada*, or farther northward, to settle in: which likewise we claim'd as ours, by *Cabot*'s discovery, tho' not settled by us, on a like kind of reasoning, as the *Spaniards* claim'd to the southward of the gulph of *Florida*, tho' they could not settle a tenth part. Cardinal *Richlieu*, who flourish'd in the reign of *Louis* XIII. of *France*, had a head turn'd to improve the navigation and commerce of that kingdom, and apply'd himself, amongst other things, to settle *Canada*, and to encourage a fishery on that coast, which he wanted not opportunity to effect during the indolent reign of *James*. Soon after *Charles* I came to the throne, a war was set on foot against *France*, in favour of the protestants of that kingdom, and in 1628 a treaty was enter'd into with the *Rochellers* for that purpose; but our aid not proving effectual, a treaty of peace was enter'd into with *France* at *Susa*, *April* 24, 1629. In this treaty nothing is mention'd concerning *Canada* or *Cape Breton*. How these countries came into the possession of the *English*

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ſoon after, our hiſtories do not ſufficiently clear up; but that they were in poſſeſſion of all the tract from *New England* northwards, where the *French* had ſettled, is very evident from the following treaty dated *March* 29, 1632; by the 3d article whereof, *New France*, *Acadia* and *Canada*, which eſpecially included *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis*, *Quebec* and *Cape Breton*, were agreed to be reſtored to the *French*, with all their forts, *&c.*

In the laſt war *Acadia* was taken from the *French*, and *Canada* attempted in vain. *Cape Breton*, at this time, was only ſettled tranſitorily by the *French* fiſhermen.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 1713, *Acadia*, with the city of *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis*, is, by the 12th article, ceded to *Great Britain*, as is *Newfoundland* by the 13th, excepting a right of fiſhery on the coaſt, as is therein limited, without right to fortify any part. In this ſame article, *Cape Breton*, and all other iſlands in the mouth of the river of St *Laurence*, and in the gulph of the ſame name, are allow'd to be fortify'd by the *French*.

It appears from hence, that our right to *Cape Breton* was an original diſcovery, but no ſettlement of the *Engliſh*; that we gave up that right in 1632; and, from ought that appears, never had any in it afterwards. By the treaty of *Utrecht*, that right became confirm'd to the *French*, which confirmation was uſeleſs, becauſe they had been in poſſeſſion 80 years, by an unexceptionable right; ſo that all looking back into treaties, or references thereto, are as idle as the mention of it in the treaty of *Utrecht*; ſince we might as well, at the ſame time, have given the *French* leave to have fortify'd *Paris* or *Orleans*, for any thing the article ſignify'd; except as dictators, to ſay what they might or might not do.

Thus we ſee that treaties are againſt us, and our true right is that of conqueſt now, and a better we have no occaſion for; and from hence may be ſeen how ſilly are any obſervations theſe † writers make, who reflect that we did not at the peace of *Utrecht* ſo much as keep up a title to it, which we never had ſince 1632. † *See p.* 308 D.

Why the people of *England* have ſo ſtrong a paſſion for the keeping it now, is very obvious, becauſe they propoſe thereby to command the whole fiſhery: which may be of more importance to *Britain* than all our trade beſides, as fiſh are always a marketable commodity, and may command ready money at all places; as it will conſiderably increaſe the number of our ſeamen, and leſſen thoſe of the *French*; and, to compleat the whole, be the taking of 500,000*l.* a year out of their pockets, and putting it into our own; which makes it worth to us, at 4 *per cent.* 12,500,000*l.* and by our gain, and their loſs, juſt double the ſum; and the acquiſition thereof of equal conſequence to the whole expence of the war; beſides its being a frontier garriſon to our northern colonies, and the baſis of the ruin of all the *French* colonies; and, conſequently, the demoliſhing of their *pelletrie* [fur and ſkin] trade, and rendering *Great Britain* the monopoliſers of that likewiſe; a conſideration, in ſome reſpects, of equal importance to the fiſhery. After this, I believe, it need not be wonder'd at, that the whole nation are unanimous in preſerving this important acquiſition; and tho' we did not make it ours when we beat the *French* every where, we can ſhew them, that in the worſt of times, under an honeſt miniſtry, the Vulture war, which they are ſo fond of, muſt feed at laſt upon their own bowels.

From the Craftſman, June 14.

Propoſals for manning and victualling our NAVY, *after the Manner of the* Dutch.

WHEN the *Dutch* want to man a fleet, or a ſingle ſhip, it is left to every particular captain to procure his complement of men, which he muſt enliſt into his ſervice; he therefore beats his drum for volunteers; and that commander, who is not able to man his ſhip, is not permitted to ſet ſail; but his ſhip is taken from him, and given to one who is able to man her and victual her; for every captain likewiſe victuals his own ſhip.

This is the ſhort and eaſy manner of raiſing men in *Holland* for the ſea ſervice; and whoever will maturely conſider the many advantages ariſing from it, muſt neceſſarily wiſh that the ſame method was eſtabliſh'd by all the maritime powers for the good of the ſailors, who are the moſt laborious, as well as uſeful ſet of men, in all maritime countries: they are hereby left to their own free choice whether they will enliſt or not; and, if they are inclined to enliſt, they are indulged with a ſort of choice in a commander un-

they ſhall think fit to ſerve: this ſurely is a liberty that, if due to any, ſhould be the natural and indiſputable charter of ſuch a brave and beneficial ſet of men. Every captain is, by theſe means, under an abſolute neceſſity of behaving well, of behaving in ſuch a manner, in every voyage and action, as ſhall render him beloved by his ſailors; for, if he ſhould behave ill, when he next beats his drum it will be like ringing his own knell; it will be a public declaration of his own diſgrace, and conſequently the burial of his reputation; for all his proſpect of ſucceſs muſt vaniſh, when he finds that not a man is forward to enliſt under him.

In that one article of every captain victualling his own ſhip, many and great advantages ariſe to the ſtate in general and to the ſeamen in particular. The quantity and quality of the proviſions are what ought carefully to be look'd after; if they are not, the ſailors will refuſe to enliſt; for they will not chuſe to meſs in a ſhip commanded by a captain who made bad proviſions for them before. There is another benefit ariſing to the ſtate from commanders victualling their own ſhip, which is well worth the conſideration of every maritime power: by theſe means the ſtate is free from the great charges, and male practices, which might attend a victualling office.

From this method of raiſing men one great good would certainly ariſe, which would give pleaſure to all benevolent minds, that is, an entire abolition of that illegal and inhuman practice of preſſing men, which has too much prevailed in *England*.

From the General Evening Poſt, June 21.

The SPIRIT *and* PRINCIPLES *of* REBELLION.

THE ſame principles, the ſame ſpirit, the ſame views, that begun and carried on the rebellion of 1715, begun and carried on the rebellion of 1745, namely, the principles of popery, and an abſolute, indefeaſible, hereditary right; a wicked perſevering ſpirit, to overthrow our preſent happy ſettlement, confirmed and eſtabliſhed by laws righteouſly executed for more than half a century; and to give us proteſtants, in exchange for that bleſſing, an abjured popiſh pretender, the tool of foreign powers, longing for and aiming at the deſtruction of our conſtitution and trade.

When the rebellion of 1715 was extinguiſhed, the lenity of the then government was ſuch (perhaps to calm the violence of party, which had raged tempeſtuouſly for ſome time) that only three of the nobility, its fautors, were intended as examples of puniſhment; yet two only ſuffered death, for one, ordered for execution, eſcaped in diſguiſe the night before. The two who ſuffered, *viz.* the Earl of *Derwentwater* and Lord *Kenmure*, in their anſwers to the articles of impeachment againſt them for high treaſon, pleaded guilty, and profeſſed the moſt ſincere remorſe for their offence. I will quote part of their anſwers, and ſubjoin part of the Earl's ſpeech at the time of his execution, (a time when, from the ſolemnity of the tragedy, we may ſuppoſe he ſpoke from the heart without diſguiſe) and part of a letter of Ld *Kenmure*'s, and then leave the reader to judge on which ſide they were ſincere, and which ſide they aimed to deceive. I hope, from this inſtance, and many ſuch inſtances of inſincerity I could produce, that when the laws come to take effect on the yet-unpuniſhed offenders of the preſent rebellion, we proteſtants, as loyal ſubjects, ſhall with one voice agree, that a due execution of the laws is but an equitable recompence for the blood ſhed by the rebels, not only in the rage of battle, but alſo out of cruel wantonneſs on perſons not able to reſiſt their fury, whoſe manes cry aloud, Juſtice! Juſtice! Juſtice!——Our millions expended and loſt by the ſuſpenſion of our manufactures, to which add the ravage of our northern banditti, ought not to go unato'n'd for: a ſtrict execution of the laws is the phyſic of government, to preſerve the body politic in due temperature.

The Earl, in his anſwer to the articles of impeachment, ſays, 'That to 'a charge of ſo high and heinous a 'nature, he cannot anſwer without the 'deepeſt concern and affliction——He 'aſſures himſelf, however, that grand 'aſſembly doth not engage in the pro'ſecution of an offence ſo open to con'viction in the ordinary courſe of law, 'with deſign to intercept that mercy 'which he, from the report of his ma'jeſty's *natural goodneſs*, had reaſon to 'expect——He confeſſes he is guilty 'of the offence wherewith he is char'ged in the ſaid articles——He begs 'leave to inform their lordſhips, that 'his temper and inclination diſpoſed 'him to live peaceably under his maje-

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'fty's government——He never had the *leaſt prejudice or malice againſt his perſon, nor was he ever heretofore concerned in, or privy to, any deſign or contrivance to ſubvert or diſturb the eſtabliſhed government, the law or religion of this kingdom.*'

In the Earl's ſpeech, immediately before his execution, he ſays, 'Being in 'a few minutes to appear before the 'tribunal of God, where, tho' moſt 'unworthy, he hopes to find mercy, 'which he has not found from men 'now in power,—He aſks pardon of 'thoſe whom he might have ſcandal'ized, by pleading guilty at his trial. '——He is ſenſible, that in this he 'made bold with his loyalty, having '*never owned any other but king* James '*the third for his rightful and lawful ſo*'*vereign——Him he had an inclination* 'to ſerve from his infancy, and was mo'*ved thereto by a natural love to his per*'*ſon.*' He proceeds, and calls God to witneſs that he ſpeaks truth.——

Lord *Kenmure* pleaded guilty,—and when called on by the lord high ſteward,—'What have you to ſay for your'ſelf, why judgment ſhould not paſs 'upon you according to law?'—anſwered, 'My lords, I am truly ſen'ſible of my crime, and want words 'to expreſs my repentance.——God 'knows, *I never had any perſonal pre*'*judice againſt his majeſty, nor was I* 'ever acceſſory to any previous deſign a'*gainſt him.*'——After his execution, a letter was found which he wrote to the pretender, by the ſtile of King *James*, in which he declared, 'That he died 'for his faithful ſervices to his majeſty, 'but hoped the cauſe he died for would 'flouriſh after his death.'

Can there be greater prevarication than in their anſwers before their peers, and in their dying words?—So will the preſent offenders ſhift, ſo confeſs in their dying words.

From theſe premiſes I conclude, that thoſe who have rebelled againſt the preſent government, and thoſe who entertain their principles and ſpirit, will always be rebels to any government not founded on thoſe very principles by which they have been deluded.

I muſt add, that with indignation I have ſeen the memorial of M. *D'Argenſon*, addreſs'd to his t—l M. *Van Hoey*, and tranſmitted, with mynheer's recommendation, to the duke of *Newcaſtle:* the anſwer ſent by the ſaid duke to M. *Van Hoey* gives me ſenſible pleaſure, as it is an anſwer ſuitable to the great ſtation his grace has long and deſervedly ſuſtained under his auguſt maſter, our moſt excellent ſovereign.

I am, Yours, &c.

From the **Weſtminſter Journal**, June 21.

Mynheer Van Hoey's *Letter, including* *(See p. 304.)* *M.* D'Argenſon's, *paraphraſed into plain* Engliſh.

My LORD,

I Have the meanneſs to make myſelf an agent between you and the *French* miniſter, who has the inſolence to take upon him to be an apologiſt for an out-law'd public diſturber, and his rebellious adherents, as you will ſee, by what follows.

SIR,

THE king has ordered me to intreat your excellency to lend him your hand in this time of difficulty and danger, and hazard the burning your own fingers to pluck his dear friends out of the fire. All *Europe* knows what ties of intereſt ſubſiſt between the king and the inſtruments of his ambition: And this young tool is endow'd with all the wild and deſperate raſhneſs that is neceſſary to qualify him for employment under his majeſty. The king of *England*, we hope, will eſteem and value this as true merit, becauſe it has enabled an implacable enemy to be for a ſhort time the more formidable. The character of the *Britiſh* nation in general is ſuch, that after hazarding their lives and fortunes in witneſs of their loyalty, and defence of their liberty, I truſt they will be ſuch dupes as to admire the man who has put them to all this trouble and expence, as has the inſolence to call himſelf their countryman, tho' born an alien in a land of ſlavery.

All theſe reaſons ought to have due weight, when urged by the moſt chriſtian king, who hopes the king of *England* has ſo much politeneſs and complaiſance for his enemy, that he will not deprive him of the future uſe of thoſe perſons who alone can carry on another rebellion in *Britain:* For tho' the folly of attempting this has at preſent been made appear by the Duke of *Cumberland*, the time may come when the clemency now aſk'd for may give more ſucceſs to a like enterprize, and the criminals ſpared (at leaſt we hope ſo) may *gratefully* dethrone their preſerver, or ſome of his poſterity.

It is very true that ſuch a revolution at-

attempted in *France* would not have been treated with common resentment; utter extirpation by the sword, without form of trial, had been the consequence of such daring presumption.— But the *French* king thinks proper to let the King of *England* know, that tho' himself is above controul, he expects the severity of the *English* laws shall in this instance be restrained according to his most christian pleasure.

'Tis with this view to our own cause, Sir, that the king has ordered me to desire your excellency to write to the *British* ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest manner, the inconveniencies that must infallibly result to us if they do justice to their own country. The right of dictating, which his majesty has long assumed, and the particular interest we have in keeping the *English* nation disunited by a pretender of spirit, are motives that should surely make some impressions on a *British* court. It would be generous indeed in the King of *England*, and the *English* nation, if, having it in their power to fix their future security, they rather chuse to leave future exercise for their patience and valour. This is what we hope, that we may again divert ourselves at pleasure with their easy good nature.

But if, contrary to our expectations, any prudential steps should be taken in *England*, which may deprive us of all future opportunities of distracting her people, it is easy to foresee with what a spirit of animosity, fury, and envy, we shall be affected at the dreadful disappointment. To prevent this fatal consequence, let us conjure up before them all the frightful images that may divert them from attending to the dictates of cool and sound policy: Let us terrify them with apprehensions of future violence, lest they should secure themselves from the future insults of the violent.

You, Sir, who have so often alarm'd and sooth'd your own masters as we directed, who have the true *French* varnish, pretence of equity and love of peace, are the fittest man living to do our business with the credulous and good-natur'd *English*.

Your excellency must be sensible, that the sooner you begin, the more important may be your service: For if you delay a moment, probably the laws of *England* may hang some of our best friends, for no other reason but because they were rebels to their king and country. I hope you will do me the favour to let me know how far your art has the desired effect, that I may acquaint the king, and he may take such advantages of the *British* lenity as will best contribute to the advancement of his own cause. He sincerely wishes the King of *England* would give him none but examples of compliance and gentleness, which his most christian majesty will always avail himself of, but is determin'd never to imitate. *Sign'd*,

D'ARGENSON.

My long and supple compliance with the will of a *French* ministry has procured me this hopeful office, and your grace will see that I am to make high pretensions to peace and equity, in order to impose upon your reason under the mask of humanity.

Being thus gloriously employed, how do I wish for the eloquence of a *Tully* to work upon your tender passions, and procure success to my commission! To do as we would be done by, my Lord, is the great golden rule: And had it been the misfortune of the *present* king of *England* to have fallen into the condition of this young gentleman, with leave from his most christian majesty, I would have said as much in his behalf, to the victorious party, as I now urge to your grace in behalf of the vanquished. Here, my Lord, let me raise your mind to reflections on providence, your own high station, your superior talents, the honey of your lips, the woefulness of discord, the horror of manslaughter, or any thing else that may divert your thoughts from their present object, the punishment of rebels and traitors. The amiableness of clemency, and the cruelty of vengeance, are eternal pleas in the mouths of the guilty.

To let you know, my Lord, that I understand some *Latin*, I must observe that the word *virtue* in that language sometimes stands for *courage* only. That this young man is *courageous* all his friends maintain: Why then should you not treat him as *virtuous*? And as moderation and clemency are usually reckon'd attendant qualities on *true courage*, please to inform his *Britannic* majesty, that if he grants our request, we will allow both him and the Duke of *Cumberland* to be *men of courage* also.

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That

That I am an indiſcreet, buſy, impertinent meddler in other mens matters, for preſuming to give my opinion, or uſe my interceſſion in this affair, cannot be denied. But what care I for that? If I can but ſhew my eloquence, and prevail upon you to be the dupe of it, I am not ſolicitous about what you may call me afterwards.

When we write concerning kings, or with a view to obtain ſome favour by artful inſinuation, it is neceſſary to conclude with a few high-ſtrain'd compliments, by way of prayer or petition. I have here ſtrung together, my Lord, half a dozen of them, which I applaud myſelf in the happy choice of, intreating you to read them to his majeſty with all the energy whereof you are maſter. No matter for the orator's intention, if the effect be but produced upon the hearer: And I think we can ſcarcely here fail, conſidering that I have beſtowed the title of *great* upon the king your maſter, as well as upon his moſt chriſtian majeſty, whom I ſerve and adore.——I have the honour to be, *&c.* *Sign'd*,

A. V. H.

From the Craftſman, June 21.

On CURSING *and* SWEARING.

IN the golden verſes, commonly aſcribed to *Pythagoras*, we ſee the due obſervance of an oath made one of the chief duties of man. The antient *Greeks* and *Romans* bound thoſe perſons by an oath to whom they left the execution of their laſt wills; which cuſtom is alluded to in many paſſages of the antients. *Juvenal*, than whom nobody more deteſted, or more ſeverely ſcourged vice, among the bleſſings of the golden age mentions ſwearing not being practiſed then,

—*Nondum Græcis jurare paratis*, &c.
Sat. 6.

The veneration, in which an oath ought to be held by *Engliſhmen*, appears from the long practice of our courts of law; where an oath is adminiſter'd as the teſt of the veracity of the perſon ſwearing; and if he is proved perjured, a ſhameful and painful penalty is inflicted on him.

The cuſtom of curſing and ſwearing, which has long prevail'd among almoſt all ſorts of people in *England*, is not only indecent and unpolite, but wicked, as it takes away the reverence and awe which are due to a legal oath; and I doubt not but many perſons in a length of years have forſworn themſelves thro' the little value which they placed on an oath. When men are countenanced by each other in uſing the moſt ſhocking execrations on the ſlighteſt occaſions, and in ſwearing by the deity without any occaſion, the ſolemnity and religious ſenſe which ought to attend the act of legal ſwearing vaniſhes; and ſuch perſons as are not habituated to religious or philoſophical ſpeculations, treat the form of adminiſtring an oath with as much indifference as they would any common and familiar act.

It was time, therefore, for the legiſlature to endeavour to put a ſtop to this ſcandalous and profane cuſtom *: every man's property, and life, might be affected by it; for when the bond of conſcience is once broke, the ſecurity of ſociety is in a great meaſure impaired; for tho' our penal laws are the barriers erected for us againſt evil doers, yet thouſands of the innocent may be ruin'd by perjury, without the perjured perſons being detected: and that indifference with which the vulgar, and I am afraid perſons of higher rank, may be brought to treat a legal oath by a long habit of curſing and ſwearing, may perhaps be the occaſion of perjury ſitting very light on their conſciences.

* By the act newly paſs'd a perſon convicted, after *June* 4, 1746, of curſing or ſwearing, if a day labourer, common ſailor, ſoldier or ſeaman, is to pay one ſhilling; every perſon, under the degree of a gentleman, two ſhillings; and every other perſon of or above the degree of a gentleman five ſhillings; for the ſecond offence to pay double, and for every ſubſequent offence treble the ſum firſt inflicted. Offenders not paying the penalty, to be committed to the houſe of correction, and kept to hard labour for 10 days. Any common ſoldier, ſailor, or ſeaman on conviction to pay the penalty and coſt, or, in default thereof, inſtead of being committed to the houſe of correction, to be ſet in the ſtocks for one hour, and for any number of offences two hours. The coſt to be aſcertained by the juſtice, *&c.* The offender, if not able to pay the penalty, may give ſatisfactory ſecurity. Any juſtice, mayor, *&c.* wilfully omitting to execute this act, to forfeit five pounds, one moiety to the informer, the other to the poor of the pariſh. Any conſtable, petty conſtable, *&c.* omitting the performance of his duty, to forfeit forty ſhillings, to be committed to the houſe of correction, and kept to hard labour for one month. Conviction, before a juſtice, mayor, *&c.* to be final. Proſecutions to be commenced within 8 days. The acts 21. *Jam.* I. and 6th and 7th *William* III. repealed.

I ſhould

I should not wonder if it could be demonstrated that perjury is more frequent in popish than in protestant countries, where such oaths are in the mouths of all men as are astonishing to the considerate, on account of the folly and profaneness of them: among their oaths in common use are the following: by *God's bones*, by *God's flesh*, by *the blood of God*; many more of which sort may be seen in the old *English* comedies, wrote in popish times.

Our old and great *English* dramatic poet has, in his play call'd *As you like it*, represented man in one of his stages of life as

Full of strange Oaths.——

Shakespear has indeed drawn a common swearer like a savage in what follows,

——*bearded like a pard,*
Sudden and quick in quarrel.

I cannot without surprize hear men, whose birth, education, and stations in life, should raise their minds above the vulgar, utter such oaths and curses as would even disgrace the lowest class of men, on a notion that this makes them appear manly and terrible, while, on the contrary, it renders them unmanly and contemptible.

Broughton's amphitheatre, and the boxing stages, are the schools in which *cursing* and *swearing* have been taught and practised with great success: in the I have seen the *British* bruisers, numerous as the *Athenian* youths in these groves of *Academus*, throng round the champions: peers, poets, painters, players, and pickpockets, have joined in the loud applause, and confirm'd their approbation with a volley of oaths. Had *Milton* lived to our times he might have been said to have taken his description of the realms of *chaos* and old *night* from these places: there *loud uproar, bubbubs wild, and ten-fold confusion*, surround the throne of *Anarchy*. I have heard some of the ingenious frequenters of such places say that our heroic youth thence receive their first impressions of courage, and by the scenes presented there they are fired to acts of glory. All men who are apt to indulge reflection will allow, that, if the manners of *barbarians* are proper for the imitation of a civilized people, those are the schools of honour: but we know that heroic virtue cannot be the growth of such inglorious and ignoble soils. *Hockley in the hole* is now no more; and what shall be the fate of the other school of defence those must determine who have so laudably exerted their power against profane cursing and swearing.

I would recommend to all persons of high rank, and to others who have children and servants, one method which will facilitate the reformation proposed: let them resolve never to swear a rash oath, or utter a curse, and to turn every servant away that shall do either, and the emulation in lower men of imitating their superiors in cursing and swearing will cease.

I have in some families heard a young girl utter expressions which border on cursing: I was surprized to hear such words from the lips of Innocence; for I believe she said nothing from any bitterness of heart; but my wonder ceased when I heard her mamma use the same words, and her father curse and swear without reserve: for a good wife is always forward to imitate a fond husband: and a dutiful child thinks she can do nothing better than follow the example of a kind father and mother. Dr *Young* has drawn a character of a young lady who was above the reserve in her conversation which is peculiar to her sex.

Thalestris *triumphs in a manly mien,*
Loud is her accent, and her phrase obscene.
—In fair and open dealing where's the shame? [name:
What Nature dares to give she dares to
And now and then, to grace her eloquence,
An oath supplies the vacancies of sense.

Such as see the deformity of a character like this, will strive to merit a more amiable and beautiful one.

ACCOUNTS *of the* PROGRESS *of the* KING'S FORCES *in* Scotland, *from the* London Gazette. *(Continued from* p. 274.)

From the London Gazette, June 7.

Whitehall, June 4. YEsterday an express arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following intelligence.

Fort Augustus, May 27. We arrived here the 24th, with 11 battalions of foot, and the duke of *Kingstone's* horse. His royal highness proposes next Thursday to send *Houghton's* battalion half way to Fort *William*, to take post and secure the road, and to go thither himself the same day, and to return the next; and on Saturday that battalion is to go into Fort *William*, to relieve the remains of *Guise's*. Lord *Loudoun* was with his royal highness yesterday, by whom we learn, that having marched with the Highlanders under his command, and some regular troops commanded by Lieut. Col. *Howard*

ard and major *Lockart*, againſt the *Camerons* and *M'Donalds*, who were aſſembled to the number of 300, for the ſecurity of *Lochiel* and *Barriſdale*, they immediately diſperſed on the appearance of his advanced parties, *Lochiel* ordering every one to ſhift for himſelf: upon their diſperſion, the *Camerons* ſent a perſon to A
deſire they might be admitted to bring in their arms, and ſubmit themſelves to the king's mercy. Lord *Loudoun* is now gone into *Badenoch* for two or three days, to diſarm the rebels there; and it is thought they will immediately ſubmit, as the *M'Phersons* have already, in great meaſure, done, to brigadier general *Mordaunt*, in his paſſage thro' their country to B
Perth. As the rebels are at preſent in a manner diſperſed, his royal highneſs does not propoſe to ſtay here above a week longer, except any thing extraordinary ſhould happen, but will march ſouth by the king's road to *Crief*.

The following advices were alſo received upon the 3d Inſt. from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, *May* 20. We do not hear at C
preſent that there is any conſiderable body of rebels together any where, the generality having ſubmitted to the king's mercy. Colonel *Campbell* came to Fort *William* upon the 24th, and upon the 25th joined general *Campbell* at *Appin*. Upon the 27th they were to embark at *Dunſtaſnage*, in order to take poſſeſſion of *Stronhan*, where it is reported that ſome few of the rebels ſtill continue in arms. The D
tranſports from *Newcaſtle* arrived at *Leith* on Wedneſday, as did the tranſports from *Inverneſs* the night before. As proviſions and forage for the whole came by thoſe from *Newcaſtle*, they are making the proper diſtribution, and taking in water, *&c.* and will be ready to ſail with the *Heſſians* in 8 or 10 days.

E

From the London Gazette, June 14.

Whitehall, *June* 11. THIS day an expreſs arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Fort Auguſtus, *June* 5. Lord *George Sackville* and major *Wilſon* are marched to the barrack of *Bernera* with 500 foot, from whence they are to proceed ſouthward along the coaſt, F
till they come towards the head of *Loch Arkek*, where Lieut. Col. *Cornwallis* is with another body of 300 men. From thence the two corps are to proceed thro' the countries of the *Macdonalds* of *Moidart* and *Knoidart*, whilſt Capt. *Scott*, with the old garriſon of Fort *William*, which was relieved two days ago by Brig. Gen. *Houghton*'s regiment, will advance from the G
ſouth to meet them; and Maj. Gen. *Campbell*, or the officer commanding the *Argyllſhire* militia in his abſence, is to ſcour the country about *Mingary* caſtle. It is to be hoped this force will diſperſe the ſmall remains of the rebels, if any of them ſhould be got together. His royal highneſs propoſes to wait here the return of this detachment, and that will pre- H
vent his marching from hence ſo ſoon as he otherwiſe would have done. By this time all the rebel priſoners are ſailed for *Newcaſtle*. His royal highneſs has authentic intelligence, that the pretender's ſon embarked in a ſmall boat, three or four days after the action of *Culloden*, for *Lang-Iſland*, from whence he was dodging backwards and forwards in a ſmall veſſel even ſome time after the *French* ſhips were off the coaſt. There are alſo confirmed accounts received from ſeveral parts, that the rebels are now totally diſperſed, and that there are not, in any part, 50 of them together.

At the ſame time the following advices were received by expreſs from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, *June* 8. The embarkation of the *Heſſian* troops will be finiſhed this night, ſo that they will be ready to ſail to-morrow. By letters from *Inverary* we are informed, that on the 27th of laſt month Gen. *Campbell* ſailed with 1000 choice *Argyllſhire* men from *Dunſtaſnage*, and that night anchored in *Tabermory* bay in *Mull*, and next day arrived at *Stronhan*, the heart of *Lochiel*'s clan, where Mr *Cameron* of *Dungallon* brought in his men and arms to Maj. Gen. *Campbell*, and with them ſurrendered to the king's mercy. The inhabitants of *Morvern* and *Ardnamurchan* are doing the ſame. *Lochiel*, with his uncle *Ludowick*, *Murray* the ſecretary, and ſome others, are on the north ſide of *Lochiel* with no great attendance, and muſt ſoon quit their quarters.

From the London Gazette, June 17.

Whitehall, *June* 17. LEtters from *Edinburgh* bring advice, that the tranſports with the *Heſſian* forces on board were all under ſail with a favourable wind on Tueſday the 10th inſtant.

(See the other Gazettes Hiſt. Chron.*)*

An Account of ſeveral methods to preſerve CORN *well by* VENTILATION.

SIR,

AS mankind are more and more convinced of the uſefulneſs of *ventilators* in many reſpects, when tryals of them have been made; as in *boſpitals*, *goals*, * *ſhips*, and in cleanſing and preſerving *corn*: And as many may be at a loſs how to apply the different ſizes and forms of them to different quantities of corn, either in large graineries, or in leſſer parcels; I believe it will be of ſervice to communicate to the publick, in your *magazine*, a ſhort account of the cheapeſt and beſt methods, that have hitherto been thought of, for preſerving corn ſweet, and free from heating; either in very large graineries, or in ſmaller quantities of only a few loads of corn.

But in order, the better to explain theſe things, it will be requiſite to give a copper cut of the two different kinds of ventilators: A more particular deſcription of which may be ſeen in my book on ventilators. *Fig.* I. is the larger double ventilator, made of fir wood, which is divided in the middle by a thick board into two boxes. At one end of each of theſe boxes are large valves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, which move on hinges of tanned leather. There is a midriff, or horizontal moveable partition in each of them; which at the valve end, are fixed between the valves, by a moving axle-tree. The other end of the midriff is

* *See Vol.* XIII. *p.* 503.

moved up and down, about 15 inches by means of the iron rods R Z, R Z, which are fixed by pins to the lever F G, which moves on its fixed centre O. The sizes of these midriffs and boxes are very different, as to length and breadth, according to the different purposes for which they are intended, *viz.* from ten to four or five feet long, and from five to three feet wide each. And as the midriffs are to come as near as possible to the sides of the ventilators without touching; so the inconvenience that might arise, by the swelling or shrinking of the midriffs side ways, may in a good measure be prevented, by making the shoulders of the tenons, of the short cross rails, of the pannel-work of the midriff, not to shut close to the mortices of the long side rails, by near a quarter of an inch, nor to pin the tenons, but to fasten them firmly to each other, by means of long, broad, iron laps, folded round the long rails, and fixed by wooden screws to the short cross rails, with one screw also at the outer edge of the long rails; by which means, it is found by experience that the swelling and shrinking of the long rails, will not be outward but inward; and in the pannels will shrink and swell in grooves made deep enough for that purpose. The moveable end of each midriff is kept steady, from swerving so as not to touch on either side, by means of a circular iron fixed in the middle of the circular end of the ventilator.

Fig. II. is a box or nose fixed over the four inmost valves 2, 4, 5, 7 thereby to receive the air from them, or to convey it to them, thro' the holes L or P. And like boxes are also fixed over the outer valves 1, 3, 6, 8 to receive and convey the air either to or from them, according as it is requisite, to convey the air in or out at either of them, which is done by fixing the valves so as to work either inward or outward.

The lesser single ventilator *Fig.* III. has only one midriff, moved up and down by the handle M, fixed to the iron rod R Z. The air being thereby drawn in at the valves 1, 2, and blown out at corresponding valves into the nose X B; whence it rushes out, into square trunks fixed at the hole X, made on either side of the nose, as shall be found requisite. A like nose box is sometimes fixed over the valves 1, 2, when needful to convey fresh air from some distance, into the ventilators. The midriffs of these ventilators may be of different sizes, from 3 to 6 feet long, and from 16 to 24 inches broad.

False bottoms may be made to graineries, by laying wooden bars on the floor, and nailing strong laths a cross them, with a haircloth lay'd on them, as is done in malt and hop kilns. This may also be done in a cheaper manner, laying long poles, at due distances on the floor, and covering them with hurdles. It may also be done, by covering the floor of such graineries, as are not very large, with fagot sticks unbound, laying first the larger sticks single, at proper distances across the floor, then others across them, with several such layers across and across, laying the smallest brush-wood uppermost: And leaving an air channel next one of the walls in small graineries: But in large graineries, the air channel must pass through the middle of the grainery.

And whereas in large graineries it will be requisite to ventilate but one part of them at a time, not only on account of their largeness, but also for this farther reason, *viz.* that it will frequently happen that in large graineries, they will neither be filled nor emptied all at once; in which cases the air from the ventilators, would fly off in waste, thro' those parts of the hair cloath, which were not covered with corn. To prevent which inconvenience, it will be requisite to use the following method, *viz.* To have the air channel 16 inches wide, and 18 inches deep; Which depth they will have, if the great ends of the poles (which ought always to be towards the air channel) are four inches thick; and the boards 14 inches broad, which being set edgways on the ends of the poles, form the sides of the channels.

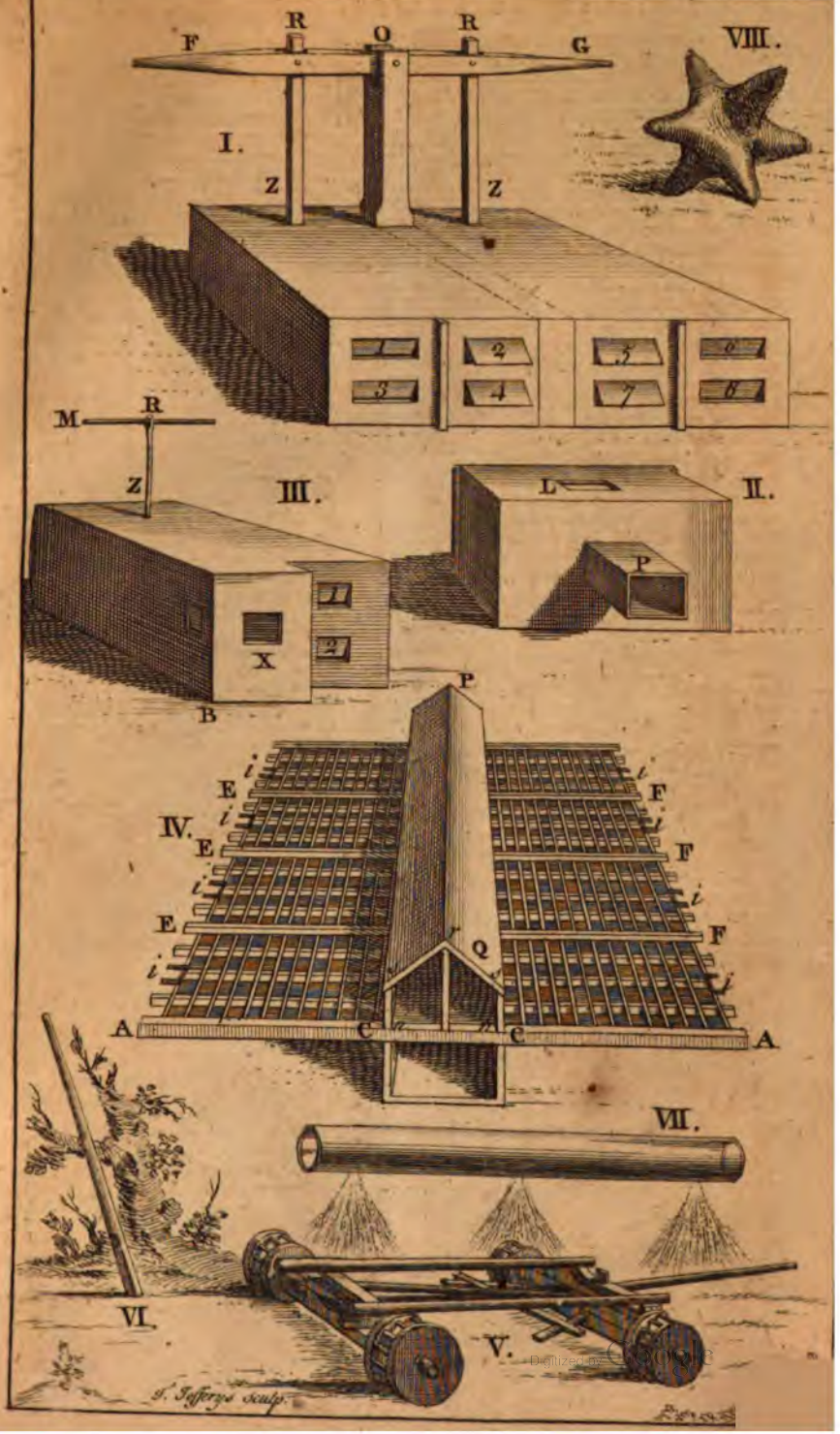
These air channels are made thus wide, because they must be divided in halves, through their whole length, by a partition of boards *r* set edgewise, and reaching from the floor to the upper part of the channel; which may be covered with short pieces of boards nailed across *r*, for greater strength to bear the weight of the corn. The joynts of the partitions must be made air-tight, as also the seams of the floor, by pasting brown paper over them, and that on both sides *s* where it can be done.

At whichsoever part or end of this double channel, ventilators are fixed, there the middle partition must fall short about a foot, that the air may freely pass on both sides. And also that, there, it may be stopped, from passing on either side, as shall be required, by sliding shutters.

In graineries which are already built, with several floors, one over the other, the corn in them all may be ventilated, with one pair of ventilators, whence air may be conveyed, by a trunk running up through all the floors, and there communicating air to each in their turns.

In graineries full of large bins, they may be ventilated, either by applying the small moveable ventilators, *Fig.* III. to each bin; or by one pair of large double ventilators *Fig.* I. so placed as to blow air through an air trunk, fixed in the front of the bins, whence air may be conveyed to any one, or several of the bins at once, thro' side holes communicating with the air channels of each bin, which holes are to be opened or shut, as occasion requires. The small moveable ventilators will be sufficient to keep corn from heating; but the larger double ones will be more extensively useful to dry cold damp corn, or smutty corn that has been washed; also to sweeten musty corn.

But when graineries are wanted purposely to lay up great stores of corn, in a comparatively, much less quantity of building, than is done in common graineries, it may be done commodiously in the following manner, *viz.* If graneries stand on stone staddles, or have their lowest floor about three feet above the ground; than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J. Jeffreys sculp.

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then they may be joyned together in one building, whereby three outer walls in eight will be ſaved.

Thus ſuppoſe four graineries to be each forty feet long from A to C, *Fig.* 4. and each twenty feet broad from A to E. The entrance into each of theſe graineries may be at either end, or rather at both ends, with little inward porches *i i i i*, boarded up as high as the corn is to lay; but yet to have the front boards to run in grooves, ſo as eaſily to be put up or taken down, in proportion to the heighth of the corn; and for the greater convenience in filling and emptying the graineries.

The ventilators to be fixed at P or Q cloſe up to, and under the floor; and that ſo as to be worked by the lever F G, *Fig.* I. which may eaſily be done by fixing poles as long as the ventilators, about 18 inches below them, and parallel to their midriffs; to which poles the iron rods Z R *Fig.* I. are to be fixed. And the poles reaching beyond the outſide wall of the grainery, ſuppoſe at P. *Fig.* IV. the ventilators may thereby be worked by means of the lever F G, *Fig.* I, fixed to the wall at its centre O, and to ſhort upright pieces which are fixed to the lever at R R, at their upper end, and to the ends of the poles at their lower end. The ventilators are to be ſuch as are deſcribed *Fig.* I. with their midriffs each four feet wide, and eight feet long.

The air is to be drawn into theſe ventilators, thro' the outer valves 1, 3, 6, 8. in *Fig.* I. and blown out by the middle valves 2, 4, 5, 7. thro' the hole P. *Fig.* II. along the trunk P Q *Fig.* IV. which muſt be full a foot ſquare in the clear within. This trunk is to have wide openings 18 inches long, at the middle of each grainery, on each ſide of the partition of the above deſcribed air-channel P Q. *Fig.* IV. with ſliding ſhutters to cloſe or open as occaſion ſhall require.

When cold, damp or muſty corn, is at firſt lay'd in, it will be beſt not to lay it very thick, till it is well cured by ventilation, in a dry ſtate of the air. And in general, the more compleatly dry it is by ventilation or otherwiſe, ſo much the thicker it may be lay'd to any degree required.

But if the loweſt floor of four ſuch graineries is on the ground; as the ſliding ſhutters, in the air trunk P Q, cannot then be come at, it will be requiſite to place the graineries in a quadrangle, or like form, with the ventilators in the middle of the court, thence to convey air by trunks to the four graineries.

Now theſe four graineries, being each forty feet long, and twenty broad, will contain 3200 quarters of corn, at the rate of ten cubic feet to each quarter, if it lay ten feet deep: but if it lay 15 feet deep, then they will contain 4800 quarters, or 4000 quarters, allowing 800 quarters for the bulk, which the air channels, and the inner porches take up, at the end of each grainery.

Suppoſing wheat to lie ten feet deep in one of theſe graineries, then, one half of that quantity will be equal to 4000 cubic feet, the ſeventh part of which, *viz.* 571 cubic feet, will be equal to the quantity of air in the interſtices among the wheat; then ſuppoſing the ventilators, with midriffs 8 feet long, and 4 feet wide, to blow out 26 cubic feet at each ſtroke, which, at the rate of ſixty ſtrokes in a minute, will amount to 1560 cubic feet in a minute; which is more than double the quantity of air among the corn, that being no more than 571 cubic feet; this ſhews how very eaſy it is to prevent the heating of corn, by a little ventilation now and then. And it may be known whether, and in what proportion air aſcends up thro' all parts of the corn, by turning a waſh tub or caſk bottom upwards on the corn; and by holding a lighted candle at the top or bung-hole, the motion of the flame will ſhew whether air paſs up thro' the corn.

A grainery thus filled up will keep corn ſweet and dry, and conſequently free from weevels, with very little expence of ventilation; and that chiefly at the firſt laying the corn in. It will probably be beſt to ventilate when it firſt begins to ſweat a little, becauſe the moiſture being then afloat in the air among the corn, and alſo on the ſurface of the grains, it will be carried off with the leſs ventilation. And when it has been thus repeated a few times, the corn will effectually be freed from the greateſt part of the moiſture, which would endanger the ſpoiling of it, or the breeding of weevels. And when it is by this means become compleatly dry, very little ventilation will afterwards be required, eſpecially if in this dry ſtate, the windows and all inlets of air be kept cloſe ſhut, in order to prevent the entrance of air in a damp ſtate. But in a very dry ſtate of the air, it may be well to open them ſometimes, in the middle of the day, for a freſh dry air is better than a long-confined dry air.

And in order to judge when the air is in a damp or dry ſtate, it may be well to have a whip-cord fix'd in a proper manner, by the lengthening and ſhortening of which, the ſtate of the air may be pretty well known. Great care muſt be taken not to ventilate dry corn in a damp ſtate of the air, But in the caſe of corn that is ſo damp that it will heat and ſpoil without ventilation, it muſt, if need, be ventilated in a damp ſtate of the air.

All kinds of corn, ſeeds, or whole oat-meal, may thus be kept ſweet by ventilation. And probably alſo coarſe-ground oatmeal; for I have found the air paſs upwards, thro' about ſix inches depth, of fine-ground oatmeal, and that in a ſmall degree when it was preſs'd down: but I know not whether it will go thro' a great depth of fine-ground oatmeal, when it will be preſs'd down by its great quantity. For oatmeal, ſomething finer than a hair cloth muſt be uſed to lay it on. The air will not paſs thro' wheat meal, but will thro' ground malt.

Small parcels of a few loads of corn may eaſily be kept ſweet in the following manner, *viz.* by laying two rows of faggot ſticks a-croſs and a croſs each other, leaving an air-channel about a foot wide, but 10, 15 or 20 feet in length, and covering the channel with a ſufficient quantity of faggot ſticks laid a-croſs over

it: then laying a hair cloth over all, on which corn may be heaped up as high as it can lie, taking care that all the faggots be covered therewith, both at the ſides and at each end. A ſquare trunk of boards, about five inches wide within, and three or four feet long, muſt be put at one end of the heap of corn, thro' which air is to be blown by the moveable ventilators Fig. 3. the ſize of which muſt be proportioned to the quantity of corn intended to be thus ventilated.——But in large graineries, as ſuppoſe a malt-houſe, it may be well to have two, three or more of theſe ſeparate heaps of corn, to be ventilated in their turns ſeparately. The faggots may be laid either in a long or round form, as ſhall beſt ſuit the ſhape or ſize of the grainery.—The windows ſhould be open during this ventilation, to carry off the damp air as it riſes from the corn.——Such heaps of corn, as alſo ſmall graineries and bins full of corn, may be ventilated with a trunk full of paſſages for air on its ſides, covered with hair cloth or ſacking; this trunk may have branches to it, according to the ſize or ſhape of the grainery. Theſe trunks may be made in ſeveral parts, to be taken off and put on at pleaſure, or with ſliding ſhutters to ſtop them at any deſired length. *I am, Yours*, &c.

STEPHEN HALES.

See Vol. XV. *p.* 355 B.

DESCRIPTION *of the* MACHINE *Fig.* V. *for the commodious moving of heavy Artillery in Arſenals or Platforms, great Stones for building*, &c.

THE inventor of this machine was the ingenious *German* mathematician *Hartman*, who made uſe of it at *Gotha* for carrying a very heavy ſtatue, and removed it to the deſired place, with great facility, by 4 men, tho' without ſuch a contrivance it would have been very difficult to have effected it even with a great number of horſes.

A model of this machine was made by a mathematical ſociety at *Breſlau*, and by it two bulky men were eaſily moved by a child, alſo above a ton weight by 4 boys; from whence they concluded that four tons might have been moved by as many men. This machine may be adapted to any particular uſe for which it is deſigned, the effect conſiſting only in the wheels, each of which is formed by a pair of trucks joined together at the rims by croſs ſtaves, no farther diſtant than juſt to receive the lever: when the load is very heavy each wheel requires one man, and a fifth to guide and turn the machine. 'Tis moved with much more facility than is poſſible by horſes, of which a great number would be neceſſary, as they cannot be made to draw equally; beſides, they require more room than can be had in crooked narrow ways; and tho' this method of moving the machine is more tedious than by horſes, and cannot be uſed to advantage in claiey bottoms and deep roads, yet in hilly, crooked, and other impaſſable places, it will be of ſingular ſervice, and may be improved and aſſiſted ſeveral ways, particularly by a moveable windlaſs on truck wheels, to be fixed by ſcotching or ſtaking down.

Of FIG. VIII. PLATE IV.

SIR,

I Lately ſpent an evening with an ingenious company, where ſome curioſities were ſhewn, which occaſioned a gentleman to entertain us with the following phenomenon.—He moulded a piece of new bread, of about an inch ſquare, into a figure with ſix taper points (like the encloſed * draught) which acquired ſo ſurpriſing a degree of elaſticity in the working, that it did not ſtick, break, or in the leaſt alter its figure, tho' it was thrown by all the company ſucceſſively with their whole ſtrength againſt the wall, the floor, and even a marble hearth. As none preſent had ever ſeen this whimſical experiment before, and ſeem'd no leſs ſurpriſed with it than they had been with ſome electrical performances, I thought it might amuſe many of your readers, eſpecially if you'd repreſent the * figure of the bread in a corner of the next copper plate, with which you embelliſh your moſt uſeful and entertaining collection. *I am*, &c.

* *See* FIG. VIII. PLATE IV.

MEMORIAL *preſented by the* Britiſh *Miniſter to the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords!

THE annexed copy of the anſwer, written by the duke of *Newcaſtle*, by the expreſs order of the king, will inform your High Mightineſſes of the ſtep which your ambaſſador has ventured to take towards my court, and of the king's juſt diſpleaſure thereat.

His majeſty is aſtoniſhed to the higheſt degree, to ſee an ambaſſador from your High Mightineſſes forget his character, and belye the profeſſions of his maſters, ſo as to aſſiſt, at the requeſt of a power at open war with *Great Britain*, by his miniſtry, to tranſmit to his majeſty a requeſt, as unjuſtifiable as unheard of; and even dare to ſupport this requeſt, by his own interceſſion in favour of the head of the rebels, and his accomplices.

His majeſty has commanded me to lay before your High Mightineſſes, in the moſt ſerious terms, his complaints againſt a proceeding no leſs injurious to his ſovereignty, than derogatory to the engagements that ſubſiſt between his crown and your High Mightineſſes; and (as the king perſuades himſelf) no leſs contrary to the invariable maxims of this ſtate. His majeſty commands me, at the ſame time, to demand of your High Mightineſſes ſuch a diſtinguiſh'd ſatisfaction as may be ſome way proportionable to the ſcandal which this proceeding has given to every true friend to the honour, libe.ty, and religion of the two powers.

As

As to the choice of this ſatisfaction, the king thinks he runs no riſque in leaving it to the friendſhip and zeal of a free proteſtant ſtate, and his ally, who beſides owes this juſtice to herſelf, and to her own ſentiments on the occaſion.

Done at the Hague, June 18, 1746.
ROBERT TREVOR.

EXTRACT *of the Regiſter of the* States General, *on the foregoing Memorial.*

THE deputies for foreign affairs, to whom the Memorial, *&c.* was referred, made their report. Upon which it was judged proper to ſend a copy of it to M. *Van Hoey*, and acquaint him, that their High Mightineſſes having inſpected the papers relating to this affair, not only diſapproved of, but were extremely offended by his conduct on this occaſion:—That he ought to have known and conſidered that, as an ambaſſador of their High Mightineſſes, it did not become him to concern himſelf in an affair ſo very critical, and at the ſame time ſo odious, as the rebellion in the dominions of his *Britannic* majeſty, with whom, as M. *Van Hoey* well knew, their High Mightineſſes are ſo ſtrictly allied, as well as ſo nearly intereſted to preſerve his majeſty's lawful and eſtabliſhed government, and maintain the religion, liberty and tranquillity of his kingdoms. That any enterprize againſt either of theſe muſt afflict them in the moſt ſenſible manner; that their abhorrence of ſuch undertakings does not permit them to ſuffer any perſon, who is inveſted with the character of their ambaſſador, to take the liberty of interceding, or ſupporting the interceſſions of others, in favour of rebels, without the leaſt knowledge of the ſtates. That moreover, M. *Van Hoey* ought to have conſidered that the interceſſion of the court of *France*, in the caſe in queſtion, muſt naturally be more prejudicial than advantageous, ſince his *Britannic* majeſty, ſuppoſing him inclined to mercy, would undoubtedly chuſe to exert it of his free motion, and not by the interceſſion of a power with which his majeſty is engaged in open war, and which, for that reaſon, has ſupported that rebellion. For theſe reaſons M. *Van Hoey* might legally, and indeed ought to, have excuſed himſelf from taking charge of M. *D'Argenſon*'s letter. But having done the contrary, their High Mightineſſes diſavow it, and diſapprove his inconſiderate conduct in the higheſt degree. And, in order to remove the offence, which his conduct in ſuch an affair has ſo juſtly given to the court of *Great Britain*, command him to wtite to the duke of *Newcaſtle* a decent and polite letter, to acknowledge his imprudence, confeſs the fault he has committed, and beg pardon, promiſing to behave himſelf more prudently for the future. Their High Mightineſſes expect that this letter ſhall be conceived in ſuch terms, and wrote in ſo prudent a manner, as to give entire ſatisfaction; and that he tranſmit the ſame, with a copy, to their High Mightineſſes, that they may ſee how far it anſwers their intention. As to what remains, he muſt take diligent care, for the future, not to give any juſt cauſe of ſcandal or offence to the allies of the ſtate, or embarraſs their High Mightineſſes, who, being very much diſpleaſed at his ill conduct on this occaſion, as they have often been at his inconſiderate proceedings, of which diſpleaſure he has had notice by many reſolutions, will no more treat him with the ſame indulgence, if, contrary to their reaſonable expectation, he continues to purſue the ſame meaſures. For the firſt falſe ſtep he ſhall take, they will have recourſe to means which ſhall make him truly ſenſible of the effects of their diſpleaſure. He muſt alſo remit an extract of this reſolution to M. *Trevor*, as an anſwer to his memorial, in hope and expectation that it may prove ſatisfactory.

Subſtance of the OATH *in the* BILL *for regulating Elections to Parliament, in ſuch Cities and Towns as are Counties of themſelves.*

THAT deponent has a freehold eſtate, (ſpecifying the nature of it, and if lands, &c. in whoſe occupation they are, if rent, the names of the owner of the lands, &c. out of which it is payable) of the yearly value of 40s. clear; and that, if purchas'd, he has been in poſſeſſion of, or legally intitled to the ſame twelve months at leaſt; and that ſuch eſtate has not been granted him purely to gratify him to vote, and that his place of abode is at that deponent is 21 years of age he believes, and has not been before polled at that election: Every perſon who ſhall commit wilful perjury, and vote contrary to the intent of this act, beſides being ſubject to the puniſhments already inflicted by the laws now in force, ſhall forfeit 40l. to any candidate, for whom ſuch vote ſhall not have been given, who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame, and at the tryal the proof ſhall lie on the defendant, except in that he has polled but once; but if the plaintiff ſuffers a nonſuit, the defendant ſhall have treble coſts.

A bill of the like tenor was paſſ
ſpect to counties in the year 1745.

BRUTA LOQUUNTUR.

Cantab. In comitiis posterioribus.

JAmdudum muliebris amor sine fine loquendi,
Nosque obtundendi proprio clamore, *Sophistas*,
Crediderim, satis incendit; qui muta creari
Elatrent pecora et volucres; ac semper honestis
Zelotypi imponant non vera vocabula brutis.—
At vos non solum, sed enim—sed cætera turba
Bruta loquuntur: vanum O! cohibete tumorem,
Rivalemque *Asinum*, fratresque agnoscite *Picos*.
Cui non χαῖρε tuum repetitum est, *Psittace*, nobis
Mane salutator? quis *Turdum* dicere possit
Elinguem, qui, sæpe immiscens utile dulci,
Quæ sonet hora, canendo, ut musica machina, narrat?
Non ullum lateat *Cornix*; non *Graculus* ullum,
Armigeris pariter metuendus et *Aldermannis*;
Raucam e vimineo satiram dum tegmine fundit,
Et stultos vocitat, non futilis augur, euntes.
Quinetiam inter se brutis, commercia linguæ
Esse liquet quam clara, quibus vel mutua fidæ
Pignora amicitiæ alternant; vel commoda vitæ
Gnaviter expediunt, vigilisque negotia sylvæ.
Amissas mœret nidos *Philomela* beatæ
Rura per *Italiæ*; et late loca questibus implet.
"Hei mihi! quo fugitis nati; qua sorte maligna
"Abrepti fugitis; dum fraustra immitia pergo
"Fata queri, flendoque morantes condere lunas?
"Vos autem, miseri, clausistis lumina longa
"Nocte: nec Orphea revocandi voce peritis."
Assidet interea mœstus, partemque doloris
Sponsus avis propriam sibi vendicat, atque ita flentem
Vocibus alternis demulcet blandus amicam.
"Hinc abeamus, ait, suavissima sponsa, doloris
"Immemores; læto damnum reparemus amore.
"Hinc abeamus, ait, suavissima sponsa, recessus
"Propter odoratos, ubi magnam laurus in umbram
"Sylvescit, spatio indulgens, diveseque comarum
"Alnus arundineo late superincubat amni,
"Atque imitatrici sese admiratur in unda."
Vox ista, immenso quam tu fortitus es emptam,
Nec tam dulce canit, nec tam rationis abundat,
Monticolle; licet sedeat plaudatque senator
Plurimus, harmoniamque inhians miretur inanem.
At *quem*, *quam*, *quod* te memorem! nec enim [certe
tua monstrat
Barba virum; nec vox hominem sonat, improbe,
Hinc fugias, pecus ignavum! cui ferrea fata
Adfuerint, vacuum venere, et sine nomine corpus!
Hinc fugias, juvenis quondam, nunc fœmina,
Cæneu,
Sed nullo in veterem fato vertenda figuram.
At longum nimis exemplo ne vos morer uno:
Est etiam sua vox, *Corvis* bene cognita, *Corvo*,
Quem dulci quoties exangue cadaver odore
Provocat, hortaturque nigros arcessere fratres
Ad putres trivii mensas prædamque repertam.—
Per nemus antiquum, vetula sublimis in ulmo,
Clarisonus præco turbam sic convocat, "Ogrex
"Chare, caro, carioſa caro est sub carice; crudi,
"Dum spirant Cauri, Cauros comitantur odores."
Tum vero quibus ulla gulæ sit cura, citati
Advolitant, liquidique secant viridaria cœli,
Famque adeo ductor cum carnivoro comitatu
Allatus, prædæ insistit; saturæque cohorti
Postquam exempta fames; sic est affatus equinas
Relliquias. "Longum valeas, fortissime quondam
"Mannorum, te jam non *Almæ Matris* alumni
"Laudent, te non jam visentes grata *Sophistæ*
"Ludicra *Londini*, aut fugientes bella scholarum,
"Scandant ingeminentque heu! non ita credita tergo
"Flagra tuo, atque cavis calcaria, non sua, costis.
"Debita sed tandem solvis convivia turbæ
"Corvinæ, vivoque jaces, miserande, sepulchro."
Haud aliter, quando lumen vitale reliquit
Devictus medico et morbo miser *Appius*, omnes
Adducti studio parili simul ostia pulsant
Emuncti vespillones. et odora virum vis:
Jam pullata domus luget, jam cuncta parantur
Mœstitiæ simulacra! humanis præda futurus
Vulturibus, servisque cupressiferæ *Libitinæ*.
Dumque sepulchrali se alternant intervallo
Longorum mora tarda sonorum, et musica mortis;
Jam primum invitus templum petis; undique pompa
Funerea via lata nigret: quin fluminis instar
Conducti pretio fletus funduntur, et hæres
Pone subit cura fælix, lætusque dolorum;
Et sumpto lachrymas imitantur lumina porro.
At nec aves solæ verbis et voce fruuntur:
Namque et quadrupedes propria distinguere lingua
Accingor novus *Æsopus*; nec vanus aniles
Garrio fabellas; sed, turba scholastica, vestris
Naturæ verique oculis postscenia pando.
Simius, *Hesperiis* dum mimicus errat in oris,
Ridiculas *Gallorum* effundit ab ore loquelas.
Sed placet ante omnes generosa lingua Leoni
Angligenum nervosa; astutis sermo *Batavus*
Vulpibus arridet; Tauro *Germanus*; at almæ
Wallica verba Sui de ventre et gutture promit
Castanea reclinis in umbra Porcus amator.
Sed quid lasciva memoro tam ludicra vena?
Me tandem ecce vocant asinina ad pascua musæ,
Auritæque mihi manifestant seria gentis
Consilia, Hispanaque pigros gravitate sonores.
Jamque, ego dum perquiro, quid hic velit undique fratrum
Concursus reverendorum, suspendit adunco
Me quidam naso accedens; salibusque catervam
Antevenit criticam mordacibus; atque ita fatur:
"Macte esto, bone vir, salve celeberrime frater;
"Vicisti sine lite: manus dant, ecce! *Sophistæ*
"Devicti; grateque tibi grex omnis habemus.
"Omnibus (ipse rei es simul auctor et argumentum) [dum est.
"Non modo bruta loqui, sed scribere posse fate-

CÆLIA's RESOLUTION.

By a young LADY.

LET foes envenom'd arrows fling,
I care not, lovely *Cælia* said.
Not envy's self can dart a sting,
That can disturb a harmless maid.

Contented with my little store,
I envy none their gaudy pride;
And of kind heav'n I ask no more,
Than just my wants to be supply'd.

No gold, no jewels charm my eye,
No fop shall ever gain my heart:
For grandeur I will never sigh,
Nor ever from fair virtue part.

Extracts of a POEM *entitled the* MODERN FINE LADY, *By Mr* C. B——E.

A counterpart of the modern fine Gentleman.

Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.
POPE.

AT *Hackney*, or at *Chelsea* bred,
To dance, lisp *French*, and toss the head,
To romp, coquet, untruths to tell,
And scribble, tho' she cannot spell,
The fair, (for that's their gen'ral name)
Burns with the thirst of publick fame;—
—For this survey her in the morning,
With care and cost herself adorning,
Learn in the glass how to behave her,
And spoil the face that nature gave her:
Improve in patching, practise airs,
And in the hurry miss her prayers;
Then stuft in chariot roll away,
To hear the whisper of the day,—
—Or else perhaps the city haunt,
And cheapen what she does not want:
Refuse to pay her mercer's bill,
To save her honour at quadrille.——
—Thus smit with ev'ry vice in fashion,
And careless of her reputation,—
—Enamour'd with the thirst of rule,
She weds a fashionable fool:
Secur'd, by jointure, from the cares
That wait on family affairs,
Nor home, nor husband, she regards,
But slights 'em both, and sticks to cards:
—But years quick-rolling hold their pace,
And spoil the beauties of her face;—
—Her spouse, who hitherto had been
Slave to her shape, and eyes, and skin,
And with the glare of beauty smit,
Had thought that all she said was wit:
The fair unmask'd, has chang'd his song,
And swears that ev'ry word is wrong:
Hence distant carriage, sep'rate coaches,
Cold complaisance, and warm reproaches;
Ill-nature, fretfulness, debate
And silence testify their hate,
While jealousy improves the smart,
And aids the quarrel, till they part.—
—Now left at large, and void of shame,
She fearless owns her guilty flame,
To some young spendthrift falls a prey,
Who flatters less for love, than pay:
Proud of her conquest, she repairs,
With art, the ruins of her years,
Intent on mischief, helps the want
Of beauty, with the use of paint,
Till old, neglected, and forlorn,
She finds herself the gen'ral scorn:
Too full of pride and spleen for thinking,
As her last comfort, takes to drinking,
This lulls the vapours as they rise,
And keeps her stupid till she dies.——
—Yet still remains a noble theme,
On which to build immortal fame:
Still *Britain* boasts a lovely throng,
To grace the land, and poet's song,
Who 'midst the conquests of their eyes,
Attract the virtuous, and the wise;
Charm'd by their conduct and their wit,
The world applauds, the brave submit.

The following poem was design'd to have been spoken to his excellency the Earl of Chesterfield, *at the church of* Celbridge.

WElcome, my lord! from all that grandeur shares
Of publick gratitude and publick cares!
From each blest act, which crowns the ruler's hand!
And the best praises of a faithful land!
Welcome! as when from sickness freed and pain
The sun first visits the reviving swain!
You, like that sun, the joy of human kind,
Adorn'd with glory, and with light refin'd,
To various nations, in their turns divide
The heat, which chears them; and the beams, which guide:
Yet, ere you gild some happier realm with day,
Give us to view and bless the parting ray.
These walls, my lord! to heav'n long since confin'd
Point out their useful influence o'er the mind;
To raise it far above the tricks of art;
With manly raptures to enflame the heart:
To scorn the frauds, which superstition tries;
Feign'd vows; and groans unfelt; and lifted eyes.
Sincere, our transports from conviction flow:
They rise from reason, and with that they grow.
Kind charity calls forth the pow'r of love
Each want to succour; and each mind improve:
And ev'ry object, which salutes your eye,
Tells how to live, by teaching how to die.
These generous toils, this care for human race,
Your favour will protect, your zeal embrace:
Such a religion STANHOPE must approve;
Such aims, the friend of human nature love,
Blest with your smiles; by your examples chear'd;
Inspir'd by wisdom; and by wit endear'd;
Religion soon shall ev'ry breast refine;
And arts and learning crowd the sacred shrine;
Strip'd of the plumes, which dress'd her out so gay,
The charms of vice shall hasten to decay;
True social piety o'er earth extend;
And ev'ry muse be ev'ry virtue's friend.

An EPIGRAM.

SEE *Natta*'s coach along the village runs,
Drawn by four scrubs, persued by thrice four duns:
Landskips and arms adorn the gay machine,
Without all vanity, all vice within.
The mob the gaudy pageant strikes, they gaze,
And, **B—ll*, thy wond'rous art profusely praise:
In diff'rent views thy merit I explore;
Thy *works* surprize me, but thy *faith* much more.

* *The maker's name.*

To Mr URBAN; *occasion'd by his giving the Duke of* CUMBERLAND's *Picture.*

WHile faintly here exhibited I see
THE † MAN, to whom I owe that I am free,
I praise thy gen'rous zeal so well expreſt,
Yet springs this thought spontaneous in my breast:
" Needless the labour of aspiring *Art*, ‡
" Since *Love* his image stamps on ev'ry *heart*.

† *Alluding to the motto* TECKNOMO.
‡ *Virtus est nescia fingi.*

The SMART, *Or,* HIGH TASTE *in* HIGH LIFE.

IF ſo early to ſin, while a boy, you began,
That you look like a wench, and will ne'er be a man,
Let the barber and taylor contribute their part,
Talk bawdy, and ſwear, and you'll paſs for a *ſmart*.
A ſmart in theſe times is the pattern of life
To the man, and the wiſh of maid, widow and wife.
But the taſte of this age that the future may know,
The ſmart I'll exhibit—And, firſt, he's a beau,
A coward at heart, and a bully in air;
His days doſing, drinking, and blaſphemy ſhare:
And at night, when his prating and doſing is o'er,
By turns he's a pimp, fornicator and whore.
The gallows his due, yet, eſcaping the ſtocks,
He rots, and he ſtinks, while alive, with the pox;
To himſelf a rank nuſance in ſpight of perfume,
And damn'd by his vices on this ſide the tomb;
A compound of naſtineſs, folly and evil,
His body's a cage that's beſou'l'd by a devil!

VERSES *written by a* LADY.

I Truſt no ſwain, whom Love has made ſo bold
In open vows his paſſion to unfold;
Babes, void of care, in loudeſt cries complain,
And tears quick-trickling prove an *half-felt* pain!
In *well-told* love how often *falſhood* lies!
I pity him who ſilent bleeds—and dies.

ANSWER'D. *By a Gentleman.*

OH! truſt the ſwain who *well* his ſuff'rings *tells*,
For love compaſſionate with torture dwells,
And torture never yet was ſilent found,
Complaints like blood muſt follow ev'ry wound.
Oh! truſt the faithful voice that ſtill complains;
Pain gives e'en fools to move in ſkilful ſtrains.
Small then the pain, and languid the deſire,
That can no eloquent complaint inſpire.
Ne'er think the ſwain who ſilent ſinks to death,
A martyr dies, and yields to Love his breath.
The youth more wretched let your pity ſave,
From whom in malice nature hides the grave.

The LOUNGER; *addreſs'd to that tribe in the Univerſity of* Oxford.

WHilſt *Phœbus* riſing with the morning ray
Peeps o'er the eaſtern hills, and gives the day;
When early ſhepherds breathe ſalubrious air,
As from the fold they lead their fleecy care,
And lab'ring ſtudents knotty *Locke* peruſe,
Or lov'd and loving court the willing muſe;
In bed th' infatuate Lounger lies ſupine,
Sick, pale and reſtleſs, with the fumes of wine;
His ſtomach heaves, he ſpews the injur'd juice
Ordain'd by nature for a nobler uſe.
At ten juſt wak'd the wretch attempts to riſe,
Yawns, ſcrubs his pate, and opes his gummy eyes.
His bed with ſtrong reluctance he forſakes,
And, ling'ring breakfaſt paſt, an author takes,
From thoſe like ſhameleſs *Rochester* who write;
All elſe to him are barren of delight.
Yet whilſt he reads, he reſtleſs pants for noon,
And thinks the moments long that fly too ſoon;
Marks on his watch the waining of the day.
Thoughtleſs, the life he waſtes, thus ſteals away:
Life that when longeſt can but juſt ſupply,
Tho' well improv'd, the knowledge how to die.
The noon ſo wiſh'd arrives, he dines at laſt;
But how ſhall tedious time till night be paſt?
In doubt he ſaunters at the college-gate,
And marks the Paſſing with cenſorious prate.
Then in a lengthen'd walk ſome hours he ſpends,
And twice at leaſt up *Heddington* * aſcends.
But if *Sol*'s fervent beam too fiercely burns,
To taſte the breeze at *Chriſt-church*-walk he turns;
There lolls at eaſe beneath the pleaſing ſhade,
With thoſe whom idleneſs his friends has made.
Where coffee feeds the ſpleen, in elbow-chair
Frequent he ſits before the news comes there;
It comes, bleſt moment! with impatient ſpeed,
Behold him ſnatch the novelty and read
This done, he throws the taſteleſs triſle down,
Nods where he ſits, or rambles thro' the town.
Now with loud mirth, a wild diſorder'd band
Ruſh to the river, and relieve the land. [wings
With theſe, the bark which ſpreads no canvas
He rows, and the plough'd ſtream around her ſings,
Godſtow† they reach; where landing all regale
Their leuden ſenſes with ſomniferous ale.
Here undiſturb'd they genial viands ſhare,
And loſe at once their reaſon and their care:
His toaſt each noddy o'er a bumper names,
And on each pane the di'mond ſcrawls their flames;
Thence reeling home to ſnore the night away,
The glorious ev'ning crowns th' important day.
Ye thoughtleſs triflers! yet in time be wiſe,
New mercies court you as new mornings riſe;
Let future days the waſted paſt redeem,
For life's realities exchange the dream;
By morn's firſt ray turn uſeful pages o'er,
And leſs than men till now—henceforth be more.
Exon. Oxon, June 11. A. M.

* *A pleaſant hill nigh* Oxford.
† *A place where a noted ale-houſe is kept.*

A THOUGHT *from* MARCUS ANTONINUS.

WHat! ſhall the cauſeleſs curſe of fools controul
Thy wav'ring virtue and debaſe thy ſoul?
Reproach'd or cenſur'd as an uſeleſs thing,
Still pure and conſtant flows the healing ſpring,
Still pours its bounty with a ſweet exceſs,
Th' invidious tongue with cooling draughts to bleſs;
Should thankleſs hands with clay pollute the tide,
Will the ſtain'd waters ſtagnant ceaſe to glide?
No ſtill they flow, by flowing ſtill refine,
Diffuſe new bleſſings, with new luſtre ſhine.
Taught by the ſpring, then bounteous be thy mind,
By thanks unpaid, be generouſly kind.
The ſtreams of charity no taint can know
Till ſtopp'd, refining ever as they flow.

An EPIGRAM.

STANHOPE each purpoſe of his breaſt
To gen'rous views conſign'd;
And choſe his method to be bleſt
By bleſſing all mankind.
Stanhope! tho' high thy tranſports glow,
To one falſe ſtep deſcend!
Or you'll incur the dang'rous woe
Of him, whom all commend!

The ADVICE.

To Miss M—R—N—LE.

LOvely mover of a passion,
Modest, noble and sincere,
Let for once, since 'tis the fashion,
Humble verse approach your ear;

Let an honest swain advise you
To disdain all arts to charm;
Then the worthy man will prize you,
Him alone your breast should warm.

Be your soul the seat of science,
Empress there let reason reign;
Keep with virtue strict alliance,
Nor humility disdain.

Soft and moving as each feature
Let your words unstudy'd flow;
Mild and gentle as your nature,
Be your well-tim'd wisdom too.

Why should I advise in dressing?
Modesty would be your guide;
She can render you so pleasing,
As would shame the phantom Pride.

Leave *Dorinda* would you give me,
I could whisper to your mind;
"Keep my rules and then believe me,
"You'll excell all womankind."

London, Jan. 25, 1745.

To Mr CHARLES SMITH, *on his* History of the antient and present State of the County of WATERFORD, *publishing by subscription in* Dublin.

By JOHN MARESHALL,
Assistant Secretary to the Physico-Historical Society.

From Faulkner's Dublin Journal.

Fœlix qui rerum potuit cognoscere causas. Ovid.

WHile you the seat of nature's pow'rs explore,
Or the long fame of ages past, restore;
Whether you trace the silver-volum'd stream,
Or search, for *Newton*'s laws, the morning beam;
Whether you seek where mines imbosom'd glow,
Or catch philosophy in falling snow;
Or dream where cloud-rob'd rocks the heart appal,
Or where uxorious ivy clasps the wall;
Hunt for inscriptions in the sullen shade,
Where o'er his twinkling lamp the hermit pray'd;
Let the free Muse her friendly tribute bring,
Who scorns a prostitute for praise to sing.
How blest the task! to nature when confin'd,
You shew the benefactor of mankind,
From the gay plume, that wings the *May*-born fly,
To the bright beam, that glads the noon-day sky;
To all his works, our thanks, our wonder raise,
Bind us to love, and make description praise.
Fond of instruction, as I read thee o'er,
Fancy revisits scenes, long lost before;
And, eager still to try the poet's flame,
While you describe, I moralize the theme.
The *bow*, sun-pencil'd from ætherial dyes,
And every fleeting meteor of the skies,
Presents the courtier's fluctuating state,
And makes me bless the humbler gifts of Fate;
That lot, which gives all nature to the eye,
While half mankind scarce know what they enjoy.
By *Stanhope*'s * influence then thy task pursue,
Till pleas'd *Ierne* learn her bliss from you,
Nor scorn the Muse, who thus thy toil approves,
The man who seeks his country's good, she loves.

* *The history of the county of* Waterford *is inscribed to his excellency the Earl of* Chesterfield, *president of the* Physico-historical society, *which is composed of the lords spiritual and temporal and most gentlemen of figure in* Ireland.

August 30, 1745.

J. R. *Coquo suo* S.

DIE diem hunc sequente,
Deorsum sole decurrente,
Amicum nostrum hic adfore,
* Mellifluo amicum ore,
Spero, mihi perjucundum
Secum fieri rubicundum.
Tu quoque, † *Coque*, rumpe moras,
Detrusis, veni, pueris foras,
Tyranni vultum trucem pone,
Haud congruentem combiboni:
Mœroris omnia sicco plena;
Madenti, invicem serena
Quid paret vafer *Gallus*, potus
Nil quæres, aut rebellis *Scotus*.
‡ Medendi gnarum, si sit otium,
Adsciscas velim tibi socium:
Si hæc, quæ a te peto facias,
Inibis magnas mecum gratias. VALE.

* *Mr* W. *rector of* W——t.
† *Mr* Cook, *schoolmaster of* H——y.
‡ *Dr* C——g *of* H——y.

Boughton-green-fair, *near* Northampton, *June* 4.

HAving amus'd myself with the diversions of this gay and busy spot, I retired to view the ruins of a church near it in an open field, a solitary scene remote from any house. Here I found a Grave *stone, which spoke to me in a pleasing tho' solemn manner; if it pleases you as much, let it speak to the world.*

TIME WAS, I STOOD WHERE THOU DOST *now*,
AND VIEW'D THE DEAD, AS THOU DOST ME,
ERE LONG THOU'LT LIE AS LOW AS I,
AND OTHERS STAND, AND LOOK ON THEE.

SIR,

A Gentleman declaring in company of some ladies, that *Pope*'s thirst after praise was so remarkable, he was even ambitious of admiration, from *women* and *fools*; one of the ladies to explain the reason for his making the terms synonymous, wrote the following lines; if you allow 'em a place in your magazine it will infinitely oblige.

Sir, Yours, &c. MARCELLA.

To Mr P—— *of* D——sh——re.

SAYS the surgeon, who's wit is as keen as his tools,
Pope's ambitious of praise ev'n from *women* and *fools*:
Why he *joins* 'em together the reason is clear,
For his wife has endow'd him with hundreds a

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, *May* 26.

ON the 30th of *April* laſt there aſſembled a prodigious number of carpenters, ſailors, &c. and with uncommon fury enter'd the catholick chapel, ſet it on fire, and burnt four houſes adjoining, with all their furniture, and every paper, bond, or other things of value; even birds, fowls, and a monkey. —Not content there, on *Tueſday* the 20th of *May* they again aſſembled with their former fury, attacked the houſe of a widow lady, in which was a private chapel; and altho' the mayor and town-clerk both appear'd in order to read the riot act, they drove them both away, and ſet fire to the houſe (carrying off all the valuable effects) which, after burning ſome time, was happ'ly extinguiſh'd by ſome gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who rais'd a force, and drove theſe villains from their poſſeſſion; which timely aſſiſtance prevented the deſtruction of ſeveral other proteſtant houſes. —Theſe banditti do ſtill give daily notice of further attempts, inſomuch that many very peaceable catholicks are ſelling off their effects and quitting the town. As the *Romans* in general behav'd themſelves very dutifully throughout the county, even when the pretender was there; and as all theſe abuſes are committed without the mobs aſſigning any cauſe but their religion, it is hoped the legiſlative power will take their extraordinary ſufferings into conſideration, and not ſuffer theſe plunderers to abuſe their authority, and enrich themſelves by ſuch riotous unlawful methods.'

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Army, dated at Fort Auguſtus, *June* 5.

AFTER the battle of *Culloden*, his royal highneſs began with the rebels in a gentle, paternal way, with ſoft admonitions, and a gracious promiſe of pardon and protection to all the common people, who would bring in their arms, and ſubmit to mercy. Some took this opportunity, and were diſmiſs'd in peace with protections to their habitations: But great numbers, eſpecially the *Camerons*, *Macdonalds*, *Grants* and *Frafers*, were perfidious, often promiſed to ſurrender, appointing their own time, and as often broke their words; which has oblig'd his royal highneſs to lay the rod more heavy on them, by carrying fire and ſword thro' their country, and driving off their cattle, which we bring to our camp in great quantities, ſometimes 2000 in a drove.——They are greatly ſurpris'd to find our ſoldiers climb over their rocks and mountains full as nimble as they can themſelves, and to bring cattle from places which they deem'd inacceſſible to us. In ſhort, we have detachments at preſent in all parts of the highlands; and the people are deſervedly in a moſt deplorable way, and muſt periſh either by ſword or famine. ——*A juſt reward for traitors.*

MONDAY 2.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of *Heſſe*, who the evening before arriv'd at Somerſet houſe from *Scotland*, waited on the king at *Kenſington*; when his majeſty was pleaſed to make him a preſent of a ſword of curious workmanſhip, ſet with diamonds of a very great value.

TUESDAY 3.

The court martial at *Depford* for the tryal of Mr *Laſtock*, conſiſting of Admiral *Mayne*, prefident, Admiral *Bynge*, and fourteen other members, after long debating on the evidence, gave their ſentence, which was read by the deputy judge advocate, by which it appeared the court were of opinion that the information the charge was founded upon was not true; and that the evidence in ſupport of the charge was not ſufficient to make it good; and that many witneſſes in ſupport of the charge, as likewiſe thoſe in his defence had refuted the whole; therefore the court unanimouſly acquitted him of the whole and every part of the charge. (*See* Vol. XV. p. 173, 176, 181, 232, &c. Vol. XIV. *the Index.*

WEDNESDAY 4.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills

An act for ſettling an additional revenue of 25,000 l. per annum upon his royal highneſs *William* duke of *Cumberland*, and his heirs male of his body, for the ſignal ſervices done by his royal highneſs to his country. (*The Preamble to which ſee* p. 292.)

——For calling any ſuſpected perſon or perſons, whoſe eſtates or principal reſidence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where elſe it ſhall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour.

——For the more effectual ſecuring the duties now payable on foreign made ſail cloth, imported into this kingdom; and for charging foreign made ſail cloth with a duty; and for explaining a doubt concerning ſhips being obliged at their firſt ſetting out, to be furniſhed with one compleat ſet of ſails made of Britiſh ſail cloth.

——To attaint *Alexander* earl of *Kellie*, *William* viſcount of *Strathallan*, *Alexander* lord *Pitſligoe*, and divers others (*ſee* p. 271.) therein mentioned, of high treaſon, if they ſhall not ſurrender themſelves to one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, on or before the 12th of *July* in the year of our lord 1746, and ſubmit to juſtice.

——To continue two acts of parliament, one for encouraging the growth of coffee in his majeſty's plantations in *America*; and the other for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in *America*.

——For the better regulation of elections of members to ſerve in parliament for ſuch cities and towns in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, as are counties of themſelves.

——For

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——For the better preſervation of havens, roads, channels, and navigable rivers, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

——To indemnify ſuch perſons as have acted in defence of his majeſty's perſon and government, and for the preſervation of the public peace of this kingdom, during the time of the preſent unnatural rebellion, and ſheriffs and others, who have ſuffered eſcapes, occaſioned thereby, from vexatious ſuits and proſecutions.

——More effectually to prevent prophane curſing and ſwearing. (*See* p. 313.)

——For the better encouragement of the trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in *America*. And to ſeveral private bills.

General *Gueſt*, who commanded in the caſtle of *Edinburgh*, when beſieged by the rebels, and defended it in a gallant manner, came to his lodgings in *Brook-ſtreet*, in a horſe-litter, being 86 years of age, and very infirm. It is ſaid this gentleman was offer'd 200,000l. by the pretender, to have ſurrender'd the caſtle, there being computed about a million and half of riches in it.—He ſoon after waited on the king, who received him very graciouſly, and talked much to him.

His royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* having wrote a very elegant letter, all with his own hand, to the Ld mayor of *London*, acquainting him that he had received the 5000 l. ſent by the committee of the guildhall ſubſcription, (*ſee* p. 43. *and* Vol. XV. p. 666.) for the uſe of the ſoldiers who had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves moſt in the field of action; and that he intended to diſpoſe of it in the following manner, *viz.* 4000 l. to the common men, and the other 1000 l. to the non-commiſſion'd officers, ſuch as corporals, &c. if agreeable to his lordſhip and the committee; his lordſhip call'd a council, and laid the letter before them; and they immediately came to a reſolution to return his royal highneſs thanks for the honour he had done them, and to deſire him to diſpoſe of the 5000 l. as they firſt intended, and they would immediately raiſe another 1000 l. for the non-commiſſion'd officers. (*See p.* 105).

Edinburgh, *June* 3. The court of Seſſion ſat down to the great ſatisfaction of the whole nation, as there was a ſurceaſe of juſtice for ten months on occaſion of the rebellion.——*June* 4. Fourteen colours taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, were brought in proceſſion under a detachment of Col. *Lee*'s regiment, the pretender's own ſtandard carry'd by the hangman, and each of the others by chimney-ſweepers, from the caſtle to the croſs, where a large fire was lighted for the purpoſe. The pretender's ſon's own colours were burnt firſt, with 3 flouriſhes of the trumpets, amidſt loud huzzas; and then the reſt of the colours ſeparately, the heralds proclaiming the names of the traitors to whom they belonged, and the ceremony concluded with burning Ld *Lovat*'s camp colours.

FRIDAY 6.

Major *Grant*, deputy governor of fort *George* at *Inverneſs*, was try'd by a court martial for abandoning the ſame to the rebels, and adjudg'd to be diſmiſs'd his majeſty's ſervice, and render'd incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his majeſty.

His majeſty was pleaſed to give 500 guineas to Capt. *Cook* of the *Ambuſcade* privateer, for taking a *Spaniſh* ſhip laden with warlike ſtores, from *Ferrol* for *Scotland* for the uſe of the rebels.—Alſo 500 guineas, and a gold medal worth 200l. to Capt. *Phillips*, who cut the *Solebay* out of St *Martin*'s harbour on the coaſt of *France*. (*See p.* 212)

SATURDAY 7.

The judges iſſued a precept to the high ſheriff of *Surrey*, to ſummon a jury for the tryal of the rebels, at the court-houſe on *St Margarets Hill*.

WEDNESDAY 11.

Was obſerved as the anniverſary of the king's inauguration, beginning the 20th year of his reign. The biſhop of *Bangor* preach'd before the lords, and Dr *Hayter*, archdeacon of *York*, before the houſe of commons.

THURSDAY 12.

The town-clerk, and others of *Manchester*, were brought to the houſe of Mr *Price*, ſtate meſſenger, in *Rider-ſtreet*, in order to be try'd for treaſonable practices.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Auguſtus, June 17.

Yeſterday I had the pleaſure of ſeeing that old rebel, lord *Lovat*, with his two aid de camps, and about ſixty of his clan, brought in here priſoners; he is 78 years of age* has a fine comely head to grace *Temple-bar*, and his body is ſo large, that I imagine the doors of the *Tower* muſt be altered to get him in. He can neither walk nor ride, and was brought in here in a horſe-litter, or rather a cage, as hardened as ever.*—

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*When this lord was taken, 'tis ſaid he was endeavouring to get on board a ſhip for *France*, that he had with him 6000*l* in gold and ſilver, and that he told the officer with much aſſurance

he had beſt uſe him well, for, if he did not, he ſhould anſwer for it before a ſet of gentlemen, the very ſight of whom would make him tremble. —In the year 1692 he had the title of captain *Fraſer* in Lord *Tullibardine*'s regiment; but reſign'd, to proſecute his claim to be *chief of the Frafers*, and in order to it laid a ſcheme to get the heireſs of *Lovat*, who in 94 being about to marry Ld *Salton*'s ſon, he by his armed clan ſeized him and his company, and erecting a gibbet, induced father and ſon to relinquiſh the contract. But not being able to come at the young lady, in 95 he ſeized lady dowager *Lovat*, in her houſe, cauſed a perſon to marry them againſt her conſent, and cutting her ſtays open with his dirk, his highland lads tore off her cloaths, put her to bed, and were witneſſes to the conſummation. Soon after he was, tho' abſent, try'd and condemn'd for a rape on this lady, and for treaſon in oppoſing the laws with an armed force, and out-law'd. But tho' this latter K. *W.* was prevailed on to pardon, he thought proper to fly to *France* for the former; where ingratiating himſelf with K. *James*, and turning papiſt, he got a commiſſion; and in 1702, ſome money from the *French* king to raiſe a party in *Scotland*. But not having credit to do it, having had a meeting with a miniſter of ſtate in *London*, on his return to *France*, he was put in the baſtile. There he lay ſeveral years, and to get out took prieſt's orders; he acted afterwards as a jeſuit prieſt at *St Omers*, till about 1715, when coming over and taking a contrary part, he aſſiſted in ſeizing *Inverneſs* from the rebels, and at laſt got the title *Lovat*, a highland company, and many great favours conferr'd on him. *See Ld Preſident's letter to him, in* Feb. *magazine, and his anſwer.* 84,86

WEDNESDAY 18.

The Pr. of *Heſſe* with the *Heſſian* troops, and 3 *Engliſh* regiments, landed at *Williamſtadt* in *Holland*, in order to join the ally'd army.

SATURDAY 21.

Several ſhips with rebel priſoners on board came up the river, and the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, Mr *Murray*, and another perſon were committed to the *Tower*, two of the chiefs to *Newgate*, the officers to the *Marſhalſea*, and about 600 common men to the New Goal, *Southwark*. About 200 were left at *Tilbury* fort.

MONDAY 23.

Eighteen rebel priſoners were brought to town in a waggon from *Cheſter*, under a guard of dragoons.——*John Betts* one of the rebels made his eſcape out of *New Priſon* in his irons.

Eight of the judges went in proceſſion from Serjeants Inn, *Fleet-ſtreet*, to the town hall on St *Margaret*'s *Hill*, *Southwark*, and open'd the ſpecial commiſſion for the trial of the rebel priſoners. The grand jury, after hearing the charge, withdrew, and in an hour and half returned into court, having found a true bill againſt the Earls of *Cromar*- and *Kilmarnock*, and the lord *Balmerino*, for high treaſon in levying war againſt his majeſty.

LIST *of the* GRAND JURY.

Sir Wm Richardſon of Bermondſey, Knt.
Sir Abraham Shard of Kennington, Knt.
Sir Thomas Hankey of Clapham, Knt.
Sir Peter Thompſon of Bermondſey, Knt.
Joſias Wordſworth of Adſcomb, Eſq;
Samuel Atkinſon of Croydon, Eſq;
Perceval Lewis of Putney, Eſq;
John Copeland of Camberwell, Eſq;
Charles Hoſkins of Croydon, Eſq;
Joſeph Creſwick of Streatham, Eſq;
William Clark of Southwark, Eſq;
Joſeph Willoughby of Croydon, Eſq;
Thomas Bevois of Bermondſey, Eſq;
Elias Bird of Rotherhith, Eſq;
Thomas Tarrant of Southwark, Eſq;
Edward Stevens of ditto, Eſq;
Henry Robinſon of Wandſworth, Eſq;
John Heathfield of Croydon, Eſq;
Nathaniel Green of Southwark, Eſq;
Iſaac Eeles of Lambeth, Eſq;
John Smith of ditto, Eſq;
Hemmet Richardſon of Bermondſey, Eſq;
Samuel Nicholſon of Croydon, Eſq;

who on the 25th and 26th found bills of indictment againſt 37 rebel priſoners brought from *Carliſle* (*See* p. 23, 24.) *Sam. Maddock*, there mentioned, is become an evidence.

TUESDAY 24.

Happen'd a violent ſtorm of wind, with thunder and rain, which did much damage. The *Berkeley* galley, Capt. *Steward*, bound for *Cape Breton*, with ſeveral families going to ſettle there, was overſet between *Fairlee* and *Beech*, on the *Kentiſh* coaſt, and all but three periſhed.——Letter from *Tunbridge* relates that the tempeſt blew down ſeveral elms, and the lightening rived into ſplinters 4 oaks, and that for 15 minutes there was a continued thunder without intermiſſion of ſtrokes, and a continual ſtorm of hail, rain and flame.——Several ſheep were killed, and one man and two horſes were ſtruck dead near *Boughton-green* fair, *(ſee p. 323.)* The man had his fingers and his toe nails, and the ſkin of his legs ſtript off, whence iſſued a ſulphureous ſcent.

Kenelm Fawkener, Eſq; citizen and mercer, and *Jonathan Forward*, Eſq; citizen and weaver, were elected at *Guildhall*, by hands, ſheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*: but a poll was demanded for *Tho. Winterbottom*, Eſq; alderman and clothworker, and *Rob. Alſop*, Eſq; alderman and ironmonger; they had a majority on the poll.——*John Knapp* and *Dudley*

Dudley Foley, Esq; nominated by the Lord Mayor paid their fines.

DUBLIN.

A commission of lunacy granted about ten years ago against the Rev. Mr *John Kerr*, has been discharged. This gentleman's case is very singular. By a fall from his horse his brain was disorder'd, and continued so till last *April*, when he fell into an heavy lethargy, that continued 7 weeks, not differing from sleep, after which he awoke, and his former understanding appeared to be perfectly restored.

WEDNESDAY 25.

A party of soldiers went from the *Tower* to keep guard upon the multitude of the rebel prisoners in the *New Goal, Southwark*.——Twenty one prisoners, in custody of two messengers, were carry'd under a strong guard of soldiers to the court at St *Margaret*'s hill, to give evidence against several other rebels.—Eleven coaches full of rebels arrived in town from the North, and were committed to the custody of messengers.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty's presence, to offer our sincerest and warmest congratulations for the happy suppression of that impious and unnatural rebellion, which hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful and perjured men, in favour of an out-law'd, abjured, and popish pretender.

How just were our fears at the unexpected progress of this wicked attempt; and to what substantial miseries must we have been reduced, had God, for our sins, permitted it finally to prosper! Your majesty's just and equitable government, and in this every dear and valuable interest belonging to us as men, christians, and protestants, were the sacred objects immediately struck at, and the sacrifices intended to be made to the ambition and perfidy of *France*, the superstition and cruelty of *Rome*, and the presumptuous claims of the desperate and worthless invader of your majesty's dominions.

The seasonable and entire victory with which God hath blessed your majesty's arms, is attended with so many happy consequences, not only to these kingdoms, but to the protestant religion and the liberties of *Europe*, as will never be forgotten, whilst we know how to value the inestimable blessings it hath secured; and well deserves all the most grateful and public acknowledgments to Almighty God, that a people doomed to ruin, and saved by him from destruction, is capable of returning.

The choice of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, to be at the head of your majesty's forces on this important occasion, is the noblest demonstration of your majesty's high regard for the national welfare, and that in your royal breast the private affection of a father is taught to give way to the public good; and will transmit the remembrance of your majesty to all future ages, under the most honourable character that a king can bear, the friend, the father of your people. And how distinguished is your majesty's happiness, that the freeing these kingdoms from outrage, sedition, and rebellion, was by providence reserved for this illustrious royal youth, early treading the paths of glory, and formed under your great example, to be a scourge to your majesty's and his country's enemies, and a general blessing to these favour'd kingdoms.

That your majesty may long live, beloved and honour'd by all your subjects, fear'd and submitted to by all your enemies, and be, under God, continued the guardian of liberty, and the protector of true religion: that all your majesty's blessings may be hereditary, your honours descend to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, and the succession to your imperial crown never fail in your august family: These, Sir, are our fervent prayers, and of all who wish well to themselves, or have any just concern for the safety and happiness of their posterity.

To which Address his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for your congratulations on the success of my arms, under the command of my son, the duke, against the rebels. I am truly sensible of the zeal which you have shewed, upon all occasions, for the support of my government: and you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

THURSDAY 26.

Two of the rebel prisoners, *Peter Moss* and *Charles Holker*, both of *Manchester*, escaped out of *Newgate*.

FRIDAY 27.

The house of lords received the report from the committee appointed to search precedents for trial of criminal peers, with the several resolutions. *Ordered*, That an address be presented to his majesty to desire that he will be pleased to appoint a lord high steward to continue during the tryals of the Earls of *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie* and Lord *Balmerino*, and that a place may be prepared in *Westminster-hall* for the said tryals; That the said lords have notice to prepare for their tryals upon the 28th of *July* next; That the lord chancellor do send circular letters (giving 20 days notice) to all the peers in town and country to attend in their robes, and that none be excused their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or other bodily infirmities.——The trials are to be in *Westminster Hall*, because the house of

peers would have been too close in this hot season. As the proceedings are by indictment, and not impeachment, no scaffolding was ordered for the commons.

MONDAY 30.

Among the witnesses against the rebels are the following, who were examin'd before the parliament, *Charles Campbell*, *J. Hickson*, (*See Vol.* xv. *p.* 528) *John Vere*, *Wm Hasty*, *John Grey*, *Jam. Berkeley*, *Hugh Douglas*, *James Logie*, *Angus M'Kinnon*, *Geo. Hay*, *Patrick Goldie*, and *John Read*.

The rebels have burnt the large fir-wood of *Abernethy*, belonging to the laird of *Grant*, which besides the private damage of several thousand pounds, is a national loss, as it contain'd masts for ships of the largest burthen.

The homeward-bound *French* fleet from Cape *Francois* being 70 sail, is block'd up there by part of admiral *Davers*'s squadron.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Elizabeth *and* Mary, *Capt.* Adamson, *from* Greenland, *now at* Yarmouth.

WE are safe arriv'd here with 4 whales. On the 19th ult. we met with a violent storm of wind in the ice, which lasted 48 hours, in which 30 *Dutch* vessels, and 3 *English*, *viz.* the *Volunteer*, Capt. *Alcock*, the *Hurst* galley, Capt. *Guy*, jun. and the , Capt. *Nicholson* were lost. My ship is almost tore to pieces; the Capts *Alcock* and *Guy*, jun. with 130 men are on board us, but the Capts *Guy*, sen. and *Nicholson*, jun. it's fear'd are lost. The above *English* vessels had on board 2 and 3 whales each; which the *Dutch* found means to save, though they refused to take any men on board, except 83, who had saved themselves in some *Greenland* yawls, and forced their way into one of them, and were afterwards taken on board our ship. The *Dutch* ships caught 406 whales, including 23 that were lost in the ships cast away.

Extract of a Letter from Bergen *in* Norway, May 16. 'A ship has landed Ld *Ogilvie*, and 13 others at this place, but orders having been given by the King of *Denmark*, to inspect, with the utmost exactness, all *British* vessels, and to confine all passengers that had not sufficient passports, the governor of *Bergen* immediately secured them in an adjacent fort. Besides Lord *Ogilvie*, there are *Fletcher* of *Benschie*, *Hunter* of *Burntside*, *David Fotheringham*, governor of *Dundee* for the rebels, *David Graham*, merchant in *Dundee*, *Alexander Graham*, son to ditto, *Henry Pitullo*, *Sandilands* the younger, merchant in *Bourdeaux*, *David Graham* of *Duntroon*, stiled Lord *Dundee*, *Thomas Blair* merchant in *Dundee*.'

The embarkation (*See p.* 271 B.) for *Cape Breton* is laid aside.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

JUNE 6. *Robert Price*, Esq; only son and heir of *Uwedale Price* of *Foxley*, *Herefordshire*, marry'd to Hon. Miss *Barrington*, sister to Ld Visc. *Barrington*.

6. *Peter Cracroft* of *Louth*, *Lincolnshire*, Esq;——to Miss *Waldegrave*.

7. Mr *Gataker*, surgeon in *Park Place*—— to a daughter of the late *Tho. Hill*, of *Court Hill*, *Shropshire*, Esq;

Rob. Bristow, member last parliament for *Winchelsea*, Esq;——to the only daughter of *John Phillipson*, Esq; surveyor of the king's woods, and member for *Harwich*.

18. *James Grimston*, eldest son of Ld Visc. *Grimston*,——to Miss *Bucknall* of *Hertfordshire*.

19. *Edw. Wilson*, Esq; eldest son of *Daniel Wilson*, member for *Westmoreland*,——to Miss *Fleming*, eldest daughter of Sir *Wm Fleming*, late of *Rydell*, in the same county, Bart.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

May COL. *Rich.* He had his arms shot off at the battle of *Culloden*.

JUNE 1. Relict of Sir *Rob. Westley*, late Lt mayor of *London*.

12. Lady of Sir *John Rawden*, Bart, daughter to the Earl of *Egmont*.

17. Mr *Richard Atkinson*, a gardener, in *Southwark*, aged 90, a batchelor, worth 30000*l*.

19. Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; brother to the D. of *Marlborough*, member for *Woodstock*, and ranger of the great and little park at *Windsor*. He marry'd the second daughter of the Earl of *Granville*, by whom he left issue one son. *Marlborough* house descends to the Marquis of *Blandford*, eldest son of the D. of *Marlborough*, pursuant to the will of the late duchess.

22. *Anthony Symonds Ashton*, Esq of *Northamptonshire*.

Miss *Eliz. Tufton*, 2d daughter to the Hon. *Sackville Tufton*, Esq;

Rich. Lyddel of *Wakeburst*, *Sussex*, Esq; member for *Bossiney*, *Cornwall*, and secretary to the E. of *Chesterfield*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*.

21. Hon. *Jn Chichester*, brother to the E. of *Donegal*.

23. *Stephen Dauburn*, Esq; who formerly fined for not serving the office of sheriff of *London*.

The countess dowager of *Rockford*, mother to the present Earl, to whom 4000*l*. *per Ann.* devolves, and 10,000*l*. to his brother.

25. Mr *Sadler* of *Walton* upon *Thames*; after gaining a cause at *Westminster hall*, he went to sup with his witnesses, but before he eat, dropt down dead. (*See* p. 284 B.)

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, *June* 7. IN pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, the Right Hon. the lords commissioners of the *Admiralty*, have appointed *Rich. Lestock*, Esq; admiral of the blue.

Whitehall, *June* 10. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Edw. Falking-*

kingham, Esq; one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy.

—*James Compton*, Esq; a commissioner in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy, particularly for the affairs of the yards at *Deptford* and *Woolwich*.

Whitehall, June 14. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *John* E. of *Stair*, field marshal of his majesty's troops, to be general over all and singular the marine forces employ'd or to be employ'd in his majesty's service.

—Sir *James Ackworth*, Knt, and *Joseph Allen*, Esq; to be jointly and severally surveyors of his majesty's navy and ships.

—To grant unto *John Eyre*, Esq; the office of prothonotary, and clerk of the crown of the counties of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor*.

Whitehall, June 4. The king has been pleased to appoint *Henry Legge*, and *John Campbell*, Esqrs, to be two of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. (*Foxe* and *Arundel* other posts.)

——*Wm Ponsonby*, Esq; commonly called Ld Visc. *Duncannon*, to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. (Mr *Legge* promoted.)

His majesty has been pleased, upon the surrender of the right honourable *Wm* E. of *Jersey*, to grant unto the Rt Hon. *Geo. Dunk*, E. of *Halifax*, the places and offices of warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his majesty's forests, chaces, parks and wardens, on this side *Trent*.

The king has been pleased to grant unto *Rich. Arundel*, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's chamber, in room of Sir *John Hynde Cotton*.

Whitehall, June 28. The king has been pleased to appoint Sir *John Ligonier*, knight of the Bath, to be general and commander in chief of all his majesty's *British* forces, and of those in his majesty's pay in the *Austrian Netherlands*.

From other Papers.

HIS royal highness, *Wm* Duke of *Cumberland*,—appointed ranger of *Windsor* great and little park, in room of the Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; dec.

Wm Briscow, Esq;——secretary to the E. of *Chesterfield*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*, in room of *Rich. Lyddel*, Esq; dec.

Mr *James Draper*,——searcher of the customs at *Hull*, a place of considerable profit.

Mr Serjeant *Birch*,——a judge of the Common Pleas, in room of Sir *John Fortescue Aland*,——created a peer of *Ireland*.

Counsellor *Haswell*, chosen judge of the sheriff 's court, in room of

John Stracey, Esq;——recorder of *London*.

Mr *John Grant*, elected bridge-master, in room of Mr *Mingay*, dec.

Mr Deputy *John Clark*, stationer, Mr *Wm Arnold*, grocer, Mr Deputy *John Wallington*, , and Mr *James Hodges*, stationer,

——auditors of the chamberlain's and bridge-house accounts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 24. THE king has been pleased to grant unto *Arthur Young*, doctor of laws, the place and dignity of a canon or prebendary of the metropolitical church of *Canterbury*, void by the resignation of *Spencer Cowper*, clerk.

From other Papers.

REv. Mr *Wm Back*, presented vicar of *Kyneton*, in the diocese of *Hereford*.

Augustine Meadows of *Queen's* college *Cambridge*,——to the living of *St Augustine*, at *Maddington, Cambridgeshire*.

Hon. and Rev. Mr *Edw. Stanley*,——rector of *Moreton-cum-Illing, Lincolnshire*, 300 *l. p. An.*

Tho. Freake,——of *Little Hampston, Devonsh.*

Rob. Johnson, a senior fellow of *Trinity* college, *Camb.*——rector of *Dichleborough, Norf.*

John Bowman,——of *Dunington, Yorkshire.*

John Woodbank,——of *Potton, Bedfordshire.*

Andrew Perret,——of *Stone, Staffordshire.*

John Jeffreys,——of *St Nicholas Coleabbey.*

Dr *Taylor*, nominated prebendary of *Westminster*, in room of Dr *Broderick*, who res.

Joseph Brown, D. D. presented prebendary of *Hereford*.

Step. Sleech, B.D. instituted provost of *Eaton*.

Osborne Atterbury, presented to the living of *Oxhill, Warwickshire*; 200 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *Bedford*,—rector of St *John's* in *Bedford*.

William Cray Say,——rector of *Hatley*, St *George, Cambridgeshire*.

Tho. Surges of *Dixton, Cambridgeshire*,——fellow of *Eaton* college, in room of the present provost.

Rev. Mr *Roswell* of St *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*,——ordinary of *Newgate*, in room of Mr *Guthrie*, a place worth 100 *l. per Ann.*

Rev. Mr *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*, elected publick orator of that university, in room of the Rev. Dr *Turnbull*, chaplain to the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Stephen Duck, the poet, enter'd into priest's orders.

B——K——S *from the Gazette.*

Benj. Leasingby of West Smithfield, Lond. carpenter.
Isaac Correa, alias Francisco Miranda of Lond. merch.
Emanuel Harvey of Crediton, Devonshire, tanner.
John Holdman of Norwich, grocer.
Tho. Edwards of Cambridge, grocer.
Tho. Paddon jun. of Crediton, Devonshire, sergemaker.
Jeffery Kimpland of Rotherhith, Surry, merchant.
George Gibbs, of Islington, Vintner,
Patrick Chalmers, of Hull, Merchant.
Geo. Gillingham, of Bentinck-st. St. James's Westminster, Builder.
Rob. Lewis of the Devizes, Wiltshire, Glover.
Elizabeth Wright, of Islington, Middlesex, Glass-seller.
Tho. Embery, of Artillery-lane, London, Hotpresser.
Elias Image, of Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Chapman.
Thomas Richards, of St Martins in the fields, Currier.
John Berry, of Fenchurchstreet, Chinaman.
Ambrose Sewall, of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex.
John Lhuillier, of St Anne, Westm. Snuff-Merchant.
John Small of Halling, Kent, Chapman.

N.B. The letter concerning the *Dream* is received, we should be glad to know where to send an answer.

RUSSIA.

A New treaty is ſtill affirm'd to be on the point of concluſion between the courts of *Peterſburg* and *Vienna*, in which that of *Dreſden* is to be included, and that 20 or 30,000 of the troops aſſembled in *Livonia* are ſpeedily to march into

GERMANY.

On the other hand the king of *Pruſſia*, whoſe deſigns none can penetrate, keeps his numerous forces complete, and has a camp of 40,000 men about *Schweidnitz* in *Sileſia*, to provide well for which he has erected ſuch magazines as have drain'd the country as far as *Vienna*, where was a tumult on account of the price of bread, which only the preſence of the empreſs could appeaſe. Duke *Charles*, as he is now called, is ſet out towards the *Rhine*, to conduct a conſiderable body of imperialiſts, into the Low Countries, where he is to take upon himſelf the command of the allied army. The houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bavaria* are ſtill further united by a new treaty of alliance concluded at *Munich* the 17th inſtant. By one article it is ſaid, a body of *Bavarians* is to be taken into the pay of the maritime powers. The Remarks on the memorial of the marquis *de Caſtellane*, by the imperial miniſter at *Ratiſbon*, (*ſee p.* 287) are very well adapted to open the eyes of the *Germanic* ſtates, and expoſe *French* perfidy.

ITALY.

Marſhal *Maillebois* having joined the *Spaniards* at *Placentia*, with 10,000 *French*, the combined army under count *de Gages* attacked the *Germans* before that place on the 15th inſt. N. S. at 11 at night; the battle laſted with a continual fire till between 9 and 10 the next morning, when the empreſs's forces, under the prince *de Lichtenſtein*, repulſed the enemy, and obtained a ſignal victory. The number of the ſlain on the part of the enemy is not yet known, but the *Auſtrians* took above 3000 priſoners, moſt of them wounded, 10 pieces of cannon, and 60 colours and ſtandards. The *Spaniards* and their allies now find themſelves incloſed under the walls of *Placentia*; the king of *Sardinia*, who has taken *Novi* and *Ovado*, in the territories of the *Genoeſe*, being advanced within a league of them, and general *Roth* lies encamped on the other ſide of the *Po*, and is to be reinforced with 10,000 freſh troops from *Mantua*.

FRANCE.

The *French W. India* merchants have made freſh repreſentations of the diſtreſſed ſtate of their affairs to the count *de Maurepas*, intendant of the marine, who told them, 'twas impoſſible for any prince to have a deeper ſenſe of the horrors of war, or more concern for the misfortunes it brought upon his ſubjects than the king; but he deſired to be excuſed from receiving any more ſuch memorials; yet added that he was ready to confer with them at any time, and faithfully to report their grievances, if communicated by word of mouth.

Rochelle, June 22. A lady in a maſque, accompanied with ſeveral well-dreſſed people, came this morning to our gate, ſhe entered into a ſhallop, decorated with a pavilion, which was ſhut in an inſtant, and tow'd on board one of the ſhips in the fleet, in which every thing was prepared for her reception; and directly after all the fleet ſet ſail, conſiſting of the following ſhips.—Th's *lady* is called by others a *prince*.

Liſt of the ſquadron under the Duke d'Anville, Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Naval Forces.

Ships.	*Captains.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Northumberland,	Duke d'Anville,	66	600
Le Trident,	V. Ad. M. d'Eſtournelle,	64	500
L'Ardent,	Perier	64	500
Le Mars,	Colombe,	64	500
L'Alcide,	Crenay,	64	500
Le Carillon,	de Noailles,	60	500
Le Diamant,	De Marqueſac,	50	400
Le Borée,	De Bienac,	50	400
Le Tigre,	Du Quefne,	66	550
Le Leopard,	De Scrignac,	60	500
La Renommée,	De l'Allure,	60	400
La Megere,	Kyſan.	30	270
L'Argonaute,	De Queſtain,	26	270
La Parfaite,	De Beliſle Pepin	8	100
La Perle,	Des Roches,	8	100
La Palme,	De la Chaiſe,	10	70
Le Petit Mercure,	Tretroudar,	10	70
Le Mercure,	Du Tilly,	10	70
Le Cirrus,		16	140
Le Pr. d'Orange,	Fougert,	26	200
Another of	*Fireſhips.*	24	150

Beſides 20 other frigates and privateers from 10 to 24 guns, and ſeveral tranſport ſhips, having on board 3150 land forces commanded by M. *Pommerit*, brigadier general, *viz.*

The regiment of *Pontbieus*, 2 battalions	1350
The battalion militia of *Saumur*	600
The battalion militia of *Fontenay le Comte*	600
The battalion of marines	600

The *Dutch* ſhips which were at *Rochfort*, *Rochelle*, and other places, had been detained two days after the departure of this fleet.

LOW-COUNTRIES.

The trenches were open'd before *Mons*, the capital of *Hainault*, one of the provinces of the *Auſtrian* Netherlands, on the 17th inſtant, but the ſiege goes on but ſlowly, ſince the *French* had not taken any of the outworks on the 17th, and it is hoped the allies, after the reinforcement of 25000 imperialiſts, which are expected to arrive by the 4th of next month, will be enabled to quit their ſtrong camp at *Terheyde* near *Breda*, and offer battle to the enemy, which may be a means of ſaving at leaſt *Charleroy* and *Namur*, the only ſtrong places, except *Luxemburg*, remaining to the *Auſtrians* in the Netherlands.

S. Sea Stock No Pr.
—Annu. 97 ⅞
New Annu. No Pr.
3 *per C.* An. 83 ⅛
Bank Stock 127 ¼
—Cir. 7 *l.* 5 *s.* Pr.
Million Bank No Pr.
4 *per C.* Bank An 94 ⅝
India 174
—Bonds 2 *l. Prem.*
Royal Aff. No Pr.
Lon. ditto 10 ⅛
Eng. Cop. 5 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*
Welsh ditto, No Pr.
Lott. Tick. 5 *s.* 0 *d. Pr.*
India Books shut till *July* 27.
S. Sea till *Aug.* 11.
Annuit. till *July* 21.

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from May* 27 *to June* 24.

Christned	Males 524	Females 490	1014
Buried	Males 888	Females 936	1824
Died under 2 Years old			611
Between 2 and 5			204
Between 5 and 10			108
Between 10 and 20			58
Between 20 and 30			170
Between 30 and 40			147
Between 40 and 50			166
Between 50 and 60			128
Between 60 and 70			101
Between 70 and 80			79
Between 80 and 90			44
Between 90 and 100			7
Between 100 and 101			1
(Hay 36 *l.* Load.)			1824

Buried	Within the walls	715
	Without the walls	431
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	860
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	408
		1814

Weekly *June* 3 — 453
10 — 496
17 — 405
24 — 470
1824

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1 *s.* 9 *d.*
Wheat 5 to 29 *s. per Quarter*
Rye 15 *s.* to 16 *s.* 6 *d.*
Barley 12 *s.* to 14 *s.*
Oats 12 *s.* to 15 *s.*
Peaſe 13 *s.* to 15 *s.*
P. Malt 17 *s.* to 19.
B. Malt 17 *s.* to 19 *s.*
H. Beans 16 *s.* to 19 *s.*
Coals, in the Pool 29 *s.*
Hops 7 *l.* 10 *s.* to 12 *l.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT REIPUBLICAE LITERARIAE.

THERE is lately begun to be publiſhed a work intituled, OPUS SACRA IN BIBLIA ELABORATUM, which will be continued in ſingle numbers, of 6 ſheets each in folio, as frequently as the author's other affairs will permit, and the encouragement he receives from the public will enable him to proſecute it.

This work is intended to contain *a faithful tranſlation* of all the books of the Old Teſtament from the *original Hebrew*, with copious notes and explications. It is printed on a good paper, and in a large beautiful character, and the whole will make about 60 numbers. Beſides the *philological* and *critical* obſervations diſperſed throughout the work, he has put the *ſcripture chronology* on a different foot from other writers, for which he has given plain and obvious reaſons. He has introduced a variety of *collateral hiſtory* of other nations, and pointed out what they have borrow'd from the *Moſaic account*, with regard to facts of the remoteſt antiquity; he has illuſtrated many obſcure paſſages from the beſt ancient and modern writers of the affairs of the *Eaſt*, and interſpers'd his remarks with many beautiful maxims of morality, and piety, taken from the moſt *wiſe* and *learned* amongſt the *Rabbinical authors*.

As *curioſity* reigns very much in this learned and inquiſitive age, many doubtleſs will be deſirous to know ſomething of this author's *character* and *abilities*. Therefore, as I have had a conſiderable ſhare of intimacy with him, I ſhall mention ſome particulars, as I had them from his own mouth, leaving it to himſelf to diſcover his *name* when he ſees proper, and I know no other reaſon for his concealing it any longer, but a kind of invincible modeſty.

A ſtrong deſire (he ſays) after the knowledge of *truth*, and a ſolicitude that he might not be miſled in the moſt important articles of *faith* and *practice*, firſt form'd in him a fixed reſolution of making himſelf acquainted with the *holy ſcriptures*, in thoſe which are eſteemed the *original languages*. To the little ſtock of *Latin* he had acquired in his youth, at a grammar ſchool, he firſt added a courſe thro' the *Latin Claſſics*; and then, with the ſame aſſiduity, made himſelf maſter of *Greek*, and after that began with *Hebrew*. At intervals, he dipped into the *mathematics*, and by degrees became a proficient in the moſt material and uſeful parts thereof; this he found occaſion for in ſettling his *chronology*, and adjuſting the *rates* of weights, and meaſures, mentioned in the ſacred records.

When he had made the *original Hebrew*, and *Rabbinical writers*, familiar, he found the knowledge of *Syriac* and *Chaldee* would be of great advantage to him; theſe he attain'd, and added thereto a compleat underſtanding of the *Arabic*. As to his *perſonal character*, he is a man of great ſimplicity of manners, regular conduct, and a modeſt reſerve: he is ſtedily attentive to truth, hates falſhood, and has an unconquerable averſion to vice; and, to crown this portrait, he is not only greatly benevolent to mankind, but has a lively ſenſe of the *divine attributes*, and a profound reverence of, and ſubmiſſion to the *ſupreme being*.

This is the idea I have form'd of the man, in which it's poſſible that *friendſhip* may have made me a little too partial; but if I am ſo, it's thro' miſtake, and not deſign; for it would be but a poor compliment to my friend to attempt to raiſe the merit of his work, at the expence of *truth*, and put it in the power of all his contibutors thereto to deteſt the *falſhood*. All that I ſhall add is, that my friend knows neither directly nor indirectly of what I have here ſaid, of himſelf and his performance; how juſtly of the latter, let who will read it, and then judge.

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HISTORICAL, POLITICAL.

A Treatise of artillery; or, of the arms and machines used in war, since the invention of gunpowder. Written in *French* by M. *Le Blond*, professor of mathematics to the king's pages, for the use of *Lewis Charles* of *Lorrain*, count *de Brionne*, and publish'd for instruction of the young gentlemen in the armies of *France*. Now done into *English*, and neatly printed in quarto, illustrated with above 50 representations beautifully engraved, with additional remarks and explanatory notes. pr. 5*s*. *E. Cave.* (*See* p. 277 G.)

2. The history of *Lewis* XI. K. of *France*. Translated from the *French* of M. *Ducles*. Two Vols 8vo. *Davis* and *Vaillant*.

3. General abridgment of law and equity. By *Cha. Viner*, Esq; Vol. X. *Strahan*.

4. Memoirs of the life of Ld *Lovat*. 1*s*. 6*d*. (*See* p. 325-6.)

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

5. Ode on the present rebellion. By *R. Schomberg*, M. D. pr. 1*s*.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For JULY, 1746.

A short Account of the TRIALS *of the* Manchester *rebels*, &c.

BILLS of indictment for high treason, being found against the rebel prisoners (*See p.* 326.) on the 3d inst. they were brought to the bar, and arraign'd on the said indictments before the right hon. the lord ch. just. *Lee*, the right hon. the lord ch. just. *Willes*, Mr justice *Wright*, Mr baron *Reynolds*, Mr baron *Clarke*, and Mr baron *Clive*.

* *Alexander Abernethy*, a surgeon, and * *James Gadd*, a printer, captains in *Perth*'s regiment, and * *Thomas Furnivall*, (of *Cheshire*, *Manchester* warehouseman,) lieut. in the *Manchester* regiment, pleaded guilty, and beg'd of the judges to recommend them to his majesty's mercy.—*And accordingly together with the rest whose names are marked thus* * *they were on the* 20*th reprieved for three weeks.*—All the others pleaded not guilty, and presented petitions, praying that they might have time to prepare for their tryals, some of them alleging that their witnesses were at 100 miles distance, affidavits of which being read, the court deferred the tryals of the *English* prisoners to the 15th, and of the *Scotch* to the 25th inst.

On the 15th the court met again (except Mr baron *Clarke*) in whose place were added the justices *Dennison*, *Forster* and *Abney*, and proceeded to the tryal of *Francis Townley*, gent. col. of the *Manchester* regiment, and governor of *Carlisle*. The counsel for the king were Mr Attorney General, Sir *John Strange*, Mr Solicitor General, Sir *Richard Lloyd*, and the hon. Mr *York*; and for the prisoner, Mr serj. *Wynne*, and Mr *Clayton*.

The indictment was read, setting forth that the prisoner levied war, and appear'd in arms against the king in several places, and particularly that on the 10th of *November* last he appeared arrayed in an hostile manner at *Carlisle* in the county of *Cumberland*, with upwards of 3000 persons, and in a rebellious manner, with guns, swords, and other weapons, drums beating, and colours flying, took possession of the city and citadel of *Carlisle* aforesaid, being the city and citadel of our lord the king, and the same, by means of a cruel slaughter of his majesty's subjects, did keep and defend.—The prisoner adhering to his former plea, the king's counsel called the following witnesses:

Roger Macdonald (an *Irishman*) deposed that he saw the prisoner at *Derby*, also between *Lancaster* and *Preston*; that he had a white cockade in his hat, a brace of pistols, and a plad sash, and marched as col. at the head of the *Manchester* regiment, with colours flying, on one side of which was written *Liberty and Property*, and on the other *Church and King*; and that he was obeyed by officers and soldiers as colonel.

Samuel Maddox (an apothecary's apprentice in *Manchester*, who left his master's service, joined the rebels, and was by them made an ensign) confirmed *Macdonald*'s evidence, and added that he was certain the prisoner was esteem'd as colonel of the *Manchester* regiment, because part of it mounted guard every day at his quarters; that while they were at *Derby*, they beat up for volunteers for the *Manchester* regiment, commanded by the hon. col. *Francis Townley*, and that the same was done by the prisoner's especial directions; that the prisoner received another commission to raise a regiment of horse, and was made governor of *Carlisle*, in consequence

of which he ordered the guns to be mounted, chevaux de frize to be made, and an house to be burnt, from which the king's forces fired; that he passionately blamed col. *Hamilton* for surrendering the citadel, declaring it was better to die by the sword, than fall into the hands of those damned *Hanoverians*.

This witness being asked by the prisoner's counsel, if he was promised a pardon, answered that he was not; but that his friends advised him to be a witness, and if he should receive mercy he should be very thankful.

Austin Coleman confirmed the preceding evidence, and added, that when the soldiers wanted arms, they applyed to, and were furnished by the prisoner, and all other officers in the *Manchester* regiment took their orders from him.

Capt. *Carey* of the foot guards proved the capitulation to be as follows:—All the terms his royal highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison of *Carlisle*, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but reserved for the king's pleasure, no offers of mercy being made; and that he took the prisoner into custody, as colonel of the *Manchester* regiment, and governor of *Carlisle*, the same appearing also by the papers, which this witness seized and examined, belonging to the prisoner.

Capt. *Vere* (who was made a prisoner by the rebels) and Mr *Davidson*, a grocer of *Carlisle*, confirmed the above, and the matter was here rested by the king's counsel.

The prisoner's counsel, in his defence, alleged, that, about the year 1728, he was, by some family misfortunes, obliged to retire to *France*, and that, being taken notice of at the *French* court, and recommended to the king, he gave him a commission, in consequence of which he served at the siege of *Philipsbourg* under the D. of *Berwick*; that he continued in the K. of *France*'s pay and service till within a few years, when he returned to *England*, where he lived privately till the breaking out of the late troubles, at which time he received a colonel's commission from his old master the *French* king, in whose service he appears to have continued 16 years, and therefore it was insisted that the prisoner ought to be esteemed a *French* officer, and had a right to the benefit of the cartel between the two crowns. These facts were supported by Capt. *Carpenticre*; and *John Hayward* and *Tho. Dickenson* were brought to invalidate *Maddox*'s evidence; who proved that his character, as an apprentice, was very bad, and that, having wrong'd his master, they would not credit him on his oath.

To the first part of this defence it was reply'd, that Mr *Townley*, being a natural-born subject, all proof of his entering into the service of *France* made against him. And to the second, that *Maddox*'s being a bad apprentice, was not a sufficient reason to disbelieve him on his oath.

My lord chief justice *Lee* then impartially summed up the evidence to the jury, who consulted together in court, but, not agreeing, withdrew, and, in about 10 minutes, brought the prisoner in guilty.

On the next day, the 16th, the court met, according to adjournment, for the trial of *Geo. Fletcher*, *Tho. Chadwick*, and **Wm Bretab*, officers in the *Manchester* regiment.

The indictment being read, purporting that the prisoners levy'd war against his majesty, and adhered to his enemies, &c.—and the prisoners standing to their former plea,

Ormsby M'Cormack (an *Irish* weaver, but lately got his living by hay-making, till he joined the rebels as a common soldier) was sworn, who deposed, that the prisoner, *Fletcher*, commanded as an officer in the *Manchester* regiment, having a white cockade, an Highland plaid, sash, and all military accoutrements.

Maddox, a former witness, deposed that the prisoner, *Fletcher*, hearing at *Blackerley*, that this witness had thoughts of returning to *Manchester*, told him it would be scandalous to make so dishonourable a retreat, and pulling an handful of gold out of his pocket, said he should never want whilst that lasted.

Austin Coleman, *Thomas Craig*, Capt. *Nevet*, also proved the prisoner to have acted as captain in the rebel army.

In his defence he called *Anne Acton*, who lived in his family 27 years; she deposed that the prisoner and his mother lived together: that when they had great numbers of the rebels quartered at their house, the mother retired; that Capt. *Robinson*, who commanded that party, came and enquired for the prisoner, who went out to him, and was immediately seized by six soldiers, who swore they would have him, and accordingly dragged him away with tears in his eyes, and the witness never saw him afterwards.

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This

This witneſs prevaricated on her croſs examination.

Charles Worrall and *John Howard* depoſed that the priſoner bore a good private character.

Maddox depoſed that *Chadwick* was a lieutenant, and *Bretah* an enſign in the *Mancheſter* regiment, the latter carrying the flag, on which was written *Liberty, &c.* That at *Lancaſter*, *Chadwick* went into the church, and entertained ſeveral of the rebel officers with playing *The king ſhall enjoy his own again* upon the organ.

Tho. Craig and *Auſtin Coleman* confirmed the above, and Capt. *Nevet* proved that the priſoners anſwered to their names, *Chadwick* as a lieutenant, and *Bretah* as an enſign, when he called over the liſt of priſoners.

Theſe priſoners having nothing to offer in their defence, and the evidence againſt them and *Fletcher* being ſeverally ſummed up, the jury found them reſpectively guilty, without going out of court.

On the 17th the court met again by adjournment, when **Chriſtopher Taylor* retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty.

Tho. Deacon, *John Barwick*, and *Ja. Dawſon*, captains in the *Mancheſter* regiment, after hearing their indictments read as above, put themſelves on their country.

Maddox depoſed that the priſoner, *Deacon*, ſat at a table at the bull-head at *Mancheſter*, and took down the names of ſuch as enliſted in the pretender's ſervice, for each of which he received one ſhilling, and that when he was not writing, he employ'd himſelf in making blue and white ribbons into favours, which he gave to the men who enliſted: that he marched armed with a broad-ſword and piſtols from *Winſlow* to *Derby* as a guide, and mounted guard at the town-hall of *Carliſle* during the ſiege.

Thomas Bradbury, ſervant to a printer at *Mancheſter*, depoſed that the priſoner *Deacon*, and others, forced him, in the abſence of his maſter, to print ſeveral treaſonable papers, entitled Manifeſtos, Advertiſements, *&c.*

Tho. Craig, Capt. *Nevet*, and Capt *Carey* confirmed *Maddox*'s evidence.

The ſaid *Maddox*, Mr *Bouker*, the *Mancheſter* conſtable, the captains *Nevet* and *Carey* proved that *Barwick* acted as an officer of the rebels at *Carliſle*, and was armed and habited as ſuch.

The ſaid *Maddox*, *Tho. Joy*, *James Warren*, and the captains *Nevet* and *Carey*, proved the ſame alſo againſt *Dawſon*.

And the priſoners, making no defence, were ſeverally found guilty by the jury.

John Hunter, enſign in the *Mancheſter* regiment, was tried alſo this day: but no evidence depoſing that they ſaw him in arms, and Capt. *Vere*, and others, giving an account that he had run away 11 miles, in order to eſcape from the rebels, but was overtaken, and made to return, on pain of death; and that himſelf and the priſoner were tied together with a rope to a horſe's tail, and obliged to run many miles without ſhoes in great torment; he was acquitted, his irons taken off, and diſcharged.

On the 18th, the court met again by adjournment, when *Andrew Blood* retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty.

The indictments againſt **John Saunderſon*, captain, *Tho. Syddall*, firſt an enſign, then an adjutant, **James Wilding*, **Charles Deacon*, enſign in the ſaid *Mancheſter* regiment, and *David Morgan*, Eſq; counſellor at law, to the ſame purport as above, being read, the king's counſel ſupported the charge contained therein by calling

John Davidſon, a gentleman of *Cumberland*, *Allan Stewart*, *James Warren*, *Tho. Bradbury*, *Tho. Craigg*, *Tho. Joy*, who proved the priſoners acted as officers in the rebel army, and particularly that Mr *Morgan*, being at dinner with Ld *Elcho*, aſked what number of men they had, to which his lordſhip anſwered 4 or 5000, and 17 pieces of cannon; that he then aſked what religion the young pretender was of, and lord *Elcho* reply'd, ſhaking his head, that his religion was to ſeek.—He alſo adviſed to beat up for volunteers.

Morgan complained of being tried the laſt, becauſe, he ſaid, ſome of the priſoners, who had been convicted before him, would have been evidences for him. He excepted to many of the jury, and made a long harangue to ſet forth his innocence; but five of the witneſſes not being concerned in the rebellion, ſo fully ſatisfy'd the jury, that they brought him in guilty with the reſt, who made no defence, without going out of court.

TUESDAY 22.

The lord chief juſtice *Lee*, Sir *Martin Wright*, Sir *Michael Foſter*, Sir *Thomas Reynolds*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and [illegible]

ron *Clive*, went to the court houſe on St. *Margaret's*, *Hill* when the convict priſoners were brought before them, to receive ſentence. Two points were moved by their counſel in arreſt of judgment. Firſt, that the teſt of the commiſſion was not ſet out in the caption of the indictment. Second, that it was not ſet out in the indictment, that the priſoners were in actual cuſtody, on or before the 1ſt of *January*, 1746, purſuant to the late ſtatute. But the court being unanimouſly of opinion, that theſe exceptions were not good in law, overruled them; and the lord chief juſtice of the king's bench pronounced ſentence againſt them, to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, as in caſe of high treaſon, they all deſired to be recommended to the king's mercy. (ſee p. 183.)

PROCESSION *of the* Lord High Steward *to try the rebel lords.*

AT 8 in the morning, *July* 28, the judges in their robes, with garter king of arms, the uſher of the black rod, and the ſerjeant at arms, waited on the lord high ſteward, at his houſe in *Ormond-ſtreet*; garter in his coat of the king's arms, black rod having the white ſtaff, and the ſerjeant at arms his mace: the three laſt waited in an apartment, while the judges went to the lord high ſteward to pay their compliments to his grace.

After a ſhort ſtay, his grace came to his coach in the following order:

His grace's 20 gentlemen, two and two uncovered.

His ſerjeant at arms and ſeal-bearer both uncovered, one with his mace, and the other with the purſe.

The black rod, with the lord high ſteward's ſtaff, and garter king of arms on his right hand, in his coat of arms, both uncovered.

His grace the lord high ſteward, in his rich gown, his train bore, followed by the chief juſtices and judges.

His grace ſeated himſelf on the hinder ſeat of the coach ſingly, garter and the ſeal-bearer on the other ſeat over-againſt his grace uncovered, the black rod in the right hand ſide boot, with his grace's white ſtaff, and his grace's ſerjeant at arms in the left boot with his mace; his grace's gentlemen in the 5 leading coaches, and the judges follow'd his grace in their own coaches.

His grace thus attended, paſſed thro' *Red-Lion-Square*, croſs *Holborn*, down little and great *Queen-ſtreet*, *Long-Acre*, St *Martin's-lane*, and *King-ſtreet*, with the judges, *&c.* to the *Old Palace* *Yard*, and ſo up the ſtairs to the houſe of peers, thro' the painted chamber.

The peers in their robes, and the mace depoſited upon the uppermoſt woolſack, his grace paſſed on to the lord chancellor's room; the ſtaff was not brought within the houſe of peers.

His grace having ſtay'd there a while, came into the houſe again, and prayers began. Then the peers were called over, garter or his deputy being allowed to come to the clerks table to make a liſt at the ſame time of the peers preſent; which done, and the black rod being ſent to ſee that the court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the paſſages to it were clear, and giving an account to the houſe that they were ſo, they proceeded towards *Weſtminſter-Hall*, thus:

His grace the lord high ſteward's gentlemen attendants two and two.—4 clerks of the houſe 2 and 2.—The two clerks of the crown, bearing the commiſſion of the lord high ſteward.—Maſters in chancery, two and two.—Attorney-general.—Judges.—Peers eldeſt ſons.—Peers minors.—Four ſerjeants at arms with their maces, two and two.—The yeoman uſher of the houſe of peers.—The peers according to their degrees and precedency, two and two, (the youngeſt barons firſt) all covered.—Four ſerjeants at arms more, with their maces, two and two.—His grace's ſeal-bearer and ſerjeant at arms.—The black rod and garter.—The lord high ſteward alone, covered, his train borne.

The lords being ſeated on their benches, and the judges and maſters in chancery below on their ſeats; the lord high ſteward making a reverence to the ſtate, and ſaluting the peers, ſeated himſelf on the woolſacks as ſpeaker of the houſe of lords.

The two clerks of the crown being ready at the clerks table, and the clerk of the crown in chancery, having the king's commiſſion to his grace in his hand, both made three reverences to him, and at the third, coming before the woolſack, kneeled down, and the clerk of the crown in chancery on his knee, preſents the commiſſion to his grace, who delivers it to the clerk of the crown in the king's-bench; and they making three reverences, returned to the clerks table: the clerk of the crown in the king's-bench open'd the commiſſion and read it, having firſt directed his grace's ſerjeant at arms to make proclamation

* The ſoldiers there reſted their muſkets, and the drums beat as to the royal family.

clamation for silence, which he did with his mace upon his shoulder:

While the commission was reading, his grace and the lords stood up, all uncovered; after which his grace making obeysance, reseated himself, and then garter and the black rod, with three reverences, jointly presented the white staff on their knees to his grace; and being fully invested in his office, he, with the white staff in his hand, removed from the woolsack to the chair placed for him, on an ascent before the throne, and sat down. (*See p.* 383.)

CHARACTER *of Lord* LOVAT.

From the memoirs of his life.

LORD *Lovat* makes an odd figure, being generally more loaded with cloaths than a *Dutchman* with his ten pair of breeches; he is tall, walks very upright, considering his great age, and is tolerably well shaped; he has a large mouth and short nose, with eyes very much contracted and down looking, a very small forehead, almost all covered with a large periwig; this gives him a grim aspect, but upon addressing any one, he puts on a smiling countenance,; he is near-sighted, and affects to be much more so than he really is; he was naturally of a robust constitution, and a strong body, hardened by fatigue, inured to hunger and thirst, heat and cold, and improved by exercise; but his long confinement in the *Bastile* had greatly impaired him; however he still preserves a degree of health and vigour very uncommon at so advanced an age. He is a man of some learning, great parts and abilities: His great experience and attention to political matters has made him acquainted with men as well as books; he is polite, affable and agreeable in conversation, and so great a master in flattery and dissimulation, that he generally gains the good will, if not the esteem, of those he converses with, however prejudiced they might have been against him: His knowledge of the history and genealogy of the great families in *Scotland* contributes not a little to this; for there is no person in that country, but he will make out to be a relation or ally of some noble or ancient family; in this traditional history he pays little regard to truth, provided he can give his story the air of probability; he seems to entertain his guests with the utmost chearfulness and hospitality, but being sordidly avaricious, he grumbles privately at the least expence, and tho' to their faces he caresses them, yet no sooner do they turn their backs, than he curses them for the trouble and charge they put him to: He is ambitious and proud, but when it serves his turn, mean and fawning. He is subtle, but at times unguarded in his speeches and actions, and that even in matters of great concern; by this means he has frequently involved himself in dangers and difficulties; but he is very fertil in expedients, and has almost always extricated himself out of such scrapes: His restless and active disposition draws him into snares, but a ready invention, and a bold and speedy execution helps him out of them: He is much addicted to enthusiasm and superstitious notions, by which he is greatly governed in many cases: In business he is unconscionable, and avows that his own profit or pleasure has always been the rule of his actions; this has led him to violence, rapes, cruelty, revenge, treachery, and every infamous practice when it suited his purpose; this has made him put himself into all shapes and appearances, and therefore rendered him detested and despised by all good men, dreaded by some, and scorned and derided by others. He is naturally brave and resolute, and tho', as to invisible powers, he is fearful, and, as to his health and the lesser accidents of life, scrupulous to pusillanimity, yet in imminent danger he is undaunted: He is amorous, but for many years past, he has been very cautious in respect of women of rank, being sensible that intrigues of that sort are often attended with disagreeable consequences; he therefore made his addresses to the lowest and meanest of the female sex, and by that means tasted all the sweets of love without any allay; besides his absolute sway over them saved him the trouble of a long courtship. In short, he is a cruel master, an imperious husband, a tyrannical parent, a treacherous friend, and an arbitrary chief.

N. B. *The Examiner of these Memoirs (a pamphlet, pr.* 1s.*) endeavours to vindicate the character of this lord, and observes that the enmity of several great families obliged him to act in a politic manner, to improve all opportunities to recover his right; and admits that his lordship is not without his faults; but then he adds, it is quite inconsistent in his* life-writer *to represent him a tyrannical father, and an arbitrary chief, while he tells us that his son, the master of* Lovat, *and his tenants entered into the rebellion with his secret approbation; for surely they would not have obliged him in a [illegible] if he had been s[illegible]*

The INSCRIPTION *on a* MONUMENT *to be erected in the Cathedral Church of* WORCESTER, *to the Memory of Dr.* JOHN HOUGH, *the late worthy Bishop of that Diocese.*

SACRED TO POSTERITY
Be the Virtues of the most excellent Prelate
Dr. JOHN HOUGH,
The ever memorable President of Magdalen College, Oxon.
In the Reign of King James the IId.
Called forth to this dangerous and important Station
For his Learning, Prudence, Piety;
He maintained it in the Day of Trial,
With Ability, Integrity, Dignity.
Firm in the Defence of the invaded Rights of his College,
How providentially for this Church and Nation
He opposed the Rage of Popish Superstition and Tyranny,
Let the Annals of England testify.

In happier Times
He was advanced to be a Guardian of the Religion and Liberties of his Country,
In honourable Testimony of his eminent Services to both:
Was made Bp. of Oxford 1690, Litchfield and Coventry 1699, of Worcester 1717.
In his faithful Administration of the Pastoral Office,
By prudent Government, by impartial Affection, by perswasive Example,
He was honoured and beloved,
And left to each Successor a well regulated Diocese
In every Condition and Relation.

From the Influence of a lively Faith,
From the Overflowings of a benevolent Heart,
It was the Business and Pleasure of his Life
To serve God and to do Good.
His Benefactions to Magdalen College and to his Episcopal Houses
Are illustrious and lasting Monuments of his Munificence:
Yet much were they excelled by the nobler Instances
Of his diffusive——unbounded Charity.
His courteous Affability and engaging Condescension were the Delight
Of the numerous Partakers of his generous Hospitality.
Grace was in his Address, and Dignity in his Deportment.
In Conversation—Propriety and Purity of Language,
In Writing—Exactness, Ease and Elegance of Stile
Embellished
The Justness, the Delicacy, the Humanity, the Piety of his Sentiments.

Blest with uninterrupted Health and Tranquillity of Mind,
Happy in his Life and in his Death,
Full of Honour and full of Days,
In the 93d Year of his Age, and the 53d of his Consecration,
In the entire Possession of his Understanding,
In the Consciousness of a well-spent Life,
In sure and certain Hope of a joyful Resurrection,
He expired without a Groan.

[See two Letters written by the good Bishop not long before his Death, Vol. XV. p. 78, 150.]

A succinct Account of the Life and Reign of his late Catholick *Majesty* PHILIP V. *of* Spain, *who died the 9th inst.* N.S.

THIS prince was the second son of the dauphin *Lewis* of *France*, by *Mary-Ann*, daughter of *Ferdinand* elector of *Bavaria*, and grandson to *Lewis* the XIV. He was born *Dec.* 9, 1683. O. S. and had the title given him of duke of *Anjou*, which he bore till the year 1700, when he was call'd to the succession of the crown of *Spain* by the will of *Charles* II. the last monarch of that kingdom of the *Austrian* line; which disposition of the crown *Lewis* XIV. having in breach of the second partition treaty, accepted on behalf of this his grandson *Philip*, occasion'd the last general war.

Several *Spanish* grandees of the *French* faction having invited the duke of *Anjou* to take upon him the sovereignty, in conformity to the will of their deceased sovereign, he set out for *Madrid*, after having

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having been solemnly acknowledged by his grandfather as king of *Spain*, and made his publick entry into *Madrid Feb.* 8. 1701. The *October* following he was married to the princess *Mary Louisa Gabriella*, daughter to the late duke of *Savoy*, afterwards king of *Sardinia*, at which time king *Philip* was in possession of the whole dominions of the *Spanish* monarchy, and was acknowledged by all the powers in *Europe*, except the emperor; but the scene very soon changed; for the next year prince *Eugene* invaded his dominions in *Italy*; which obliged him to repair thither, where he was present in the battle of *Luzara*, and is there said to have given proofs of personal courage.

The late emperor having assumed the title of *Charles* III. of *Spain*, and preparing to sail thither on board an *English* fleet, king *Philip* found it necessary to return to *Spain*, where he found things strangely alter'd, a great part of his subjects ready to take up arms against him, and a potent alliance form'd to support his rival, whose cause was own'd by the king of *Portugal*, and even by his father-in-law the duke of *Savoy*. *Catalonia* was first in the revolt, which was soon after follow'd by *Arragon*, and such ill success had his armies in *Italy*, that by the advice of his grandfather, he entirely evacuated that country. In 1707, his affairs were in some measure restored, by two very remarkable events; the first was the gaining the battle of *Almanza* on the 14th of *April*, by the duke of *Berwick*; and the other, the birth of *Lewis* prince of *Asturias* on the 14th of *August* following. In 1709, the allies had so great success, that king *Philip* found himself shut up, as it were in *Castile*; and the year following, the loss of the battle of *Sarragossa* forced him to abandon *Madrid*, into which his competitor enter'd in triumph. It was not long however before he forced the allies to retire into the kingdom of *Arragon*.

The next year 1711, king *Charles* became emperor, which gave *Philip* a great advantage, so that he soon recover'd all that had revolted from him in *Spain*; and in the year following concluded a peace with *England* and *Portugal*, and quickly after with the rest of the allies, and at length with the emperor. In vertue of this peace, *Milan*, *Naples*, with the rest of the *Spanish* dominions in *Italy*, and the *Low Countries*, were yielded to the house of *Austria*, and *Sicily* given to the duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards forced to exchange it for *Sardinia*, by the quadruple alliance; *Philip* also solemnly renounced his right of succession to the crown of *France*, in favour of the house of *Orleans*.

On the 3d of *Feb.* 1714, he lost his first consort queen *Mary*, by whom he had *Lewis*, prince of *Asturias*, before-mention'd, *Philip*, prince of *Castile*, born *May* 28, 1712, who died soon after, and *Ferdinand*, the present king of *Spain*, born *Sept.* 12, 1713. The king could no longer be without a wife, and therefore the very same year, *viz. Sept.* 5. he married *Elizabeth Farnese*, daughter of *Edward* II. duke of *Parma*, heiress to him, and also to the house of *Medicis*, born *Oct.* 14, 1692.

This marriage having been negociated by *Julius Alberoni*, a subject of the D. of *Parma*, and a priest, he obtained the cardinal's hat at the intercession of the Q. his mistress, and was soon after made prime minister. He entered into a bloody war, in order to have recovered *Naples* and *Sicily*, but his views being defeated by the contracting parties in the quadruple alliance, and the great blow given to the *Spanish* fleet, by Sir *George Byng*, he was obliged to resign his employments, and retire to *Italy*.

In 1720, king *Philip* acceded to the quadruple alliance, and thereby procured the eventual succession of the dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and of the grand dutchy of *Tuscany*, for his eldest son, by his second wife. The next year his nephew, *Lewis* XV. the present king of *France*, was contracted to his daughter, the infanta *Maria*; and his son the prince of *Asturias*, married the daughter of the regent, as his brother don *Carlos* did another daughter of the same prince. In 1723, the reconciliation between the two courts of *France* and *Spain* was entirely finished, and towards the close of that year, the regent died, which put an end to that system, calculated rather for aggrandizing his own family, than for the welfare of either kingdom.

In 1724, king *Philip* thought fit on the 5th of *Jan.* to abdicate his throne, to which his son *Lewis* I. succeeded, to the universal satisfaction of the *Spanish* nation, who were excessively desirous of seeing themselves governed by a native of their own country; but their joy was very short-lived, for that prince died on the 20th of *August* following, of the small pox. Upon this, king *Philip*, by the importunity of his Queen resumed the crown, though many

of the greatest lawyers of *Spain* thought it ought to have descended to his present *Catholick* majesty. The duke of *Bourbon*, who succeeded the regent in the management of the affairs of *France*, sent back the infantas, upon which the Q. dowager of *Spain*, and her sister, were also sent back to *France*; and their *Catholick* majesties were so angry, that of a sudden, they concluded the famous treaty of *Vienna*, which united them with the late emperor, and entirely divided them from *France*. But, by the interposition of *England*, things were compromised, and the old system restored in 1728, by the treaty of *Seville*.

In 1733, the war broke out on the score of the succession to the crown of *Poland*, by which the *Spaniards* had an opportunity of attacking the imperialists in *Italy*, which ended in the acquisition of the kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for don *Carlos*, in exchange for *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Tuscany*, which were given to the house of *Austria*, and the duke of *Lorrain*; after which those differences began, which at length, when palliatives had been long tried in vain, obliged *Great Britain* to declare war against *Spain*, *Oct.* 23, 1739, and soon after followed the general war, which still continues.

See a Character of this *King* and his *Queen*, *Vol.* xi. *p.* 360. and their *Issue* ib. *p.* 432.

LETTER *concerning M.* VOLTAIRE's *Admission into the Royal Academy at* Paris.

SIR,

THE many important events to which every day is giving birth, are perpetually supplying the busy and political world, with the most interesting news; but no circumstance has happened which so much excites the curiosity, and attracts the regard, of the republic of letters, as the justice which the *French* academy has lately done to a man, whom envy at length has ceased to persecute, whose first step in the carriere of learning marked the period when his misfortunes began. Born with an elevated genius, and burning with the divine fire of poetry, *M. Voltaire* (for it is of him that I am speaking) commenced author by two * masterly pieces, which are, and will ever be the admiration of all who read them; but as many admirers as these pieces gained him, so many, and even more, they inspired with envy. The court, clergy, and *Parnassus*, all animated by different and personal motives, yet all forced into the same admiration, barbarously combined against him. A persecution, carried on for near 30 years, was all the recompence which his merit gained him from his native country; sometimes confined in an obscure prison, sometimes wandering a deserted fugitive, and compell'd to seek for safety in a foreign kingdom, which has ever been the asylum of persecuted merit; obliged to lie hid for years, to screen himself from the resentment of a minister, who hated and persecuted him without a cause, and after the example of *Apollo*, to lead an obscure and rural life in a petty village, to escape the anger of *Jupiter*.

It was in the midst of all these disappointments and misfortunes, which were sufficient to shake, and even overturn the most resolute mind, that we have seen swarming from the pen of *Voltaire*, that multitude of literary productions of all kinds, which have made him regarded as an universal genius: but it seems as if, by a singular fatality, he was caressed in foreign courts, to open the eyes of that of *France* to the merit of this illustrious writer. Those of *London*, *Berlin*, *Petersburgh*, and, which is almost incredible, even of *Rome* itself, by the honours which they conferred upon him, have at length compelled the enviers of his merit to do him justice, and place him in the rank which his talents have so long deserved. If an uninterrupted series of disgraces followed each other for almost 30 years, Fortune by way of retaliation may be said to have requited him, by heaping her favours on him in as close a succession; in less than two years he is become historiographer of *France*, poet laureat, and favourite of the ministry; and, which is yet more a prodigy, the friend of the *Jesuits*, altho' he has written, and said more against them, than he either has, or ever will against the *Jansenists*. Nothing more was wanting to complete his glory, than to be received into the academies of *Paris*, which was done in the last month, with all the pomp and ostentation usually shewn by the members of those societies on the like occasions.

M. *Voltaire*, on his part, made a suitable return for the honour done him by

* The tragedy of *Oedipus*, and the *Henriade*, an epic poem, both compos'd when he was very young, and the latter, which is esteemed his master-piece, in the bastile, while he was prisoner there.

by a ſpeech, in which the few, who ſtill regard him with malignity and envy, have not found the beauty and elegance which they profeſs to have expected from a pen like his.—As this piece is too long to be inſerted in your work entire, I ſhall content myſelf with giving you an analyſis of it.

The new academic, after an eulogium on the late preſident *Boubiere*, to whom he ſucceeded, ſuſpends for ſome time his other panegyrics on the foundation of this ſociety, to enter into a literary *criticiſm* on the *French* language; a diſſertation on the little progreſs which it made for ſeveral ages, the embelliſhments which it has received from the members of the academy, and laſtly its preſent *decline*. As this is the moſt curious part of M. *Voltaire*'s ſpeech, I ſhall give it in his own words:

"Why, ſays he, are *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Lucretius*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, happily tranſlated by the *Italians* and *Engliſh*? Why have theſe nations none of the great poets of antiquity in proſe, and why have we none of them in verſe?—I ſhall now endeavour to diſcover the reaſon:—Nothing great can be accompliſhed without great pains; and there is no nation in the world where it is more difficult than with us, to give a true ſpirit to antient poetry."

"The firſt poets formed the genius of their language.—The *Greeks* and *Latins* from the beginning made uſe of poetry for painting all the ſenſible objects in nature.—*Homer* painted every thing that preſents itſelf to the eye.—The *French*, who have never yet begun to poliſh any grand ſpecies of poetry but that of the theatre, neither could nor ought in that way to think of expreſſing any thing but what touches the ſoul."

"We have inſenſibly interdicted ourſelves, as to every object almoſt, which other nations have dared to paint.—There is nothing that *Dante*, after the example of the antients, does not repreſent.—He accuſtom'd the *Italians* to ſpeak every thing; but as to us, how can we now imitate the author of the *Georgicks*, who, without metaphor, names all the inſtruments of agriculture? We ſcarce know them; and in the boſom of the idleneſs and luxury of our cities, our effeminate pride has unhappily attach'd a low idea to thoſe rural employments, and to the terms of thoſe uſeful arts, which the maſters and lawgivers of the earth were wont to cultivate with their own victorious hands."

"If our good poets had known how to expreſs little things happily, our language had now added that merit, which is very great, to the advantage of being the firſt language in the world for the charms of converſation, and for expreſſing the paſſions.—It has been entirely engroſſed by the language of the heart, and the ſtile of the theatre.—Theſe have indeed embelliſhed the *French* tongue; but they have confined its beauties within bounds a little too narrow."

"When I aſſert, gentlemen, that it is the great poets who have fixed the genius of languages, I advance nothing but what is known to you.—The *Greeks* wrote no hiſtory till 400 years after *Homer*.—From this great painter of nature, the *Greek* language received that ſuperiority, which it was allowed by all the people of *Aſia* and *Europe*.—Among the *Romans*, *Terence* was the firſt who ſpoke always with an elegant purity.—It was *Petrarque*, who, after *Dante*, gave the *Italian* language that grace and delightfulneſs, which it has hitherto preſerved.—It is to *Lopes de Vega* that the *Spaniſh* owes its nobleneſs and pomp.—It was *Shakeſpear* who, as much barbarian as he was, engrafted in the *Engliſh* that force, and that energy, they have never ſince been able to improve, without overſtraining, which of courſe weakens it.——From whence comes this great effect of poetry in forming, and at laſt fixing, the genius of a people and of their language?—The cauſe of it is very apparent.—The firſt good verſes, even thoſe which have but the appearance of poetry, imprint themſelves by the help of harmony upon the mind.—Their natural and bold turns become familiar.—Mankind, who are all born imitators, inſenſibly aſſume their manner of expreſſing themſelves, and even their manner of thinking, from thoſe whoſe imagination has ſubjected that of others.——Will you not then agree with me, gentlemen, when I ſay, that the true merit and reputation of our language begun with the author of *Cinna* and the *Cid*?"

"Before him, *Montagne* was the only book that drew the attention of the ſmall number of foreigners who underſtood *French*; but *Montagne*'s ſtile is neither ſo pure, correct, clear or noble.—No, he is emphatical and familiar, and treats great ſubjects in a plain manner: it is his ſimplicity that pleaſes; people love his character of the author; they are plea

ed with finding themſelves in what he ſays of himſelf; and they love to converſe, and to change the diſcourſe and the opinion with him.——I have often heard *Montagne*'s language regretted; it is his imagination which ought to be regretted; his imagination was ſtrong and bold, but his language was very far from being ſo."

"*Marot*, from whom *Montagne* learned his manner of expreſſing himſelf, was ſcarcely ever known but in his own country. Among ourſelves he has been well received, becauſe of ſome tales naturally told, and becauſe of ſome licentious epigrams, whoſe ſucceſs always depends upon the ſubject; but this low kind of merit has for a long time debaſed our language. In this ſtile we wrote tragedies, poems, hiſtories, and even books of morality."

"The judicious *Deſpreaux* has ſaid,

Imitez de Marot *l'elegant Badinage.*
Imitate the elegant Waggiſhneſs of *Marot.*

I dare believe he would have ſaid, *naif, lively*, if that word, which is more juſt, had not rendered his verſe leſs ſmooth. There are no productions truly good, but ſuch as are received, read, and tranſlated by foreigners. In what foreign language has *Marot* been ever tranſlated?"

"Our language was for a long time after him nothing but a familiar jargon, in which we ſometimes expreſſed a happy joke with ſucceſs; but when we do nothing but joke, we are not admired by other nations."

Enfin Malherbe vint, & le premier en France
Fit ſentir dans les Vers, une juſte Cadence,
D'un mot mis en ſa Place enſeigna le Pouvoir.

——— At length *Malherbe* appears:
Verſe, with juſt cadence, firſt in *France* he grac'd,
And taught the energy of words well plac'd.

"If *Malherbe* was the firſt that ſhewed the power of that great art of putting our words in their proper place, he was then the firſt that was elegant.—But were a few harmonious ſtanzas ſufficient for engaging foreigners to ſtudy our language?—They read thoſe admirable poems *Jeruſalem*, *Orlando*, *Paſtor fido*, and the beautiful fragments of *Petrarque*.—Could they rank with theſe maſter-pieces a very ſmall number of *French* Verſes, well wrote indeed, but feeble, and almoſt void of imagination?

"The *French* language would therefore have for ever remained in its mediocrity, but for one of thoſe geniuſes, born to change and to elevate the mind of a whole nation.——This we owe to the greateſt among thoſe who were the firſt members of your ſociety.—It was *Corneille* alone who began to make our language regarded by foreigners, preciſely at the time that cardinal *Richlieu* began to make our crown reſpected.—Both the one and the other ſpread our glory throughout *Europe*.—After *Corneille*, came, I will not ſay, men of a greater genius, but men who were better writers.——A man *(Racine)* aroſe, who was at the ſame time more pathetick, and more correct; who had leſs variety, but was leſs unequal; ſometimes as ſublime, always noble without being turgid; never a declaimer, always ſpeaking to the heart with more truth and elegance."

"One of their co-temporaries (*Deſpreaux*) was incapable perhaps of that ſublime which elevates the ſoul, or of that ſentiment which melts it into compaſſion, but made for inſtructing thoſe on whom *nature* has beſtowed both the one and the other.—He was laborious, accurate, diſtinct, pure, harmonious; and at laſt became the poet of reaſon:—He began unluckily with writing ſatire; but ſoon after he equalled, perhaps ſurpaſſed, *Horace* in morality and the art of poetry.—He gave precepts and examples; and he ſaw that in length of time, the art of inſtructing, when perfect, ſucceeds better than the art of lampooning; becauſe ſatire dies with thoſe that are its victims, but reaſon and virtue are immortal.—You had in all kinds a multitude of great men, whom nature brought forth, as in the ages of *Leo the tenth* and *Auguſtus*.—Then it was that other nations ſought greedily in your authors leſſons, inſtruction; and, thanks in part to the care of cardinal *Richlieu*, they have adopted your language with the ſame eagerneſs, wherewith they have endeavoured to deck themſelves with the workmanſhip of our ingenious artiſts; for which laſt we owe thanks to the care of the great *Colbert*."

M. *Voltaire*, after having thus commended or criticiſed his deceaſed brethren in poetry, takes occaſion to compliment his new brethren of the academy on the *French* language being ſpoken in almoſt all the courts, and the dramatic pieces of the *French* poets acted on all the ſtages of *Europe*. On theſe authors he beſtows a panegyric, and proceeds thus:

"This honour, which is done by ſo many

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many nations to our excellent authors, is a warning given to us by *Europe* not to degenerate.—I will not ſay that we are precipitately running into a ſhameful decline, as ſatiriſts often exclaim, who ſecretly expect to juſtify their own weakneſs by that which in public they impute to the age they live in. ——I acknowledge that the glory of our arms is better ſupported than that of our learning; but the fire which animated us is not as yet extinct."

"The theatre, ſays M. *Voltaire* ſome pages lower, I grant, is threatned with approaching ruin; but, at leaſt, I ſee here the true tragical genius, [M. *de Crebillon*] who has always ſerved me for a guide, when I made any attempt to tread the ſame path. I look upon him with the ſame melancholy pleaſure, with which we view a hero upon the ruins of his native country, which he has bravely defended.—I can reckon among you, thoſe who, after the great *Moliere*, have accompliſhed the deſign of rendering comedy a ſchool of morality and decency; a ſchool which, in *France*, deſerved the conſideration, that at *Athens* was ſhewn to a theatre not near ſo chaſte.—If that celebrated gentleman, [M. *de Fontenelle*] who was the firſt that adorned philoſophy with the graces of imagination, belongs to a time a little more remote, he is ſtill the honour and the comfort of yours."

"Great talents are always neceſſarily uncommon, eſpecially after the taſte and genius of a nation has been formed. —Improved minds are then in the ſame caſe with thoſe foreſts, where the trees being cloſe and tall, do not allow any one to raiſe its head above the reſt.—— When commerce is in few hands, we ſee ſome prodigious fortunes, and a great deal of miſery; but when it comes into many hands, there is a general opulence, and but few immenſe fortunes. —This is preciſely the caſe, gentlemen; as the men of wit and learning in *France* are numerous, we ſhall from henceforth find fewer of a ſuperior genius."

"But, notwithſtanding this univerſal improvement of our nation, I will not deny but that our language, which is now become ſo polite, and ought to be fixt by ſo many good performances, may eaſily become corrupt."

"Foreigners ought to be warn'd, that it already loſes much of its purity in almoſt all the books written in that famous republick, ſo long our ally, [*Holland*] where the *French* is almoſt the chief language even among thoſe factions which are enemies to *France*.—But if in that country it degenerates by a mixture of idioms, among us it is at the point of being ſpoilt by a mixture of ſtiles.— —Whatever depraves the taſte, depraves alſo at laſt the language.——— People often affect to render the moſt ſerious and inſtructive works facetious, by making uſe of the familiar expreſſions of converſation.—The *Marotick* ſtile is often introduced in ſubjects the moſt noble, which is like cloathing a prince in the habit of an *Harlequin*.—New unneceſſary terms are made uſe of, which are needleſs and ought never to be ventured on, but when abſolutely neceſſary.—There are other faults which affect me ſtill more, becauſe I have often fallen into them myſelf."———

A celebrated critic, ſpeaking of the numerous collections which the *French* academy has given the public, of the harangues or compliments made by its members on the day of their admiſſion, makes a remark which is no leſs true than judicious. "Whoever, ſays he, has read two or three of theſe pieces, may be ſaid to have read all; for they all tell us, with very little variation of terms, that the member of the academy, to whom the haranguer ſucceeds, was a very great genius; which is as much as to ſay, in plain terms, that he himſelf is little leſs, ſince the ſociety has judged him worthy to fill the place of the deceaſed. The reſt of the harangue is employed in celebrating the ſociety in general; from whence a tranſition is made to the praiſes of the founder, the protector, and the cardinal; which is compriſed in about a dozen fine round periods, and amounts to no more than that the lord chancellor was a great man, cardinal *Richelieu* was yet a greater man than he, and *Lewis* the 14th was the greateſt man of all.

However M. *Voltaire* cannot be reproached that his diſcourſe turns only on theſe three points; the literary diſſertation analyſed above, is a proof of the contrary, but many are of opinion that in point of complement, he has much outdone his collegues and predeceſſors, his panegyrics are not confined to the three great perſonages juſt mentioned; the courts of *Berlin*, *Stockholm*, *Petersbourg*, *Rome*, have each of them a ſhort complement beſtow'd on them, for ſpeaking and cultivating the *French* language: and not content with this homage; beſides throwing handfuls of incenſe at the head of that learn has received him to it

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liberally beſtowed it on each of its members, which has produced any work great or ſmall, good or bad, ſublime or middling, celebrating all as genius's of the firſt rank.

Quantum mutatus ab illo eſt!

Many perſons exclaim on comparing theſe panegyrics with other parts of the works of this new member of the academy, in which he ſpeaks of theſe Gentlemen in a very different manner.

After this celebrated *French* poet had received back from M. *le Abbe d'Olivet*, part of the incenſe which he had ſo liberally diffuſed through the whole ſociety, the ſeſſion ended, by reading the preface deſigned to ſtand at the head of the hiſtory of the preſent war which *Voltaire* is writing by order of the court: thoſe who have read or heard the encomiums which he has made on the prince and his chief courtiers, have already paſſed judgment on the whole work, not doubting but that the new hiſtoriographer of *France* will exactly imitate, and even ſurpaſs in this undertaking the celebrated *Mezerai*, to whom he ſucceeds; and that this work will at leaſt be as excellent as the life and reign of *Louis* XIII. which that hiſtorian compoſed under the title of the *mother and her ſon*, or that which is found at the end of his hiſtory of *France*, which is in a ſtile, and taſte very different from the reſt of that grand and excellent work.

Such is the fate of all hiſtories of the living, which are written under the eye, and by the order of princes. As truth is what of all other things in the world authors regard the leaſt, in theſe pieces, it is no wonder that they periſh even in the birth, or at moſt, linger on this ſide oblivion only, till the death of thoſe who are the ſubjects of them. To treat of theſe matters with diſintereſtedneſs, and the liberty which becomes an hiſtorian, it is neceſſary that the writer ſhould be placed by providence in ſuch a ſituation, as to have nothing either to hope or fear from thoſe who may be any way intereſted in the events which he relates. To be convinced of the truth of this obſervation, we need only caſt our eyes upon a new work, intitled, An hiſtory of the reign of *Lewis* the XIV. ſirnamed the *Great*, by M. *Reboulet*. The firſt quality which the public expects in an hiſtorian is ſincerity, and that he ſhould let nothing eſcape him which may forfeit the confidence of his readers; *Reboulet* is very deficient in this particular. That he is a notorious liar, appears from his *Hiſtoire des Filles de la Congregation de l'Enfance*, a work which is a mere ſeries of impoſtures and calumnies, and contains as many lies as lines: there is little more truth in his new hiſtory, eſpecially where he treats of eccleſiaſtical affairs, in which this monarch often intermeddled more than became a prince; but, what is yet more extraordinary, this author, by a method intirely new in writing hiſtory, confeſſes honeſtly in his preface to this work, "that "he has paſſed over in ſilence all thoſe "truths, which, according to him, not "being eſſential to the baſis of hiſtory, "anſwer no end, but to gratify the "ſpleen of malicious readers, by expoſing the follies, vices, and notorious ill conduct of thoſe who have "born a part in the government, and "who have left behind them perſons "who would be ſharers in their diſhonour." An author who proceeds on the like principles, ought never to publiſh a work, which ſtrongly excites the curioſity of the world, eſpecially with reſpect to matter of hiſtory, of which the firſt law, as *Cicero* has judiciouſly remarked, is, to advance no falſhood, and ſuppreſs no truth.

If M. *Voltaire* gives the leaſt attention to this rule, and is willing in any degree to conform himſelf to it, he will find himſelf unſpeakably embarraſſed, when, in the character of a court hiſtorian, he ſhall endeavour to reconcile truth with flattery and particular intereſts; and in this caſe, the hiſtory of the preſent war will appear far from being eaſy to compoſe. The celebrated *Deſpreaux*, who was nominated by the late *Lewis* XIV. jointly with M. *Racine*, to write the hiſtory of his reign, was long ſince very ſenſible of this difficulty, and found the execution of that work impeded by an event, which may well *arreſt* M. *Voltaire* at his firſt ſtep, if he has the ſame love for truth with that truly great man. He, a ſworn enemy to flatterers and flattery, ingenuouſly confeſſed, while he was labouring at the hiſtory of his king, which had long employed him, but never appeared, that he knew not what reaſons to allege for the juſtification of the war againſt *Holland* in 1672. If M. *Voltaire* would be equally honeſt and ſincere, he would ingenuouſly confeſs that he is yet more embarraſs'd than *Deſpreaux*, to find reaſons ſufficient to juſtify the preſent war declared by *France* and *Spain* againſt the houſe of *Auſtria*.

Utrecht, July 10. D.

A French privateer ſloop, from Cape Francois, Capt. Outideaux, 12 carriage guns, 52 men, and an Engliſh pilot, for the Havannah, taken off Cape Antonio, and the Endeavour ſchooner of Philadelphia, retaken by the Warren privateer ſnow of Philadelphia, Capt. Kuttan.

A Fr. ſhip, from Old France for Martinico, taken by the privateer ſloop, Capt. Keel, of Bermuda, and carry'd into that iſland.

The Annunciation, M. Rapouillet, 140 tons, 28 men, from Marſeilles for Cape Francois, tak. by the Triton priv. Capt. Roſewell, and the Hector, Capt. Higgins, ear. to Barbadoes.

A Fr. privateer, formerly the Q. of Hungary priv. of Briſtol, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Eagle, and ſent into Kinſale.

A French ſhip, 20 guns, 82 men from Port Louis to Leogane or Hiſpaniola, for convoy, with 500 hogſheads of ſugar, 57 of indigo, and other valuable effects, taken by the Defiance priv. of Rhode Iſland, Capt. Dennis; two others made off, after ſeeing their companion, which was the largeſt, boarded and taken. Capt. Dennis had 15 men kill'd, among them M. Calder, his quarter-maſter, and as many wounded; the enemy had 20 men kill'd, and as many wounded.

A large Fr. ſhip, 26 guns, and 65 Men, with ſugar, Coffee and Cotton, and a good quantity of Money, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Wager, capt. Forreſt, and carry'd into Jamaica.

A Fr. Bark, with Reſin, Prunes, &c. taken by the Warren Gally priv., and ſent into Falmouth.

The St Francois from Martinico for the Havanna, taken by two N. American privateers, and carry'd into New York.

A Spaniſh regiſter-ſhip, formerly the Priſe Frigate of London, 400 tons, 18 guns, from the Havanna to Cadiz laden with cochineal, Indigo, Hides, Snuff, &c. and ſome gold and ſilver, with the governor of Guatimala in New Spain, taken by the Dublin privateer, to the weſtward of the Azores, and brought into Dublin. She is called N. S. de Begona, and valued at 50,000*l.*

A French privateer of much ſuperior force taken by a privateer, capt. Hunter, with 25 hands, and carry'd into Providence.

A Spaniſh ſhip, with cotton, wool, tallow, &c. taken by the George privateer, Jones, carry'd into New England.

A Spaniſh brigantine, with proviſions from Hiſpaniola, taken by two privateers of New York.

Two French ſloops, laden with cocoa, indigo, wine and rum, taken off Martinico by a privateer of St Kitts, and carry'd into Monſerrat.

A large Martinico privateer of great force taken by 3 American privateers; the French loſt a great number of men.

A French ſloop, with ſugar, coffee, indigo, and ſome dollars, taken by a privateer of Bermuda.

A Spaniſh brigantine privateer, 16 carriage guns, capt. don Julian, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Aldborough, capt. Robertſon, and ſent into Charles Town.

A Yawl from Boulogne, with tea and brandy, brought into Dover by the Periwinkle privateer.

A French privateer, which with two others cruiſed eaſtward of Yarmouth, drove aſhore by two of his majeſty's ſloops, and loſt with all her crew.

A Spaniſh ſloop with cocoa, taken by the Polly ſloop privateer, capt. Helme and carry'd into Newport, Rhode Iſland.

A large Spaniſh privateer ſloop, of 16 guns, called the Grand Diable, and a ſmall ſloop with proviſions, taken by the Dragon and Greyhound privateers of New York.

A Spaniſh privateer (which had taken and ſent to the Havanna an Engliſh ſloop that had ſail'd from Jamaica for the Havanna with proper credentials as a flag of truce, in order to redeem the mate of a ſhip left as hoſtage for its ranſom) engaging his majeſty's ſloop the Drake, capt. Clark, under Port Morant Keys, and being ſuperior in number, and taking advantage of the Drake's armcheſt being blown up on the quarter deck, boarded her, and poſſeſſed her a quarter of an hour, when the Engliſh captain and officers with a few marines made a ſally and retook her, and ſoon after took the privateer, and brought her to Jamaica. Many were killed on both ſides, the captain of the privateer was ſo wounded in his legs that they were obliged to cut them off, and his lieut. dy'd of his wounds.

A Dutch brigantine with warlike ſtores from Curacao to St Domingo taken by the Hawkin brigantine privateer, after ſeveral hours engagement, in which the Dutch loſt many men, and the privateer had but one kill'd.

The Noſtra Signora de la Gua, of and from Bayonne for the Spaniſh army in Italy, ſent into Plymouth, by the Dragon privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Elworthy; a privateer and brigantine ſent into Combe, by the ſame.

A ſmall French priv. of 1 carriage, 4 ſwivel guns, and 16 men, brought into Dover by the Cholmondeley cutter, in the ſervice of the cuſtoms.

The Hound, Sybrant Hungerope, a Dutch veſſel, laden with wine, brandy and almonds, from Bourdeaux, taken going into Dunkirk, by the Carliſle priv Capt. Owens.

A ſnow, 20 car. guns, and 18 men, laden with ſalt from Granville for Newfoundland, taken by the Squirrel priv. of Jerſey, Capt. Le Couſteur.

A Fr. priv. of 6 guns and 30 men from Morlaix, taken by the Succeſs priv. of Jerſey.

A French ſhip, 80 tons, with wine, oil, &c. and an Iriſh ſnow, with 800 hogſheads of beef, and 200 barrels of butter, from Rochelle for Bourdeaux, taken by the Willing-mind priv. of Jerſey.

A Fr. priv. of Dieppe, 5 carriage, 6 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, taken by his majeſty's ſloop of war the Weaſle, Capt. Kerby.

The Hercules, a Fr. ſhip of 340 tons, 18 guns, and 36 men, with a conſiderable quantit

n

money, and other goods to a great value, taken by his Maj. ſhip the Sheerneſs, Capt. Chaldhiam.

A Fr. ſloop from Martinico for Canada, with 200 hogſheads of ſugar, and ſome ſlaves, taken by a privateer, Capt. Denton, and ſent to N. England.

Three French tartans from Smyrna, a veſſel from Negropont, another from Damiette, taken by two Engliſh men of war, and a priv. and 3 other Fr. veſſels drove on ſhore and ſet on fire.

SHIPS *taken by the* Spaniards *and* French. July. 1746.

THE Eltham, Elcinour, from North Carolina for Piſcataqua, carried into the Havanna.

The Dolphin, Hoſſack, from London to Jamaica, taken by a Fr. Privateer, and ranſom'd.

The Norton, Iſrael, from Dublin to the Leeward Iſlands, carried into Nants.

The Anne Galley, Brown, from Madeira for the W. Indies, carried into the Havanna.

The Theodoſia, Hartwell, from the Baltic for Scotland, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Cruiſer Privateer, taken by two Spaniſh Xebecks, and carried into the Havanna.

The Princeſs Carolina, Philipps from Montſerrat to London, with 220 Hogſheads of Sugar and Rum, carried into Bologne.

The Agnes and Mary of Irvine, taken by a ſmall French Sloop.

The Weſtern Frigate, Blake, from Ireland for the Weſt Indies, carried into St. Maloes.

The Swift, Blanchard, from Barbadoes to Gibraltar, carried into Old Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Privateer of Topſham, taken by the Nomine Privateer of St. Maloes, 20 Guns, and 300 Men, and carried into Morlaix.

The Francis, Salmon, from Appledore for Newfoundland, carried into Bourdeaux.

The John Galley, Fennel, from Jamaica for London, carried into Granville.

The Diſpatch, Evans, from Jamaica for Briſtol, carried into St. Maloes.

The James, Major, from Jamaica for Ireland, carried into St. Maloes.

The Friendſhip Sloop, Savage, from London to Cork; and the St. Anthony Brig. from Briſtol for Cork, both taken by the French.

The Generous Betty, from Dantzick to Anſtruther, taken off Stonehaven by a Privateer of Dunkirk (who two Days before took an Orkney Ship with Kelp for Newcaſtle.

The Hunter Hammond of Jamaica from Madeira to Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

Two Ships from the American Colonies for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Fanny, Hald vind, from Jamaica for Antigua, and the Nancy Brigantine, Lloyd, from St. Kitt's, both carried into Martinico.

A Snow Brig. from Waterford for Gibraltar, ſuppos'd the Elizabeth and Mary, taken in her Paſſage by a French Privateer.

The St. Francis, Casey, from Liſbon for Dublin, taken by a Fr. Privateer coming out of Liſb.

The Friendſhip, Maitland, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Porto Rico.

The Delight, Morris, from St. Kitts for Carolina, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer of 20 Guns, and 120 Men, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Charming Peggy, Ramage, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, taken 100 Leagues Weſt of Cape Clear by the Spaniards, and carry'd into Bayonne.

The Lilly's Prize, of and from Glaſgow, taken off the Bar of Charles Town South Carolina, after a ſtout reſiſtance, by Don Julian's Conſort, and carried into St. Auguſtine.

The Henry and Peter, Alliſon, from Newfoundland for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

Two Ships from one of the American colonies for Ireland, taken by a French Privateer of great force, and carried into Martinico.

The Horncaſtle, Broomridge, from Virginia for St. Kitts, carried into Porto Rico.

The William and Jane, Trenn, from Carolina for England, taken by the French.

The Samuel, from Lancaſter to Antigua, taken by a French Privateer.

The Neptune, Johns, from Guernſey for Ireland, carried into Morlaix.

The Potomack, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

A Ship of Appledore from Madeira, carried into St. Maloes.

The Mediterranean, Pringle, from London to Jamaica, taken in the W. Indies by a Fr. privat.

The Nancy, Street, from Antigua to London, taken near Antigua by a French privateer.

Fourteen Eng. Veſſels taken between Orkneys and Shetland, by a French privateer of 20 Guns, and all ranſom'd at Sea. N. B. Four Engliſh men of war are in that ſtation.

A large ſhip from London to Jamaica, and a Shallop from St. John's for Parham, names not known, taken by a French privateer near Antigua.

The Hector, Rogers, from Carolina for London; the Leopard, Williams, from Liverpool for Rotterdam; and the Glaſcow Packet, Larrimore, from Glaſgow for Dantzic, taken by the French and carried into Bergen in Norway.

Forty ſail of Veſſels from N. America for the Leeward Iſlands, taken in a ſhort ſpace of time by Martinico privateers.

The Rocheſter, and the St. Anthony Coaſters carried into St. Maloes.

The Jane, Moſs, and Induſtry, Millerſon, both from Lancaſter, carried into Martinico.

The Charming Molly, Gladman from London to Montſerrat, carried into Martinico.

The Kirkham Galley, Allcroft, from Rhode Iſland for Jamaica, taken by the French and carried into Lequan.

The King George Collingwood, from Rhode Iſland for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Jenny, Bugle, from Glaſgow to Virginia, taken by the French.

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An Enquiry *if* PAPISTS *are reasonable Evidence against the Crown on Accusations of* High Treason.

THE property and liberty of the subject are the objects of the law in disputes of *meum et tuum*, between private persons.——The life and liberty of the subject are objects of the law in disputes between the crown (as perpetual guardian of the state) and the subject as a member of the state.

In matter of private property every evidence, on his being admitted as such, is to declare on oath, if he be required, that he is disinterested in the cause in issue.——In matter of life between the crown and the subject, on accusation of high treason (I confine this enquiry to two species of high treason only, namely, the compassing and imagining the death of the king, and the levying of war against the king within these realms) if papists are reasonable evidence, is the question.——I hold the negative, for the following reasons.——He cannot be a reasonable evidence, who is interested in the cause in issue, and such I presume the papist to be, as he holds the pope to be supream head of the universal church, and denies our king to have that pre-eminence within these realms; else the papist would not scruple, as he does, to take the oath of supremacy: Therefore, when any person is arraigned for either of the above species of high treason, and he brings any evidence to contradict or entrap the evidence given on the side of the crown, if such evidence on the side of the accused refuse to take the oath of supremacy, he in reason is no evidence, as he acknowledges a supream power over the king, which supream power he has at heart to promote, therefore interested, and consequently no legal evidence.——The throwing off the papal supremacy was the first step to the reformation, the supremacy was by parliament annexed to the king's title, and a subsequent parliament made it high treason to deny any of the king's titles to the crown,——and Sir *Thomas Moore* suffered for denying that very title.

The producing of evidence to contradict and entrap positive evidence has, on all occasions in affairs of state since the reformation, been the constant practice of the papists.——In the popish plot of 1678 they brought their contradicting evidence from St *Omers*.——In the late trial of *Dogan* the priest, they brought such evidence against the sameness of person, as almost staggered the jury.——Such has always been their practice, and such it always will be, if not prevented, not only to hinder the detection of their own wicked schemes, but also to hinder the detection of any machinations, by whomsoever carried on, for the support of popery, and our destruction.——If any should plead on their behalf on this occasion for moderation——I answer him as Col. *Titus*, on a like occasion, said in parliament.——"We "are advised, said the colonel, to be "moderate, and I think we ought to "be so; but I do not take moderation "to be a prudent virtue in all cases "that may happen. If I were fighting to save my life, and the lives of "my wife and children, should I do it "moderately? If I were riding on "a road to save my throat from murderers, and I should be advised to "ride moderately, lest I spoil my "horse, would not such advice seem "strange at such a time? And so certainly would it be, if I were in a "ship (which may well be compared "to a common-wealth) and it were "sinking, would not the advice to "pump moderately for fear of a fever "seem strange?"

The preservation of the constitution is, and most reasonably ought always to be, the principal object of the law; and this alteration in the law, of evidence, is only proposed as a means to strengthen the constitution.——None but papists can complain of the proposed alteration, and such alteration is only in criminal affairs, where the constitution is concerned;——for in private affairs of *meum et tuum*, no alteration is intended.——In that respect they are left to enjoy all the privileges of protestant subjects, tho' protestants in Romish countries have been denied that common privilege.——At the time of the persecution of the protestants under *Lewis* the XIVth, that persecuting spirit so far prevailed, that if any civil affair was in question in any of the courts of judicature, it was a sufficient reason, if one of the parties was a protestant, to give the cause against him, and if any complaint was made, the answer was, "You hav "the remedy in your own hands; w "do you not turn catholic?"

An exact Copy of the Letter *wrote by Lord* LOVAT *to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND, *dated at* Fort-William, June 12, 1746.

SIR,

THIS letter is moſt humbly addreſs'd to your royal highneſs, by the very unfortunate *Simon* Lord *Frazier of Lovat*. I durſt not preſume to ſolicit or petition your royal highneſs for any favour, if it was not very well known to the beſt people in this country attach'd to the government, ſuch as the Lord Preſident, and by thoſe that frequented the court at that time, that I did more eſſential ſervice to your royal family in the great rebellion in the year 1715, with the hazard of my life, and the loſs of my only brother, than any of my rank in *Scotland*; for which I had three letters of thanks from my royal maſter, by the hands of Earl *Stanhope*, then ſecretary of ſtate; in which his majeſty ſtrongly promis'd to give me ſuch marks of his favour as ſhould oblige all the country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious king was as good as his word to me, for as ſoon as I arrived at court, and was introduc'd to the king by the late Duke of *Argyll*, I became, by degrees, to be as great a favourite as any *Scotchman* about the court; and I often carried your royal highneſs in my arms in the parks of *Kenſington* and *Hampton-Court*, to hold you up to your royal grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young princeſſes. Now, Sir, all that I have to ſay in my preſent circumſtances, is, that your royal highneſs will be pleaſed to extend your goodneſs towards me, in a generous and compaſſionate manner, in my deplorable ſituation; and, if I have the honour to kiſs your royal highneſs's hand, I would eaſily demonſtrate to you, that I can do more ſervice to the king and government, than the deſtroying an hundred ſuch old, and very infirm men, like me, paſs'd 70 (without the leaſt uſe of my hands, legs, or knees) can be of advantage in any ſhape to the government.

Your royal father, our preſent ſovereign, was very kind to me in the year 1715. I preſented on my knees to his majeſty a petition in favour of the laird of *M'Intoſh*, to obtain a protection for him, which he granted me, and gave it to *Charles Cathcart*, then groom of his bed-chamber; and order'd him to deliver it into my hands, that I might give it to the Laird of *M'Intoſh*. This was but one teſtimony of ſeveral marks of goodneſs his majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow on me while the king was at *Hanover*; ſo I hope I ſhall feel, that the ſame compaſſionate blood runs in your royal highneſs's veins.

Major General *Campbell* told me, that he had the honour to acquaint your royal highneſs, that he was ſending me to Fort *William*, and that he begg'd of your royal highneſs to order a litter to be made for me to carry me to Fort *Auguſtus*; as I am in ſuch a condition, that I am not able to ſtand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmoſt ſubmiſſion, and moſt profound reſpect, *SIR*,

Your royal highneſs's obedient, and moſt faithful humble ſervant.

Sign'd, LOVAT.

See 981. verſified.

M. VAN HOEY's LETTER *to the Duke of* NEWCASTLE, July 4, 1746.

SIR,

I Am extremely mortified, my Lord, to have diſpleaſed the king your ſovereign, by tranſmitting to your excellency the letter which M. the Marquis *d'Argenſon* had ſent to me for you. But, my Lord, how could I act otherwiſe? The two courts had already made uſe of my miniſtry many times to convey their ſentiments to each other reciprocally, on particular occaſions. If I have erred in ſending this letter to your excellency, I have not done it with a deſign to offend, for I was really of opinion (though I am now ſenſible that ſuch opinion was ill founded) that in this affair I did nothing more than was expected of me.

May it pleaſe your excellency to conſider that I have not ſpoken one word in favour of the pretender and his adherents, in my letter which accompanied that of M. the Marquis *d'Argenſon*, but have only opened the ſubject of the letter of the miniſter of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in the ſame manner as I have always done in tranſmitting to the miniſters of the two kings, ſuch letters as they have reciprocally ſent to me, directed for each other; and I was very far, my Lord, from thinking that I ran the leaſt riſque of diſpleaſing you, when I indulged myſelf in writing to your excellency, and in the ſuperlative ſatisfaction of diſplaying to a man whom I ſo much reſpect, maxims which are not only moſt ſacred in their nature, but

but moſt familiar to him, much leſs to offend ſo great a monarch in whoſe friendſhip the republic is ſo highly honoured. I am, therefore, my Lord, the more emboldened to beg that you would intercede for me with his majeſty: Do not refuſe me, my Lord, your good offices to excuſe to him the imprudence which has appeared in my conduct; the uprightneſs of my intentions ſpeaks for me, and I am too ſenſible of the juſtice and goodneſs of his *Britannic* majeſty not to hope that, by the interpoſition of your excellency, I ſhall not continue to appear ſo criminal in the eyes of ſo magnanimous a prince.

I had juſt finiſh'd this letter when I received a reſolution of their high mightineſſes, informing me of their diſpleaſure at my conduct, with reſpect to the ſending M. the marquis *d'Argenſon*'s letter, and that which I had written to your excellency with it; they command me at the ſame time to write to your excellency in civil and decent terms, to acknowledge and beg pardon for my imprudence, and to be careful to act with more circumſpection for the future.

Your excellency will eaſily conceive that, having already voluntarily anticipated the command contained in the abovementioned reſcript of their high mightineſſes, I ſhall without the leaſt reluctance punctually conform thereto.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. Van Hoey's LETTER *to the Duke of* Newcaſtle, July 8, 1746.

S I R,

MY misfortune, my Lord, to have ſo much diſpleaſed ſo great a monarch, whoſe friendſhip is ſo precious to the republic, ſo ſenſibly affects me, that I find myſelf obliged to make uſe of this *opportunity*, to repeat my inſtances to your excellency, that you would have the goodneſs to honour me with your interceſſion to his majeſty.——I have erred, my Lord, but I love peace, mankind and my country; I eſteem nothing uſeful, which is not juſt and honeſt, and my prayers for the accompliſhment of the juſt deſires of the king your ſovereign, and for the glory of his reign, are inceſſant and ſincere. Theſe ſentiments, my Lord, which are alſo your own, give me ſome ſort of title to aſpire to your friendſhip, and hopes of the moſt favourable ſucceſs from the good offices of your excellency for my obtaining his *Britannic* majeſty's pardon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A *N. B.* The *opportunity Van Hoey* ſpeaks of, is the demand made by M. *Argenſon* of a paſſport for a *French* commiſſary of war to go over to *England*, and negociate an exchange of priſoners, according to the cartel of *Franefort*.

Sir Edward Coke *deſcribes how a Peer is to be tried, in caſe of* Treaſon, *&c. before the Lord High Steward of* England, *as follows.*

HE muſt be indicted before commiſſioners of *oyer* and *terminer*, or in the *King's-bench*, if the treaſon or miſpriſion, felony, or miſpriſion of felony, be committed in that county where the *King's-bench* ſit: when he is indicted, then the king, by his commiſſion under the great ſeal of *England*, conſtitutes ſome peer of the realm to be, *hac vice*, ſteward of *England*, who is judge in this caſe. The commiſſion recites the judgment generally as 'tis found, and power given to the lord ſteward to receive the indictment, *&c.* and to proceed *ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem Angliæ*. A commandment is alſo given by the ſame to the peers of the realm to be attendant and obedient unto him; as alſo to the lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the priſoner before his lordſhip.

Then a *certiorari* is awarded out of Chancery, to remove the indictment itſelf before the lord ſteward; which may either bear date the ſame day of the ſteward's commiſſion, or any day after. The lord ſteward directs his precept under his ſeal to the commiſſioners, to certify the indictment ſuch a day and place. He alſo makes two other precepts, one to the conſtable or lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the body of the priſoner before him, at ſuch a day and place; as alſo to a ſerjeant at arms to ſummon *Tot & tales dominos, magnates & proceres hujus regni Angliæ prædicti R. comitis E. pares, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit, quod ipſi perſonaliter compareant coram prædict. Seneſchallo apud Weſtm. tali die & hora ad faciend. ea quæ ex parte Domini Regis ſorent facienda, &c.*

In this ſummons four things are obſervable.

1. That all theſe precepts moſt commonly bear date in one day.

2. Th

2. That no number of peers are named in the precept, and yet there must be twelve or above.

3. That the precept is awarded for the return of the peers, before any arraignment or plea pleaded by the prisoner.

4. That the lords are not *de vicineto*; and therefore the sitting and trial may be in any county of *England*.

At the day, the lord high steward, with six serjeants at arms before him, takes his place under a cloth of state, and then the clerk of the crown delivers to him his commission, who redelivers it. After three *O Yes*'s by a serjeant at arms, and commandment given in the name of the lord high steward of *England* to keep silence, the commission is read; then the usher delivers to the steward a white rod, who re-delivers the same, which he holds before the lord high steward. It was delivered, upon the like occasion, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Garter king at arms*.

O Yes being again made, commandment is given in the name of the high steward to all justices and commissioners to certify all indictments and records; which being delivered into court, the clerk of the crown reads the return, and the serjeant at arms is commanded to return his precept, with the names of the earls and barons by him summoned, and the return of that is also read; then are the peers summoned to answer to their names, which are recorded.

When they have taken their places, and the prisoner is set to the bar, then the lord high steward declares unto them the cause of their assembly, and persuades the prisoner to answer without fear, assuring him, that he shall be heard with patience, and that justice shall be done to him.

After this, the clerk of the crown reads the indictment, and proceeds to the arraignment of the prisoner; and, if he plead *not guilty*, the entry is, *Et de hocce bono & malo ponit se super paros suos*, &c. After which the lord high steward gives a charge to the peers, exhorting them to try the prisoner indifferently according to their evidence, which is opened by the king's learned counsel, who produce their proofs for the king against the prisoner. Some, or all of the judges, are ever attendant upon the lord high steward, and take their places at the feet of the peers.

After the evidence is given for the king, and the prisoner's defence made, he is withdrawn from the bar, under the custody of the lieutenant, whilst the tryers go to some place to consider of the evidence; upon debate of which, if they doubt of any matter, they cannot send to the high steward to ask the judges any questions of law, but in the hearing of the prisoner, that he may know whether the case be rightly put, *de facto jus oritur*; neither can they send for the judges to know their opinion, but the high steward ought to demand it in court, in the presence of the prisoner.

When the lords are agreed, they return into court, and the lord high steward publicly in open court, beginning with the puisny lord, says unto him, *My Lord A. is W. V. S. guilty of the treasons whereof he hath been indicted and arraigned, or any of them?* And the lord standing up says, *guilty*, or *not guilty*; and so upward of the rest *seriatim*.

The peers having given their verdict in the absence of the prisoner, the prisoner is brought to the bar, whom the lord high steward acquaints with the verdict of his peers, and gives judgment accordingly, either of condemnation, or acquittal.

After the service is perform'd, and *O Yes* made for dissolving the commission, the white rod is taken by the lord high steward in both his hands, and broken in pieces.

The ax of death is borne before the prisoner, as he goes to his tryal, by the gentleman goaler, with the edge from him; and after being found guilty, with the edge to him.

An EXMOOR SCOLDING;

In the Propriety and Decency of EXMOOR *Language, between two Sisters,*

WILMOT MOREMAN, *and* THOMASIN MOREMAN, *as they were spinning.*

THOMASIN.

LOCK! *Wilmot*, vor why vore ded'st roily zo upon ma up to *Challacomb* rowl?* Ees ded'nt thenk tha had'st a be' zitch a labb o' tha tongue.——What a vangeance! wart betoatled, or wart tha baggaged;—or had'st tha took a shord, or a paddred?

WILMOT.] I roily upon tha, ya gurt, thonging, banging, muxy drawbreech?——Noa, 'twas thee roil'st upon me up to *Daraty Vrogwill*'s up-zitting, when tha vung'st to, and be hang'd to tha! to *Rabbin*.——'Shoud zem tha wart zeck arter me-at and me-al.—And zo tha merst, by ort I know, wey guttering,* as gutter tha will'st, whan tha com'st to good tackling.—Bet zome zed *Shoor and shoor tha ded'st hot make wise, as*

see

are where the young Joſy Heall-field, *vow'd come to viſack thy bodinge, and where a vow'd be O were * or no.*——But 'twas thy old diſyeaſe, chna.

T.] Hey go! what diſyeaſe deſt me-an, ya gurt, dugged-teal'd, zwopping, rouſling blowze? Ya gurt roile, tell ma. Tell ma, a zey, what diſyeaſe deſt me-an?——Add! chell zeam my heart to tha avore is let tha lipped.*——Chell tack et out wi' tha to tha true ben, faith! Tell ma, a zey, what diſyeaſe deſt me-an that tha zeſt cham a troubled wey?

W.] Why, ya purting, tatchy, ſtartling, ſhowcing, prinking, mincing theng, chell tell tha what diſyeaſe. Is dedn't me-an the bone-ſhave, nar the heartgun, nar the Allenplatch* that tha had'ſt in thy niddick. 'Tes better 'twar: vor than ount *Annis Moreman* cou'd ha' bleſſed vore, and net ha' pomſter'd about et, as mouther ded.

T.] What diſyeaſe than, ya gurt haggage?

W.] Why, e'er ſince tha wart tonty, ay zewnteen, and avore, tha haſt a be' troubled wey tha doul verch tha.

T.] What's me-an by that, ya long-hanied mos-zel? Diſt hire ma? Tha call'ſt ma ſtertling roil now-reert.——How dedſt thee ſtertlee* upon the ceſt laſt harreſt wey the young *Dick Vroguvill*, whan *George Vuzz* putch'd? —He told ma the whole ſtump o' tha beſnaze.

W.] O! the very vengeance rear tha!—— Deſt thee tell me o' *Dick Vroguvill?*—Why thee art in a ninniwatch e'ery other torn, nif zo be tha deſt but zet reert in *Harry Vurſdon.*

T.] How! ya gurt, chounting, grumbling, plumping, nower-zwaped, yerring trash!

W.] Don't tell me o' plumping: oll the neighbourhooden know thee to be a ve-aking, blazing, tiltish huſiey.

T.] And thee art a crewnting, querking, he-avy, dudded-yeſs, chockling baggage.

W.] Net zo chockling, net it zo crewnting, as thee art, a colting hobbey-horſe!—— Nif tha deſt bet go down in the paddick, to ſtreak the kee, thee wut come oll a-gerred,* and oll hoary zo vurs tha art a vorked; ya gerred-teal'd, panking, hewſtring me-zael! Thee art lick a ſkittish ſture jeſt a yooked. Tha wouldſt boſt any keendeſt theng, tha art zo vore-reert, nif vaather dedn't ha-ape tha.

T.] Ay, ay! *Keſſer Moreman* wou'd ha' be' hove up, nif zo be a had a had tha; a toteling, wambling, zlottering, zart-and-vair he-az ſtool.

W.] Ay, and zo wou'd the young *George Vuzz*, chun, whan a had a had a rubacrock, rouzeabout, platvooted, zidlemouth'd ſwaſh-bucket.—Pitha, deſt think enny theng will e'er vittee or gooddee wey zich a whatnoſed, haggage-tooth'd, ſtare-baſon, mmerſome, rixy,* wapper-ee'd theng as thee art?

T.] Deſt hire ma? Oll the crime o' the country goth, that whan tha liv'ſt up to tha eot, tha wert the old *Roger Hill's* under bed-blonket. And more and zo, that tha wert a chittering, raving, racing, buzzom-chuck'd, riggina,* lonching,* haggaging moil.

W.] How! ya confounded trapes! Tell me enny more o' *Roger Hill's* bed-blonket, ad! chell pull the poll o' tha, chall plim tha, chell vulch tha, looks zee.—*Roger Hill* was honeſt a man as any in *Cruliverton*;——no diſgreiſe.

T.] And do thee tell me o' ſtarſling upon the geſs, whan *George Vuzz* putch'd, chell gi' tha a lick;—chell lay tha over the yeare wey the vire-tangs. Ad! chell ting tha. Thy buzzom chucks ware pretty vitty avore tha mad'ſt thy zell theare, and they vieſh oll waggery, and they ſcin oll flagged, with nort but agging, and veaking, and tiltiſhneſs.

W.] Bed-blonket abather! Ha! zey zitch a word more, chell cotton thy waiſtcoat. Chell thong tha, chell gi' tha zitch a ſtrat in the chups, ya grizzledemundy.

T.] Me a ſtrat in the chups? Deſt hire ma? Come a neeſt me, chell pummel tha, chell vag tha, chell lace tha.

W.] Thee lace ma? Chem a laced wall a-fine aready.—Zey wone word more, and chell treih tha, chell make thy boddice pilmee.

T.] How a man a zed! make my boddice pilmee? Add! if e'er tha ſqueak'ſt wone word more o' the bed-blonket, chell crim tha, chell crown tha, chell vump tha.

W.] Why dedſt thee tell me o' the zeſs, or it of the hey-pook, as tha dedſt whileer;—— Chell drub tha, chell curry thy ſcabbed yeſe var tha.

T.] Why dedſt thee, than, tell me 'iſterday o' loſling my rewden hat in the rex-buſh, out to whoreing? and more and zo, that the young *Tom Vuzz* ſhou'd le-ave he's codpiece.* —Ad! a word more o' tha young *Tom Vuzz*, chell baſte tha, chell ſtream tha, chell drain tha;—chell make thy kepp hoppee, wi' thy *Vlanders lace* upon't.

W.] *Vlanders lace!* What's me-an by that, ha-ah? Tell me enny more o' *Vlanders lace*, chell make thy yead addle. Chell up wi' nat veeſh, and gi' tha a whiſſerpoop, and zitch a zwop as ſhall make tha veel me, looks zee!

T.] Gi' me a zwop?—Ad! chell gi' tha a whetret, or a zlat in the chaps—or up wi' thy dugged coats, and tack tha gre-aſy yeſe o' tha.

W.] Thee tack me, ya unlifty, ill-hearty, unridy me-zael?—*Andra* wou'd ha' had a trub in tha, nif 'a vaather hadn't a ſtrat the maſch.

T.] How, dem? a trub?—Go, ya raving, ſnapping, tedious, cutted ſnibblenoſe! Th'art olweys a vuſſled up in an old jump, or a whittle, or an old leggard, avore zitch times as *Neckle Halſe* comath about:—Than tha wut prinkee.—Thee haſt a let the kee go zoo vor want of ſtrocking. It a vor all th'are an abomination pinchvart vor thy own ends.—— Ay, ya! thoort,* *Wilmer*, thoore!—Zwar thy torn; or elſe tha dedſt not carry whome thy pad, and meet *Neckle Halſe* by tha wey.—He'll meet tha in the vurzy-park coander be cockleert, or avore, chell warndy.

W.] Tell ma wone word o' *Neckle Halſe*, chell ſkull tha, tha haſn't a be' a ſkull'd zo vor wone while. Ya gurt ſuſhilugs! The old *Mag Dawkins* es but a huckmuck to tha. Zat tha about ort, why, tha deſt thengs vore and back, a cathamm'd, a vore-reert, vramp-ſhapen, like a to'le.

T.] How! ya long-hanged trapes! ya blow-mouther baarge! Thee wut coalvarty* a-bed avore bevore-days. Th'art so deeve as a haddick in choogy weather. Or when 'tes avrore, or a scratehit the le-aft theeg out, or whan sneowth, or blunketh, or doveth, or in scatty weather, or in a tingling vreft, than tha art theck-lifted, and behang'd to tha.

W.] And thee art a hams'd in one o' thy yearms, and can't net zee a sheen in thy neert ee.

T.] Rex-buth!—Fath! tell me o' tha rex-buth, ya teeheing pixy!—Is marl who's more vor rigging or rumping, fleehopping or ragrowtering, giggleting or gamboweling, than thee art thyzel.—Pitha, deft'at remember whan tha comeft over the clean wi' tha old *Hugh Hofegood*, whan tha wawter wos by stave, how tha velft in, and the old *Hugh* drade thee out by tha vorked eend, wi' thy dugged clathers up zo vur as thy ne'el, whan tha wart juft a buddled?

W.] Lock! deft dwallee,* or teff doll?—Pitha, tell reasonable, or hold thy popping, ya gurt wathamouth.

So ends the firft bout.

Bout the Second,

WILMOT.

DIST hire ma, dem? Chell ha tether vinny wi' tha.—Tha toldft ma now-reert, or a whilere, of rigging and rumping, fleehopping and ragrowtring, giggleting and gamboyling. What's me-an by that? But thee, thee wut ruckes, and squattee, and doatee in the chimly coander lick an axwaddle; and wi' the zame tha wut rakes up, and gookee, and tell doll, tell dildrams and buckingham jenkins.—Ay ay, poor *Andra Vurfdon* wud ha' had a rigmutton rumpstall in tha, nif tad net ha' be' ftrat. A wud ha' had a'coad, riggleting, parbreaking,* piping body in tha; olwey wone glum or nether. And more an zo, there's no direct to bet tha tell'ft. Tha wut feb et herrtily. Na, tha wut lee a rope outreert. Chad a moft a'borft my guts wi' laughing, whan's zee'd tha whilere trapeece hum from tha *Yeoanna Lock*, thy fhoes all beth—, thy hozen muxy up zo yure thy gammerels* to tha very knickftheent* o' tha, thy gore coat oll a girted, thy head-clathing oll a fouft; thy waftcoat oll hoary,* and thy pancrock* a kiver'd wi' brifs and buttons.

TH.] Why thare so! Bet dift net thee thenk, ya long-hanged trapes, that tha young *Jafy Vauft-field* wud ha' be' placed, whan he had a zitch a trowdling theeg as thee art? Eart lundging, eart squatting upon thy tether eend. Zey ort to tha, why tha wut twitch up thy teal, and drowt up thy noaze, and take owl o', or take pip o'. Nif won zey tha le-aft theeg out, tha wut purtee a sinnet arter.

W.] How, huffey! ya confounded trash! Dift remember whan tha weaft out in tha Vuzzey-park, in the desk o' tha yeaveling, jeft in tha dimmeet, wi' tha young *Humphry Hofegood*,—and how ha mulled and foulad about tha? Ha bed tha net down;—and tha zeeft tha wudft net, nif ha ded net blow tha down. Zo ha blow'd, and down tha vaift. Who fhud be hard by (vor 'twas in the dimmet) but the fquare's beaky;—and vorewey ha cry'd out that *oll windwalls belongad to's meaffer*. Wi' tha zame tha fpletteft zaway—down the pennet—hilter fkilter—as if tha dowl had ha' be' in tha heels o' tha.

T.] Oh the dowl fplet tha! who told thee-kee ftrammer?

W.] Why, 'twas thee thy own zel up to ftooling o' terras.*

T.] Oh! a plague confound tha! deft tha thenk ees ded tell't to tha, to ha' et a drode vore agen? Well, 'tes well a fine.——I can drow vore worfe fpalls than that to thee;—Ad! I cut rep tha up.

W. What, a dowl, and be hang'd to tha, eanft tha drow vore to me?

T.] How many times have es a hord tha, and a seed tha, pound favin, to make metcens, and leckers, and caucheries, and flotters?—'Tes good to know vor why vore.

W.] Oh! a plague rat tha!—Ya mulligrub gurgin! ya fhug measel!—Th'art good vor nort bet a gapes-neft. A gottering hawcha: mouth theng! Whan tha com'ft to good tackling,—tha wut poochee, and hawchee, and ftrumpee; tha wut net look vor lathing,* chell warndy; and nif et be lobbolly, tha wut flop et oll up.

T.] How a man 'l zed! How dedft thee poochee, and hawchee, and ftrumpee, whan tha young *Zaunder Vurfdon* and thee ftey'd up oll tha neert a roafting o' taties? pritch* tha vor me!—Why, than, tha wut be a prilled,* or a moggard,* a sennet outreert; and more an zo, thee wut rowcaft, nif et be tha own veather. Nif tha beeft a zend to yield wi' the drenking, or ort, to tha voaken, whare they be fhooling o' boat, or handbeating, or angle-bowing, nif tha com'ft athert *Roger Hofegood*, tha wut lackee an over-while avore tha com'ft, and ma' be net trapeece hum avore, the desk o' tha yeaveling, ya blow-maunger ba-arge! Oll vor pakching about to hire hes, to vine-dra voaks. When tha goeft to tha melking o' tha kee, in tha vuzzy-park, thee wut come oll a dugged, and thy fhoes oll mux, and thy whittle oll beth.——Tha wut let tha cream chorn be oll horry, and let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather.

W.] Tell me o' *Roger Hofegood*, chell make thy kepp hoppee.——Ay, ay, ees marl flot to tha vengeance tha young *Zaunder Vurfdon* wud ha' had a fall wi' tha, nif ha had a had tha. Vor why? Tha haft no ftroil nor docity,——no vittinefs in enny keendeft theng.—Tha eortft tha nated yeo now-reert, or bet leet rather, laping o'er tha *Yeoanna Lock*: (Chell tell veather o't zo soon es ha cometh hum vrom angle-bowing,* don't queftion't) Hot ded tha yeo do, when tha had'ft a cort en be tha heend legs—(bet vurft ha button'd;—'tes a marl 'tad net a valled into tha pancrock-as uzeth to do) bet thof ha'ded viggee and potee, and towfee, and tewee, and kouftree, and fpudlee, and wriggled, and pawed, and wraxled, and rattled, and teared, vig vig, vig vig,

yet

yet rather than tha wudſt ha' enny more champ*, and holſter*, and tanbaſt * wi' en, tha tookſt en, and dedſt wetherly boſt tha neck o'en.

T.] And nif tha deſt pick prates upon me, and tell yeather o', chell tell a ſweet rabble-rote upon thee, looks zee. Vor whan tha ſhodſt be about thy yeaveling's chuers, tha wut ſpudlee out tha yewmors, and ſcreedle over men. And more an zo, thee wut roily eart upon wone, and eart upon another, zet voak to bate, lick a gurt ba-arge as tha art: And than getſer *Roger Sherwell* he muſt qualify't agen. Whan tha art zet ag'g, tha deſn't caree who tha ſculleſt: 'Twos olweys thy nae; and chem ageſt tha wut vore an a'en. Tha haſt tha very daps o' thy old muxy ont *Sybly Saveman* vpazet.

W.] Why, ya gurt roll, chant zo bad's thee. Thee wut ha' a hy to enny keſſen foul. Than tha wut chocklee, and bannee, and blazee, and roundſhave enny body that deth bet zey ay to tha. Tha wudſt buy tha cot up to town rather than thy live; bet tha hasn't tha wharewey; and tha wudſt kiſs tha yeſs o' *George Hoſegood*, to ha' en; bet tha hasn't tha why vor ay.

T.] How! ya mulligrub gurgin?

W.] And thee art a long-hanjed blowmonger baarge vor telling me o' *Neckle Hallſe*, and tha ſquare's bealy, and tha zeſs.

T.] And thee art a convounded traſh vor telling me of an under bed-blonket, and o' pounding o' ſavin, and making caucherics and ſlotters wi't. Tha art a beagle, chun, pritch tha! vor another trick. Chad ct in my mwend, and zo chave ſtill. But chawnt drow't out bevore tha begen'ſt agen, and than chell.

W.] Hicgo! Mrs *Ili-go-ſhit-a-beagle!* And hot art thee? Tha wut drow, and hen, and ſlat,—ſlat tha podgers, ſlat tha crock, ſlat tha keeve and tha jibb, boſt tha cloam. Tha haſt a moſt a ſtinned e'ry earthly theng in tha houze. Abſeutly tha art bygaged. Ay ay, ont *Margery* was death tha near vor tha. Her moort ha' vet et, nif zo be tha hadſt net let her totee up, and do zo ort.

T.] Why thare low! *Bygaged!* And bet deſt thee do bet jeſt now reert? Tha heaſt a long thy torn, tha wudſt ha' boſt en to ſhivers, nif chat net a vung en, and a pung'd en back agen. Than tha wut ſnappy, and than tha wut cunniſlee,* and than tha wut bloggy.*

W.] And hot art thee? A brocking mungrel, a ſkulking meazel!—And it a vore all good vor nort bet ſcollee, avore tha art a hoa zed* that tha caſt ſcarce yeppy. Petha, deſt thenk enny theng will goodee or vittee wi' enny zitch a trub as thee art,—that deſt net cary to zey thy vraers?—bet—wut ſtrammee, and ribbee, and blazee, and bannee: And more an zo, wut coltee and riggee wi' enny trolubber that comath athert tha. And whan tha deſt zey men, 'tes bet whilſt tha art ſcrubbing, hewſtring, and ritling abed. And, nif by gurt hap tha deſt zey men at oll, thy marrabones ſhan't kneelee,——thof tha caſt ruckee well a-fine.—'Tes a marl if e'er tha comſt to hewn only to zey men; zence tha ne'er zeſt men, chell warndy, bet whan tha art half aslape, half dozy, or ſcrubbing o' thy ſcabbed yeſs, whan tha art a coal-varting abed, ya gurt lollipot!——Tha hasn't tha ſenſe to ſtile thy own dreſſing. Vor why, et 'twul zet, arter tha, ether antlebeer* lick tha dorns of o door, or wotherwey twul zet along, or weewow, or oll a puckering. Tha zeddſt 'twos ſquelſtring and whot while'er. Ad! tha wut be mickled and a ſteeved wi' tha cold vore *Tandra's Tide*, chun, nif tha deſt net buy tha a new whittle.

T.] Why, ya gurt kickhammer baggage! thee art good vor no ſauze. Thee wut net break tha cantle-bone o' thy t' other eend wi' cheuring, chell warndy; tha wut net take et zo vreache*, ya ſauntering tro-ant!

W.] Higo! ſauntering tro-ant than! Vor why vore dedſt tell wone, than, o' tha rex-buſh, and tha hey-pook, and tha zeſs?

T.] And why vore deſt thee drow vore zetch ſpalls to me?——Go, pey tha ſcore vor tha lecker tha haſt a had zo ort in thy teening bottle.—There's a rumple, chun!

W.] Nif tha young *George Hoſegood* had a had tha, ha murt ha *bezzed* in a little time. Ha wud zoon ha' be' conſiddled.——It avore oll, avore voak, tha wut luſtree, and towzee, and chewree, and bucklee, and tear, make wiſe, as paſſath: And out of zeert a ſpare toatle in enny keendeſt theng.

T.] Why, thare's odds betwe' ſh——ng and tearing wone's yeſs. Wone muſt net olweys be a booſtering, muſt a?—But thee,—thee wut ſteehoppy, and colty, and hobby, and riggy wi' enny keſſen zoul: Oll vor whiſtering and piſtering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuſſing a tale.

W.] Ad! tell me o' hobbing and rigging, chell vlee to tha happ o' tha.

[*Pulls her poll.*

T.] Oh!—oh!—mo-ather!—mo-ather!—murder!—Oh!—mo-ather!——Her hath a chuck'd ma wi' tha chingſtey.——Ees verly bleive es ſhall ne'er vet et.——And nif 's don't vet et, looks zee, in a twelve month and a dey, cuzzen *Keſter Broom* ſhall ſoe tha a treſt up o' ground.—He ſhall zee tha zwinged, ſath!

Enter the Old JULIAN MOREMAN.

JULIAN.] Labbe, labbe, ſoze, labbe,—Gi' o'er, gi' o'er, *Tamzen*. And thee be olways wother agging or veaking, gawing or ſherking, blazing or racing, kerping or ſpeaking cutted, chittering or drowing vore o' ſpalls, purting or ghowering, yerring or chounting, taking owl o' wone theng or pip o' t'ather, chockling or pouching, ripping up or roundſhaving wone t'ether, ſtivering or grizzeling, tacking or buſking, aprill'd or a muggard, blogging or glumping, rearing or ſnapping, vrom candle-douting to candle-teening in tha yeaveling,—gurt hap elſe.

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SIR,

WHEN I read your curious hiſtorical account of electricity, in your magazine for *April* 1745, I thought myſelf greatly obliged to you, and I doubt not but many others of your readers, beſides the ſame ſen-

sentiments, nor had I staid immediately to have thanked you for the entertainment it gave me, as at the same time I thought I had been so free as to have taken notice of some few mistakes I observed therein, but that I was too much indispos'd by illness, and since that many things have concurred to divert me from putting my intention, till I saw, last night, in your magazine for *June*, an account of Mr *Watson*'s treatise, which induced me to trouble you with this.

In the beginning of the historical account, 'tis said,—'Tis now 14 *years* since *Otho Guericke*, &c.' I take that to be an error of the press, but it ought to have been corrected.

We are next told, that 'Mr *Hawksbee*, employ'd his thoughts in much the same research, &c.' Here I think is a great omission, prejudicial perhaps to many of your readers, who may not know that the honourable and excellent Mr *Boyle* (as Mr *Hawksbee* justly calls him) made many experiments in electricity, and went much further in his enquiries than (for ought that appears to the contrary) any other philosopher of the age: And perhaps there is no gentleman inclin'd to electric experiments will think it lost labour, even at the distance of 70 years, and after so many improvements made in that branch of nat. philosophy, to read a discourse of that great author's, entitled: 'Experiments and notes about the mechanical origine, or production of electricity,' which was printed about the year 1676, and is to be met with in the late compleat edition of his works in folio Vol. III. *p.* 647. I could add, that I am able to produce some other authentic vouchers of his having been engaged in very extensive enquiries into the nature of that property in some bodies; but let me add by the way that I can't but think the charge unjust which is drawn against Mr *Boyle*, when he is said *to have imagined his famous diamond sent forth light by a peculiar property*, for he himself expressly says, "that he made trial with other "diamonds, and particularly with one he wore "on his finger, which he could easily bring to "discover light"—And further, "that the "strange properties (which he had been mentioning) were not peculiar to one diamond, "but to be found in others, &c." See his works, Vol. II. *p.* 87.

But to return, it is said that Mr *Gray* discover'd another surprising property of electric virtue, *viz.* That the approach of a tube of electrified glass *communicates to an hempen or silken cord*, an electric force, which is conveyed along the cord to the length of 886 feet. Now I say, that the compiler should have known that because a silken cord was made use of (as he just before observes) for suspending persons on, in order to electrify them, a cord of that kind would not serve for a cord of conveyance, it having been found that that an electric *per se*, which silk is, will not convey the effluvia, except its electricity be first destroyed, by wetting it: Therefore if the silken cord had been a cord of conveyance, all the virtue conveyed to it by the electrified person, suspended thereon, would have passed away to the body to which the said cord had been fastened, and the person's face, or any part of his body would never have attracted the leaf gold, &c.

Mr *Hauksbee*'s conjecture, that the matter that produces electricity is the same matter which we call animal spirits, is said to be *a very bold one*, which many will not allow. No doubt many may dislike it, but Mr *Boyle* is not the only gentleman who is somewhat inclin'd to that conjecture; However I cannot see that the query,—*Are there animal spirits in an iron rod?* points out to us any absurdity in it; for it may be ask'd, whether any body supposes such a thing? Sure I am, Mr *Hauksbee*'s conjecture does not imply that there be.

We are further told that Mr *Boyle produced an electrical vortex, with a glass globe, so strong as to draw a crown piece from between a man's teeth, in spite of all his endeavours to hold it*: this has been laugh'd at, as a joke by some, and despis'd as a rhodomontade by others: I imagine there is some misrepresentation in the story, as there was in the account we had in our news-papers of professor *Musschenbroek*'s experiment by suspending a *cannon* on silk cords, &c. There is no body will be brought to believe the piece of money was *properly drawn* from between the man's teeth, till he sees it done. The truth, I suppose, is, that upon the approach of some person's finger to the money, the man received a smart stroke on the inside of his mouth, from the electric effluvia, which forc'd him to drop it: For I can venture to promise that if a person standing on a cake of wax, &c. be duly electrified, having a small bar of iron or steel, between his teeth, and he withdraw his lips as far as he can from the bar, if another person not electrified come and approach the end of it that cometh out of his mouth, he will receive, from the other end of it, a stroke on the inside of his mouth, or throat, that will oblige him to quit his hold, nor will he be in haste to repeat the trial.

The short view of Mr *Watson*'s treatise, begins with this remark, 'That there are few particulars contain'd in it, not to be met with in the *Magazine* for *April* 1745. and that several are mentioned which have not been produc'd by Mr *Watson*.' It is well subjoyn'd, 'that he made not his experiments with spheres, &c.' but yet I am apt to imagine that whoever will be at the pains to compare his treatise with the said *Magazine*, will meet with a great many particulars, not to be found in any tract hitherto published; and, may I be permitted to say, that as Mr *Watson* has in the most generous manner admitted any gentlemen desirous thereof, to see his experiments performed, and has no less freely communicated his experiments and observations to his friends, without the least reserve, so the account he has published to the world is drawn up with great judgment, and in the plainest manner, by which means he has left us no room, either to mistake him, or to question the truth of any thing he has said. I heartily wish the ingenious author of the experiment with a crown piece would follow his example, and be a little more explicit in telling us what that experiment really was.

July 3, 1746. *Tours*, &c. P. B.

A Dissertation on the Roman WALL, *relating to the Map and plan, see p.* 300.

IN the present situation of affairs, a plan of the method antiently practis'd by the vigilant *Romans* for securing the isthmus of *Britain*, with some remarks on it, will not I believe be unacceptable to the public.

Agricola, lieutenant to the emperor *Domitian*, seems to be the first of the *Roman* generals that extended his conquests after the reduction of the *Brigantes* to this isthmus. Such of the *Britons* as escaped his arms, retreated behind the long chain of mountains on the skirts of *Yorkshire* and *Northumberland*. But these strong barriers of nature avail'd little against the persevering courage of the *Roman* soldiery; they carry'd on military roads, and supported them with garrisons, thro' the most inaccessible desarts of *Britain*, and united territories which the mountains had sever'd in vain. Whilst any land remain'd the *Britons* fled before the *Romans*, 'till getting beyond the isthmus at *Carlisle*, a more extended and hilly country, it afforded them not only a safer retreat, but the liberty of returning through defiles of thick and entangling forests, yet unknown to the *Romans*. But it was not long that the natives could play this game, under the attentive eye of *Agricola*; he soon perceiv'd the inconvenience, and found out a remedy. He fixed a series of stations in a line across the isthmus, at regular intervals, and, garrisoning them with what soldiery he could spare, proceeded with the rest to reduce the North. At *Bodotria* another isthmus occurr'd, much straiter than the first; this he fortify'd in like manner, and recall'd the soldiers to keep garrison there as in the former, marching to subdue the countries by the *Grampian* mountains. But before he could complete his scheme, he was recall'd, and the *Caledonians*, resuming their independency, carry'd their arms to his first line of stations again.

Hadrian afraid of the consequence, and with a view to suppress the nocturnal excursions of the enemy, through the intervals of *Agricola*'s garrisons, which they frequently perform'd with astonishing celerity and silence, connected all these stations by a mud-wall, two aggers, a ditch, and military way.

Antoninus Pius his successor found means to curb the insolence of the *Caledonians*, and confine them to their mountains once more, driving them beyond the second isthmus, and fortifying it with an admirable wall of hewn-stone from sea to sea, along the series of *Agricola*'s stations.

After his death *Britain* was again neglected, and the *Caledonians* overthrowing his wall stretched their limits to *Agricola*'s first stations, and the wall was never more recover'd from them by the *Romans*. Whether the succeeding emperors disregarded such a conquest as useless, or whether it was not in their power to retake it, is of no consequence to determine; probably their attention to affairs on the continent, afforded little time for their securing *Britain*.

After the death of *Antoninus*, *Severus* was the first of the *Roman* emperors that turn'd his eye to *Britain*, the island being well nigh lost by a general defection. He reduc'd them to obedience once more after several victories, promoted his boundaries to *Hadrian*'s wall, and built one of hewn stone at this isthmus, similar to that of *Antonine*'s, from sea to sea, which continu'd the limit of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*, 'till their final departure from the island. But 'tis to be observ'd that he had several advanc'd stations as exploratory garrisons, for giving signals on any alarms, and preventing surprize: As at *Beu-castle*, *Netherby*, (*S.V.X.p.*171) *Middleby*, besides the principal encampments on the wall, (See the *map*), each of which appears to have consisted of 1000 foot and 150 horsemen, by the stone lately found at *Cast-steeds*, and publish'd in the *Magazine* for 1741. *p.* 650. *See also Mag.* 1742, *p.* 30, 76, 135.

Such was the vigilance, resolution, and military application of the conquerors of the world. They turn'd not their soldiers into an army of useless observation at the East end of the wall, when the West was ravag'd with thieves, nor, amid their banquets, were they idle auditors of the oppression of their friends, without putting a hand to deliver them. Without any other qualifications but the virtues of a military face, and the sincerity of a *Roman* heart, they disregarded the inclemencies of a *British* air, nor dreaded the point of a *Caledonian* lance. Embroidery was no part of their garb, and took up no part of their time; as they dress'd not like mountebanks, they fought not like poltroons. Thus they liv'd, and dying left behind them such

* *See Vol.* XII. *p.* 132, 318, 368, 529.

ſtanding monuments to perpetuate their memory, that we are at a loſs which moſt to admire, the glory of their actions whilſt alive, or their care of tranſmitting them to poſterity after their death.

I am none of thoſe ſpeculative viſionaries that would call the wall from its ruins, tho' in imagination only; I am ſenſible it would ev'n be in a manner uſeleſs in the preſent practice of war. But had 6 or 7000 regular forces been plac'd in the line of the wall, from *Hexham* to *Brampton*, theſe, with the additional garriſons of *Carliſle* and *Newcaſtle*, and the rivers of *Tyne* and *Eden*, wou'd have effectually prevented the incurſion of the rebels into *England*. The cavalry in the extremities, and foot in the centre, might have united before the Highlanders cou'd get up, as the inſuperable deſarts on the ſkirts of *Northumberland* abſolutely determined their march on leaving *Jedburgh*. His majeſty's forces, though timely appriz'd of it, never mov'd weſtward 'till *Carliſle* had ſurrender'd, and, ignominious as it was, 'twas defended from *Saturday* noon 'till *Friday* morning. On the day after the king's troops under marſhal *Wade* march'd forwards to *Hexham*, in order to relieve us, and by that ſtep gave the rebels two days march of them, in the proſecution of their journey to *London*, which had actually been accompliſh'd, had not his royal highneſs juſt prevented it.

P. S. In my deſcription of the Roman wall, I have follow'd the *Notitia* of *Pancirolus*, as the moſt exact in the rout of the garriſons on the wall, and carefully compared it with the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, tho' it begins where *Cambden* and all other antiquaries, except *Horſley*, end, at the Weſt ſea; calling *Tunnocelum*, *Bowneſs*, in place of *Tinmouth*, and ſo on. For *Cambden* and his adherents have made ſcarce a probability ev'n at conjecture with regard to theſe; for example *Tun-ocelum*, or *Tunnocelum*, ſignifies a promontory at the mouth of the river *Ituna* (*Eden*, by *Ptolemy*, and all who mention it,) ſuch as *Bowneſs* is, and not *Tinmouth*, which has no highland at all beſide it, as *Ocelum* ſignifies. Beſides, *Pancirolus* ſays it was garriſon'd by the *Æl. Claſſica*, as ſtones found at *Bowneſs* import; now there are no ſtones, nor any wall carry'd within 4 miles of *Tinmouth*, and *Camden* has not a ſingle reaſon to ſupport him, but a ſimilitude of names, which proves nothing. Again *Amboglana*, *Cambden* tranſlates, becauſe of the likeneſs of ſound, *Ambleſide*, a place in *Weſtmorland*, above 30 miles from any part of the wall. Now *Pancirolus* ſays *Amboglana* was upon the wall, and garriſon'd by the *Ælia Dacica*, as twenty ſtones dug up there import, and as *Pancirolus* affirms alſo, and therefore muſt be the great fort of *Burdoſwald*, which is capable to contain 3000 men, with very ſignal ruins; and their altars expreſsly aſſent to *Pancirolus*, and ſay the *cohors Ælia Dacica* garriſon'd it; and ſo 'tis impoſſible to be *Ambleſide* any more than *London*;—but of this more in a proper time. I beg pardon for diſſenting from ſo great an antiquary, but my reaſons will convince every unprejudic'd perſon.

The Speech of Earl COWPER, Lord High Steward, *at giving Sentence upon the Rebel Lords in* 1716.

JAMES Earl of *Derwentwater*, *William* Lord *Widdrington*, *William* Earl of *Nithiſdale*, *Robert* Earl of *Carnwath*, *William* Viſcount *Kenmure*, *William* Lord *Nairn*:

YOU ſtand impeached, by the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament aſſembled, of high treaſon, in traiterouſly imagining, and compaſſing the death of his moſt ſacred majeſty; and in conſpiring, for that end, to levy a bloody and deſtructive war againſt his majeſty, in order to depoſe and murder him; and in levying war accordingly, and proclaiming a pretender to his crown, to be king of theſe realms.

Which impeachment, though one of your lordſhips, in the introduction to his plea, ſuppoſes to be out of the ordinary and common courſe of the law and juſtice, is yet as much a courſe of proceeding according to the common law, as any other whatſoever.

If you had been indicted, the †indict-

* Earl of *Derwentwater*; who hoped that the commons did not engage in the proſecution of an offence ſo open to conviction in the ordinary courſe of law, with deſign to intercept mercy, but that his proſecution is taken out of the common courſe, with intention that, if any favourable circumſtances ſhould offer, both the lords and commons would be interceſſors for his majeſty's grace towards him.

† The preſent proceeding againſt the Earls of *Kilmarnock*, *Cromarty*, and *Lord Balmerino*, (*ſee p.* 327 G) by way of impeachment purſuant to the Act of 7. W. III. which directs that peers, in caſes of treaſon, may be try'd

indicted.

ment must have been removed, and brought before the house of lords (the parliament sitting). In that case you had ('tis true) been accused only by the grand jury of one county; in the present, the whole body of the commons of *Great Britain*, by their representatives, are your accusers.

And this circumstance is very observable, (to exclude all possible supposition of hardship, as to the *method* of proceeding against you) that however all great assemblies amongst us are apt to differ on other points, you were impeached by the unanimous opinion of the house of commons (not one contradicting).

They found themselves, it seems, so much concerned in the preservation of his most truly sacred majesty, and the protestant succession (the very life and soul of these kingdoms) that they could not omit the first opportunity of taking their proper part, in order to so signal and necessary an act of his majesty's justice.

And thus the whole body politick of this free kingdom has, in a manner, rose up in its own defence, for the punishment of those crimes, which, 'twas rightly apprehended, had a direct tendency to the everlasting dissolution of it.

To this impeachment, you have severally pleaded, and acknowledged yourselves guilty of the high treason therein contain'd.

Your pleas are accompanied with some variety of matter, to mitigate your offences, and to obtain mercy:

Part of which; as some of the circumstances said to have attended your surrender (seeming to be offer'd rather as arguments only for mercy, than any thing in mitigation of your preceding guilt) is not proper for me to take notice of.

But as to the other part, which is meant to extenuate the crimes of which you are convicted, it is fit I should take this occasion to make some observations to your lordships upon it; to the end, that the judgment to be given against you, may clearly appear to be just and righteous, as well as legal; and that you may not remain under any fatal error, by reflecting with less horror and remorse on the guilt you have contracted, than it really deserves.

It is alledg'd by some of your lordships, that you engaged in this rebellion without previous concert or deliberation, and without suitable preparations of men, horses, and arms.

If this should be supposed true, on some of your lordships averring it; I desire you to consider, that as it exempts you from the circumstance of contriving this treason, so it very much aggravates your guilt in that part you have undoubtedly born in the execution of it.

For it shews, that your inclinations to rebel were so well known (which could only be from a continued series of your words and actions) that the contrivers of that horrid design depended upon you, and therein judged rightly; that your zeal to engage in this treason was so strong, as to carry you into it on the least warning, and the very first invitation; that you would not excuse yourselves by want of preparation, as you might have done; and that rather than not have a share in the rebellion, you would plunge yourselves into it almost naked, and unprovided for such an enterprize; in short, that your men, horses, and arms, were not so well prepared as they might, and would have been, on longer warning; but your minds were.

It is alledg'd also, as an extenuation of your crime, that no cruel or harsh action (I suppose is meant, no rapine, plunder, or worse) has been committed by you.

This may, in part only, be true. But then your lordships will at the same time consider, that the laying waste a tract of land bears but a little proportion in point of guilt, compared with that crime, of which you stand convicted; an open attempt to destroy the best of kings, to ruin the whole fabrick, and raze the very foundations of a government, the best suited of any in the world, to perfect the happiness, and support the dignity of human nature: The former offence causes but a mischief, that is soon recover'd, and is usually pretty much confin'd; the latter, had it succeeded, must have brought a lasting and universal destruction on the whole kingdom.

Besides, much of this was owing to accident; your march was so hasty, partly to avoid the king's troops, and partly from a vain hope to stir up insurrections in all the counties you passed through,

try'd by indictment, being the first precedent, an opposition was made to it, by the Earl of *Gra——lle*, as an innovation, and a breach of the privilege of the commons to impeach.

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through, that you had not time to spread devastation, without deviating from your main, and, as I have observed, much worse design.

Farther, 'tis very surprizing that any concern'd in this rebellion, should lay their engaging in it, on the government's doing a necessary, and usual act in like cases, for its preservation; the giving orders to confine such as were most likely to join in that treason. 'Tis hard to believe that any one should rebel, merely to avoid being restrain'd from rebelling; or that a gentle confinement would not much better have suited a crazy state of health, than the fatigues and inconveniencies of such long and hasty marches in the depth of winter.

Your lordships rising in arms therefore, has much more justify'd the prudence and fitness of those orders, than will in any wise serve to mitigate your treason. Alas! happy had it been for all your lordships, had you fallen under so indulgent a restraint.

When your lordships shall, in good earnest, apply yourselves to think impartially on your case, surely you will not yourselves believe, that 'tis possible, in the nature of the thing, to be engaged, and continue so long engaged, in such a difficult and laborious enterprize, through rashness, surprize, or inadvertency: Or that, had the attack at *Preston* been less sudden (and consequently the rebels better prepared to receive it) your lordships had been reduced the sooner, and with less, if not without any bloodshed.

No, my Lords; these and such like, are artful colourings, proceeding from minds fill'd with expectation of continuing in this world; and not from such as are preparing for their defence before a tribunal, where the thoughts of the heart, and the true springs and causes of actions must be laid open.

And now, my Lords, having thus removed some false colours you have used: To assist you yet farther in that necessary work, of thinking on your great offence as you ought, I proceed to touch upon several circumstances, that seem greatly to aggravate your crime, and which will deserve your most serious consideration.

The divine virtues ('tis one of your lordships own epithets) which all the world, as well as your lordships, acknowledge to be in his majesty, and which you now lay claim to, ought certainly to have with-held your hands from endeavouring to depose, to destroy, to murder that most excellent prince; so the impeachment speaks, and so the law construes your actions; and this is not only true in the notion of law, but almost always so in deed and reality: 'Tis a trite, but very true remark, that there are but few hours between kings being reduced under the power of pretenders to their crown, and their graves. Had you succeeded, his majesty's case, would, I fear, have hardly been an exception to that general rule, since 'tis highly improbable, that flight should have saved any of that illustrious and valiant family.

'Tis a farther aggravation of your crime, that his majesty, whom your lordships would have dethron'd, affected not the crown by force, or by the arts of ambition, but succeeded peaceably and legally to it; and on the decease of her late majesty without issue, became undoubtedly the next in course of descent, capable of succeeding to the crown, by the law and constitution of this kingdom, as it stood declared some years, before the crown was expressly limited to the house of *Hanover*. This right was acknowledg'd, and the descent of the crown limited or confirmed accordingly, by the whole legislature, in two successive reigns; and more than once in the latter; which your lordships accompliees are very far from allowing, would byass the nation on that side.

How then could it enter into the heart of man, to think that private persons might, with a good conscience, endeavour to subvert such a settlement, by running to tumultuary arms; and by intoxicating the dregs of the people with contradictory opinions, and groundless slanders; or that God's providence would ever prosper such wicked, such ruinous attempts?

Especially if, in the next place, it be considered, that the most fertile inventions on the side of the rebellion, have not been able to assign the least shadow of a grievance, as the cause of it. To such poor shifts have they been reduced on this head, that, for want of better colours, it has been objected, in a solemn manner by your lordships associates, to his majesty's government, that his people do not enjoy the fruits of peace, as our neighbours have done, since the last war. Thus they first rob us of our peace, and then upbraid us that we have it not. 'Tis a monstrous re-

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rebellion that can find no fault with the government it invades, but what is the effect of the rebellion itself.

Your lordships will likewise do well to consider, what an additional burthen your treason has made necessary on the people of this kingdom, who wanted, and were about to enjoy some respite: To this end, 'tis well known, that all new, or encrease of taxes, were the last year carefully avoided; and his majesty was contented to have no more forces, than were just sufficient to attend his person, and shut the gates of a few garrisons.

But what his majesty thus did for the ease and quiet of his people, you most ungratefully turn'd to his disadvantage; by taking encouragement from thence, to endanger his, and his kingdoms safety, and to bring oppression on your fellow-subjects.

Your lordships observe, I avoid expatiating on the miseries of a civil war; a very large and copious subject: I shall but barely suggest to you on that head, that whatever those calamities may happen to be in the present case, all who are at any time, or in any place, partakers in the rebellion (especially persons of figure and distinction) are, in some degree, responsible for them; and therefore your lordships must not hold yourselves quite clear from the guilt of those barbarities which have been lately committed, by such as are engaged in the same treason with you, and not yet perfectly reduced, in burning the habitations of their countrymen, and thereby exposing many thousands to cold and hunger, in this rigorous season.

I must be so just to such of your lordships, as profess the religion of the church of *Rome*, that you had one temptation, and that a great one, to engage you in this treason, which the others had not; in that 'twas evident, success on your part must for ever have established popery in this kingdom; and that, probably, you could never have again so fair an opportunity.

But then, good God! how must those protestants be cover'd with confusion, who enter'd into the same measures, without so much as capitulating for their religion (that ever I could find from any examination I have seen or heard) or so much as requiring, much less obtaining, a frail promise, that it should be preserved, or even tolerated.

It is my duty to exhort your lordships thus, to think of the aggravations, as well as the mitigations (if there be any) of your offences; and if I could have the least hopes, that the prejudices of habit and education would not be too strong for the most earnest and charitable entreaties; I would beg you not to rely any longer on those directors of your consciences, by whose conduct you have, very probably, been led into this miserable condition; but that your lordships would be assisted by some of those pious and learned divines of the church of *England*, who have constantly bore that infallible mark of sincere christians, universal charity.

And now, my Lords, nothing remains, but that I pronounce upon you (and sorry I am that it falls to my lot to do it) that terrible sentence of the law, which must be the same that is usually given against the meanest offender in the like kind.

The most ignominious and painful parts of it, are usually remitted by the grace of the crown, to persons of your quality; but the law in this case being deaf to all distinctions of persons, requires I should pronounce, and accordingly it is adjudg'd by this court,

'That you *James* Earl of *Derwentwater*, *William* Lord *Widdrington*, *William* Earl of *Nithisdale*, *Robert* Earl of *Carnwath*, *William* Viscount *Kenmure*, and *William* Lord *Nairn*, and every of you, return to the prison of the *Tower*, from whence you came; from thence you must be drawn to the place of execution; when you come there, you must be hang'd by the neck, but not till you be dead; for you must be cut down alive, then your bowels must be taken out, and burnt before your face; then your heads must be sever'd from your bodies, and your bodies divided each into four quarters; and these must be at the king's disposal.'

'And God Almighty be merciful to your souls!

Great solicitations were made in favour of these lords, not only at court, but in both houses of parliament; so that the commons adjourn'd to prevent further interposition, but the lords received the petitions, and after resolving the question, "Whether the king had "power to reprieve in case of impeach-"ments," in the affirmative, voted an ad-

addreſs to his majeſty to reprieve ſuch of the lords as might deſerve mercy.

To which his majeſty anſwered, *That on this, and other occaſions, he would do what he thought moſt conſiſtent with the dignity of the crown, and the ſafety of his people.* —At laſt only two of the condemned lords, *Derwentwater* and *Kenmure*, were executed.

An ESSAY *on* LIGHT.

WHEN God had ſpoken into being that illuſtrious globe of Light the Sun, every dark orb in the new-created ſyſtem was ſo illuminated, as to exhibit to its future inhabitants the vaſt variety of entertaining wonders, with which the creation was to be repleniſh'd.

Light, indeed, according to the *Moſaic* account, exiſted antecedent to the creation of the Sun, and the yet imperfect world, without that bright luminary, enjoy'd an alternate ſucceſſion of day and night.——God himſelf enlighten'd it, his ſpirit moved upon the ſurface of the chaotic maſs, and divided the light from the darkneſs.*

When theſe divine beams were ſuſpended, the ſame almighty power was pleaſed to ſupply their want by fixing the Sun in the mighty void to give Light upon the Earth; whereas, if the world had been left in its original rayleſs ſtate, our very eyes would have been but a uſeleſs ornament, and all the beauties about us for ever buried in eternal night.

But in obedience to God's command, the ſolar rays ſtream ſwiftly from their blazing fountain, and, by a regular and conſtant flow, always illuminate one half of the rolling world: their motion is ſo ſwift, and their quantity of matter ſo minute, that when they come within the ſphere, they are out of the force of the Earth's attraction; otherwiſe they would actually move about her with a compound motion, and make a perpetual funſhine.

Many of theſe rambling effluvia, in their paſſage from the Sun, unavoidably miſs our world, travel on from ſyſtem to ſyſtem, and loſe themſelves in the pathleſs regions of empty ſpace; but here they never ſtream in vain; like ſo many ready obſequious ſervants they viſit every object, fly to us unaſk'd, and pleaſantly entertain us every moment with the endearing beauties of the gay creation.

Seighford, Staffordſh. July 12, 1746.

* Gen. Ch. i. ver. 2, 3, 4.

SIR,

WHile I was reading your remarkable article, *p.* 284. of a man reviv'd from ſuffocation, it occurr'd to me, that perhaps the perſon who firſt attempted to recover life by inflating the lungs of the patient with his own breath might take the hint from the ſtory of *Elhſha*'s raiſing the *Shunamite*'s ſon (2 *Kings*, Ch. iv.)—To ſuppoſe that the prophet's laying his mouth to the child's mouth, and breathing into him, had a natural tendency to produce the effect, does no more derogate from the miracle, than *Naaman*'s bathing in *Jordan* for the cure of his leproſy, or our Saviour's uſing clay mixed with his ſpittle in opening the eyes of the blind man; for the circumſtances of the patients in theſe caſes appear to have ſet them beyond the reach of ordinary means, without the co-operation of a ſupernatural influence.

SIR, *London, June* 28, 1746.

I Have an inclination to marry a young woman *whoſe father's mother is my father's own ſiſter*; ſome of our friends are for it, and ſome againſt it; the latter ſay that we are too nearly related to marry, and that relations who marry never thrive. This makes me extremely deſirous to have the opinions of ſome perſons of learning, eſpecially thoſe of the clergy, who are the propereſt to ſet this point in a clear light. As I know of no better method for obtaining my deſire, I entreat you to inſert this in your next Magazine, which will infinitely oblige, *SIR*, *Yours*, &c.

J. L.

SIR,

THE Queſtion propoſed in your laſt, *p.* 289, by one Mr *Budge*, has no difficulty in it, beſides what he himſelf is the author of, by ſtating it wrong. For the *prohibition* does not relate to a brother's *widow*, (as he pretends) but to his *wife*, the brother being *ſtill alive*. That this was manifeſtly the caſe, with regard to *John Baptiſt*'s reproof of *Herod*, will plainly appear by comparing *Luke* iii. 1. with *ver.* 19, 20. of the ſame chapter.——The *command* relates only to the marrying a brother's *widow*, when left *childleſs*: a quite different thing from what is *forbid*. J. P.

Mr URBAN,

IN anſwer to your correſpondent's difficulty (*See p.* 289.) concerning the legality, or illegality of marrying a brother's widow, under the *Moſaic* diſpen-

pensation, the case may be resolved in few words: it was absolutely unlawful for any man to marry his sister-in-law, except when her husband died *childless*, in which circumstance the next o' kin was to raise *up seed unto his brother*.*

But the obligation of *raising seed* does not seem to be absolute; for there was no penalty of any great consequence upon the man who would *not perform the duty of an husband's brother*: since the widow was only *to loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face* †; no very great punishment.——And some have thought that this command obliged those only who had no family of their own; from the reason that *Naomi*'s kinsman gives for not marrying her, *I cannot redeem it*, [the parcel of land belonging to *Naomi*'s husband, which included marrying her at the same time] *lest I mar my own inheritance*‡.

I have said above, the *next o' kin* was obliged to marry the widow; for tho' the text in *Deut.* mentions only the brother, yet it extended to the next heir, as appears by the history of *Ruth*.

As to *Math.* xiv. 4. *Mark* vi. 18. which Mr *Budge* produces against marrying a brother's widow, beside the solution above, it is very likely that *Philip* (*Herod*'s brother) was still alive, whilst *Herod* took *Herodias* to wife, against the consent of *Philip*, who had never repudiated her. See *Josephus*'s Antiq. L. 18. C. 7 & 9.

July 19, 1746. *I am, SIR, Your constant Reader,*
OBED. REPERET.

* Matt. xxiii. 24. † Deut. xxv. 9. ‡ Ruth iv. 5.

From the Craftsman, July 19.

DEGENERACY *of the People of* ENGLAND *lamented.*

Englishmen in general now seem to me as degenerate as the *Romans* were when their luxuries laid them open to all the instruments of corruption, and subjected them to the domination of a tyrant in *Julius Cæsar*: there were then some few virtuous *Romans*, but so few that they were not able to prevent the gigantic strides of arbitrary power, follow'd by the herd of venal wretches, by their vices subdued to slavery. We have also some few virtuous men among us, but not enough to establish *Virtue* on her thtone, and to guard *Liberty* from every attack. All the pretences of patriots and ministers have been [different; but their views have of late days appear'd to be the same: interest and power have been the objects of their pursuits; and we have seen the possession of them silencing the voices of the loudest patriots among us.

Almost all degrees of men are become venal: *money* is esteemed by them the *sine qua non* of life; and this christian land may, without a figure in speech, be said to become idolaters to it. *Money* is an inferior god, worship'd by the *English* in order to come to the superior deity *Pleasure*; for the lust of gain seems to be founded here on the excessive love of sensual delights: those of the mind are little regarded. All endeavours are used to procure materials for the purchase of delights; and, as money will effectually procure them, the eloquence of the orator, the sagacity of the statesman, and the religion of some of the clergy, are often exposed to sale; and, what is melancholy to the consideration of a delicate lover, *Beauty* has her price.

Christianity is the religion professed by the *English* nation, but *Epicurism* that which is practised: parties of pleasure are the chief studies of both sexes, and of almost every rank of people. Persons of the first quality are known to pay their just debts but grudgingly, and at the same time are profuse in their expences to purchase pleasure: the artificer and tradesman are seen in all public and expensive places; wives and daughters are carry'd to them, as to the schools in which they are to form their manners. Acts of benevolence are confined to the illustrious few; and he that subscribes largely to an opera, is backward to promote any work of learning, or to give the smallest pittance to an object of charity: the tears of the widow, and cries of the orphan make no impression in their breasts, which have no room for any sensations but those of pleasure.

For these reasons those persons among tradesmen, artificers, and projectors, who administer to the luxuries of life stand a fairer chance of raising a [illegible] fortune, than those who employ t[illegible] selves in supplying us with what is necessary for our well-being. [illegible] taste of pleasure, or rather the pro[illegible] ty to luxury and extravagance, pr[illegible] among the most [illegible] much as among [illegible] savings are exp[illegible] which they m[illegible]

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Nay, they ſpend in their idle diverſions more than their ſavings; even what they ſhould pay their landlords, the tradeſmen with whom they deal, and the merchant; and, what ought to be the ſubject of their moſt ſerious conſideration, they ſpend what they ought to lay up for their children, to preſerve them from beggary and want. Theſe are the ſources of ſo many miſeries as we daily ſee in families; theſe the cauſes of the diſtreſſes of many widows and orphans; theſe extravagances fill our jails; and theſe are the occaſion of the votes of freeholders, citizens, and burgeſſes, being at the ſervice of the higheſt bidder at elections: and here is the baneful root of that proſtitution which we have ſeen in both houſes of p——t.

Among the great (and families of middling rank have imitated them) are ſeveral ſorts of aſſemblies, under the names of drums, drum-majors, routes, and hurricanes: what conſtitutes each aſſembly is needleſs to explain. The hurricane is fulleſt of company, noiſe, and nonſenſe; and all are full of gaming tables. I am ſurprized at the continuation of theſe fooliſh diverſions in private families, after the laſſe of ſo many wives and daughters as they have occaſioned; huſbands muſt grow inſenſible of their own ſhame, fathers regardleſs of the reputation of their daughters, and all maſters and miſtreſſes of families indifferent to every thing but their mad round of pleaſures, to promote ſuch unprofitable ſcenes of delight; and they muſt be taſteleſs to all rational pleaſure, (and no other is durable or deſirable) who place their delight in them.

How different are ſuch aſſemblies as theſe, in which every member has his ſelfiſh view of intereſt at play, or the gratification of a ſenſual paſſion, from the amicable ſocieties of men, who meet, either to communicate to each other what is profitable in ſcience, or advantageous and delightful in polite letters, to converſe on the preſent ſtate of learning, or of the nation, or on ſuch ſubjects as ſhall appear agreeable to the preſent diſpoſition of the company, where they are ſometimes relieved from the graver operations of the mind by the pleaſing, tho' light, ſallies of wit and humour! In the former, men ſeem to diveſt themſelves of what diſtinguiſhes them from other animals, to friſk about, and join in the thoughtleſs gambols of goats and monkeys; in the laſt, men appear in a light becoming the dignity of their nature.

A RECEIPT *to cure the Bloody and other* FLUXES.

A TAKE the lean of hung-beef ſhaved off very thin and dried on a fire-ſhovel or griddle over the fire, and reduced to a fine powder: put as much as will lie on a half-crown into half a pint of claret, a nagin of whiſkey, and ſome loaf-ſugar, and ſet it on the fire ſtirring B it as it burns for ſome time, then blow it out, and give a glaſs full at night and morning, and if it does not immediately cure, you may repeat it, or you may put the beef into whiſkey alone, and give it either burnt or cold to the patient, and if you add cinnamon, it may perhaps haſten the cure, but I C never uſed it. I have never known this to fail of a cure.

From the DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A RECEIPT *for making* Bread *without* Barm, *by the help of a Leaven.*

D TAKE a lump of dough, about two pounds, of your laſt making, which has been rais'd by barm, keep it by you in a wooden veſſel, and cover it well with flour. This is your leaven; then the night before you intend to bake, put the ſaid leaven to a peck of flour, and work them well together with warm E water, let it lie in a wooden dry veſſel well cover'd with a linnen cloth and a blanket, ſome alſo cover it with bran 2 or 3 inches thick in cold weather over the blanket, and keep it in a warm place: this dough kept warm will riſe againſt next morning, and will be ſufficient to mix with 2 or 3 buſhels of flour, F being worked up with warm water and a little ſalt: when it is well worked up, and thoroughly mixed with all the flour, let it lie well covered with the linnen and blanket, and bran if needful, until you find it riſe, and the bed of bran begin to crack, then knead it well G and work it up into bricks or loaves, making the loaves broad, and not ſo thick and high as is frequently done, by which means the bread will be better baked; then bake your bread.

Always keep by you two or more pounds of the dough of your laſt baking, well covered with flour, to make H leaven to ſerve from one baking day to another. The more leaven is put to the flour, the lighter and ſpongier the bread will be. The freſher the leaven, the bread will be leſs ſour: if ſeveral neigh-

neighbours keep leaven, they may by exchange and borrowing from one another, always have freſh leaven.

A Method to preſerve a large ſtock of Barm, *which will keep and be of uſe for ſeveral Months.*

WHEN you have Barm in plenty, take a quantity of it, ſtir and work it well with a whiſk until it becomes liquid and thin, then get a large wooden platter, cooler, or tub, clean, and dry, and with a ſoft bruſh lay a thin layer of the barm on the tub, and turn the mouth downwards, that no duſt may fall upon it, but ſo that the air may get under to dry it. When that coat is very dry, then lay on another coat, and let it dry, and ſo go on to put one coat upon another, till you have a ſufficient quantity, even to two or three inches thick, to ſerve for ſeveral months, always taking care that the barm in the tub be fully dry before you lay a new coat on. When you have occaſion to make uſe of this barm, you may either cut a piece from the tub, ſufficient for the purpoſe, which you muſt diſſolve in warm water, or you may dip a bruſh in warm water, and rub the barm in the tub with it, and it will take off as much barm as you want, working the bruſh after in warm water, and whiſk it up for uſe. Some dip a birch broom in barm, thereby covering the twigs with it, and hang it up to dry, and when that is dry, dip it again and let it dry, and when barm is wanted, they rub off a part of it, or cut off ſome twigs, which being mixed with warm water, is whiſked up into a froth and uſed. Others preſs barm, wrapt up in a ſtrong canvas, and when the cake is dry, uſe a part as before-mentioned.

*** *This is the manner of making bread in* France *without barm, by means of leaven, which renders it light, and eaſy of digeſtion, and was, upon the application of many gentlemen in the country, who at ſome part of the year cannot procure barm, publiſh'd by the ſociety in the* Dublin Journal.

From the General Evening Poſt, July 5.

GOOD *from the late* TROUBLES.

HIS majeſty, in his ſpeech to the parliament, at the beginning of this ſeſſion, was pleaſed to expreſs his aſſurance, that Good would reſult from the Rebellion, to the conſtitution it was meant to ſubvert; and it is hoped much good has accru'd from it.

For, firſt, by this was made appear, beyond all doubt, nay, beyond expectation, our ſincere adherence to the preſent government, and utter abhorrence of popery: by this an opportunity was given to his majeſty to ſhew, more effectually than otherwiſe he could, his regard for his people; and alſo to them, to ſhew their love and reſpect to his majeſty; which reciprocal kindneſs cements that union which is our greateſt ſtrength, and beſt defence.

Another good ſprung from our late troubles, (and I hope no ſmall one) is its having engaged ſo many able heads and pens in expoſing the fraud, deceit, treachery, and oppreſſive tyranny of popery; a work of vaſt conſequence to this nation, tho' the invidious taſk is moſt charitably declined as much as poſſible, when not abſolutely neceſſary: for the Romiſh religion, as 'tis here artfully practiſed, is but the ſhadow of popery; the wolf is forced to put on the ſheep's cloathing, and dares not ſhew its ravenous jaws. This is the reaſon why not only papiſts, but many proteſtants, are ignorant of its cruel and rapacious nature. Now, that we may not be cheated into too favourable an opinion of ſo pernicious a monſter, 'tis neceſſary ſometimes to expoſe it, which I hope has moſt effectually been done by the many excellent ſermons, and other pieces, wrote on the late occaſion.

A *third* good theſe troubles have produced, is the many pious prayers and vows which I hope and believe have been offer'd up to Almighty God on this occaſion. Our prayers have been heard, and anſwer'd with victory, by the conduct of our illuſtrious hero the duke, over the diſturbers of our peace. Let our vows be ſacredly and inviolably kept; and oh! may it produce a *fourth* good, by abounding with many thankſgivings to God on this account.

Laſtly, To crown all, and lay a ſure foundation of happineſs, both in this world and the next, let it work in us a thorough reformation. Let us endeavour alſo to reform thoſe miſerable wretches who have been the rod of God's anger to chaſtiſe us for our ſins, I mean the banditti that harbour in moſt of the Highlands of *Scotland*, that nurſery of rapine and violence, where rebellion is always hatching, and brooding her curſed offspring.

There is, I think, a ſociety in *Scotland* for *the reformation* of theſe; b[y]

whether it proceed from want of proper power, or want of money, the effect is not nigh so great as could be wished, or as the necessity of the case requires; to remedy one of these wants, I would propose a subscription to be open'd, and tho' I am not considerable enough to appoint it, I should be ambitious to be one of the first that subscribed. His majesty has set us the example, by his pious donation on that account. And, if every one would abate but a little of their usual superfluities to subscribe thereto, many thousands of pounds might be soon raised in this vast town; and as it is a national concern, I hope every county in *Great Britain* would send in their stipend, and if a sum was rais'd proportionable to the work, I make no doubt but the king and parliament would remedy the want of power.

I am not able to say by what method this affair must be managed; but, by making those people industrious, and enabling them to get their own living honestly, we shall prevent them (either thro' want or idleness) from coveting, or forcibly taking, other people's property; and by employing them better, secure them from being the easy tools of that power, who has ever been endeavouring to make slaves of them and us.

What noble fleets might be mann'd and victuall'd from hence, if both the people and land were cultivated! It would be a new acquisition to the crown of *Great Britain*. What an army of brave men might be raised here in defence of their country! For I would not have them lose their courage, but by gentle usage, and a more comfortable way of living, made sensible, that 'tis their interest to fight for, and not against, the illustrious family that now fills the throne of *Great Britain*.

And, possibly, means may be found to dispose of some of the poor deluded wretches, who have justly forfeited their lives, in such manner, as to spare them without danger to the state, by making use of them in some laborious work; which is surely to be wish'd: for tho' no one has a greater abhorrence of their unnatural rebellion than I have, nor a stronger sense of his own ruin being the inevitable consequence of their success, and therefore no one rejoiced more sincerely at their defeat than I did; yet now, that they are become in some sense objects of compassion, I cannot forget that they are men, that they are poor ignorant men, whose way of life render'd them incapable of enjoying the benefit, and insensible of the blessing, of a mild and gracious government, and so more liable to be drawn into the snare by the subtle insinuations of their chiefs. (*See p.* 276 D.)

PHILACATHUS.

From the General Evening Post, July 22.

PITY *conformable to* JUSTICE.

PITY to the rebels now under the censure of the law, that they may be objects of mercy, is the cry of those, and only those, who wish well to the rebels.——Cruelty committed by the king's forces under the command of the duke at the battle of *Culloden*, is another cry artfully propagated by them. —To remove these complaints I shall shew, that pity extending to mercy towards criminals, ought always to be agreeable to justice.——Pity is a passion of the mind arising from the apprehension of hurt to another that doth not deserve it; therefore the true objects of our pity are such persons as are shortly to suffer injury contrary to justice. *Cicero* says, *Justice is the most splendid of all virtues*; and the civil law defines universal justice to be a perpetual desire of giving to every one his due, and hath for its direction the divine and human law.—From the above definitions of pity and justice, the present rebels are not objects that can lay any claim to favour, their crimes being of the blackest dye, as murder and robbery, and those the means to introduce and establish tyranny and popery. When a common malefactor is to suffer for murder or robbery, no reasonable man can so pity as to hope that the criminal may be received to mercy, because the law which preserves society and property has given the criminal up to punishment, as a satisfaction due in justice to the breach of the law: and if mercy cannot in reason be shewn to such criminals of a private nature, much less can it be shewn to such public and atrocious offenders as the present rebels, who would, now their day of tribulation is nigh, be esteemed objects of mercy. What sacrifices their rage and malice intended for their day of triumph, is fitter to be thought on than divulged.

For a summary of their criminal actions, take the following short catalogue; to prove them I bring the common voice of the nation.——The murder

der of many loyal ſubjects, whoſe lives, loſt in defending the cauſe of true religion and legal liberty, is of infinite more value to the ſtate than thouſands of rebels, who would deſtroy the ſtate: here are objects that call for our pity, as they, brave and worthy men, loſt their lives meerly by the crimes of others.—The deſtroying of public and private property by rapine.—The infinite expence to the ſtate, which occaſioned extraordinary ſums of money to be raiſed at a great increaſe of intereſt, as the credit of the ſtate was, at that critical inſtant, ſhaken.—Our commerce and our manufactures ſtopped, our ſhips of war being obliged to guard our coaſts, againſt invaſions threaten'd, and ſupplies ſending to ſupport the rebels.——Theſe are, in general, their criminal acts; the conſequences of them, had rebellion triumphed, are too ſhocking to name.——From the uſe made of the lenity towards the rebels in 1715, I hope we ſhall be more wiſe, that removing the cauſe, the effect may ceaſe. This is juſtice, juſtice due to the individuals of the public, who have ſuffered in life, member, and property; and it is alſo due to thoſe who have vigorouſly exerted themſelves for the preſervation of a conſtitution dear and valuable to all honeſt *Britons*.

As to the cry of *cruelty* committed againſt the rebels in time of battle, when armies are engaged, the ſword is then the law to end the controverſy, which is not concluded till one party become victors, by ſlaughtering their opponents, or cauſing the more timid to throw down their arms and crave quarter, or attempt to ſave themſelves by ſpeedy flight. Such of the rebels as fell in battle, fell with their arms; and ſuch of them as threw down their arms and craved quarter, obtained it; and the greateſt part that run from the battle carried their arms with them, hoping from their numbers, tho' ſcattered, yet to re-collect and renew the fight. That many of the rebels fell in battle (a glorious fall, indeed, to us *free Britons*, as by it our conſtitution was relieved from threatening danger) was the accident of war. None were ſlain out of cruelty or reſentment, tho' our forces found ſuch treatment from the rebels, particularly at *Clifton*, where many fell wounded, craving quarter, but the general cry of the rebels then was, *No quarter! murder them!* Yet theſe very men, by their agents, raiſe the cry of cruelty committed by the king's forces at *Culloden*. Fatal was that battle to their cauſe, as the blow was ſo ſtrong, that the monſter *Rebellion* is cruſhed; our enemies call it cruelty, as it was their darling child, beloved by its mother and nurſes, who foſter'd it to torment us.

The arts of the enemies of our conſtitution, to propagate lyes, are numberleſs, and become numberleſs for want of true cauſe of complaint.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW HORNE.

PROPOSAL *for reſtraining the Growth of* POPERY, *in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

AS every man gained over to popery is an enemy to the ſtate, becauſe he acknowledges the ſupreme authority of the Pope, and under him that of the pretender; it is very plain, that it muſt be the wiſdom and intereſt, as well as duty of the ſtate, to oppoſe, by all *lawful* means, the growth of popery: not by laying a reſtraint upon conſcience, but by ſtrictly guarding againſt thoſe *evil arts* that papiſts make uſe of to increaſe their numbers.

Among theſe arts that of their intermarriages with proteſtants does them moſt ſervice; and tho' it has never been taken notice of, it highly merits the attention of the legiſlature; I aſſure you, Sir, that in the few years which I can remember, popiſh prieſts have, by this one ſtratagem, doubled their numbers in the country of my abode; their craft now, like that of falſe prophets of yore, lies in *leading captive ſilly women laden with divers luſts*, and when they have obtained their end, they ſeldom fail to match the deluded (if not debauched) wretches to weak-headed proteſtants; ever laying a ſtrict charge upon them before marriage, to agree with their intended conſorts to have the children all brought up in their own way; by this means the whole family is ſecured on their ſide, and very often the huſband himſelf is gained over as a proſelyte: this, I ſay, is the method which their prieſts have lately taken to advance their religion, and if there be not a ſpeedy ſtop put to it, they will very quickly prevail againſt us by the dint of numbers; for in the compaſs of twenty years, they have increaſed from fifteen to forty, only in one pariſh in the county of *Salop*.

Now, if our legiſlators would but conſider this matter, and enact ſome pe-

nal

nalty on every proteſtant who marries with a papiſt, ſuch a law would ſoon put a ſtop to this growing evil; and not only ſo, but our women would be ſecured from ſeduction: beſides, it would have this further good effect,—proteſtants and papiſts would, in a little time, become perfect aliens one to another; ſo that there would be no reſpect paid to the latter on account of conſanguinity, but as their hand is againſt every man, ſo would every man's hand be againſt them: and further, popiſh prieſts could not, as they do at preſent, by one friend introduce themſelves to the company of another.

Perhaps it will be ſaid, the edge of this law will be eaſily avoided by perſons guilty of ſuch forbidden combination; for it will be only declaring that they were papiſts when they married, and the puniſhment will not reach them.—To prevent this, I would have the law made, that every perſon (man or woman) reputed a proteſtant, and marrying a papiſt, or reputed papiſt, ſhould be liable to the penalty; unleſs he, or ſhe, have made oath before ſome one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, one year before ſuch marriage is ſolemnized, or reputed to be ſolemnized, that they are really of the *Romiſh* communion: the weakeſt proteſtant will be aſhamed of doing this, and thoſe that do will be known, which will be a very great advantage.

Such a law as this can't be thought any impoſition upon the conſcience, ſince there is no proteſtant who underſtands his own principles, but muſt in conſcience ſcruple ſuch an alliance; and if there be any ſo ſtupid as to prefer the popiſh religion to his own, the law does not hinder him, let him embrace it.

This, I think, would be the moſt effectual political means to prevent the growth of popery, and as ſuch, I humbly recommend it to you, who have it in your power to propoſe it in a proper place.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.
THEOPHILUS.

A Calculation *of the* LUNAR ECLIPSE, *that is to happen in* Auguſt 1746, *accommodated to the Meridian of the Royal Obſervatory at* Greenwich.

THE time of true oppoſition is *Auguſt* 19d. 11h. 49′ 13″. At which time,

The place of ☉ is ♌ 7° 19′ 30″.
The place of ☽ is ♓ 7° 19′ 30″.

The beginning of the Eclipſe *Auguſt*	19d.	10h.	36′	9″	Apparent Time
The middle — —	11	57	23		
The end — —	13	18	37		
Total duration — —	2	42	28		
Digits eclipſed — —	6d.	22	5	fere.	

A This calculation was made by Mr *Dunthorne*'s tables, and will, 'tis preſumed, correſpond much nearer to the truth, than many of thoſe jarring calculations already extant. But that let obſervation determine.

Broadwell, Glouceſterſhire, July 21, 1746. HENRY OWEN.

B *SIR,*

The account which is given in your 6th volume, p. 647, *of a woman at* Ceſena *conſumed by a fire kindled within her own body, and mention'd alſo in your Magazine for* June 1731, p. 263. *ſeems to be the ſame accident with that quoted* Philoſ. Tranſ. N° 476, *juſt publiſhed, from an* C Italian *Treatiſe by* J. Bianchini, *prebendary of* Verona, entitled,

Of the Death of the Counteſs Cornelia Baudi *of* Ceſena.

Ceſena, Apr. 4, 1731.

THIS lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when ſhe D began to be heavy; after ſupper ſhe was put to bed, and talked three hours with her maid; at laſt falling aſleep the door was ſhut. In the morning, the maid going to call her, ſaw her corpſe in this deplorable condition Four feet diſtant from the bed was a heap of E aſhes, two legs untouch'd, ſtockings on, between which lay the head. the brains, half of the back-part of the ſkull, and the whole chin burnt to aſhes, among which were found three fingers blacken'd. All the reſt was aſhes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greaſy and ſtinking moiſture. F The air in the room had ſoot floating in it: a ſmall oil lamp on the floor was cover'd with aſhes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on a table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left, ſome moiſture about the feet of the candleſticks; the bed undamaged, the blankets and ſheets only raiſed on one ſide, as when one G gets out of bed: the whole furniture ſpread over with moiſt aſh-colour'd ſoot, which penetrated the drawers, and foul'd the linnens. This ſoot even got into a neighbouring kitchen, hung on its walls and utenſils, and a bit of bread H cover'd with this ſoot, was refuſed by ſeveral dogs. In the room above, the ſaid ſoot flew about, and from the lower part of the windows, trickled down a greaſy,

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a greasy, loathsome, yellowish liquor, with an unusual stink. The floor of the chamber was thick smear'd with a gluish moisture, not easily got off, and the stink spread into the other chambers.

The narration is followed by an enquiry into the cause of this conflagration, the result of which is the same with the account in your *Mag.* for *November* 1736; that it was not from the lamp, nor supernatural, nor from a flash of lightening, but from her own body; tho' some concluded that it must be the effect of a fulmen. The dogs refused the bread, because of the sulphureous stink, and nothing but a fulmen could reduce a body to impalpable ashes. But it seems there was no sulphureous or nitrous smell of a fulmen. and the effects of it would not reduce a body to impalpable ashes.—The author thus maintains his opinion:

"The fire was caused in her entrails by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the stomach, and many combustible matters abundant in living bodies, for the uses of life; and lastly by the fiery evaporations which exhale from the settlings of spirit of wine, brandies, *&c.* in the *tunica villosa* of the stomach, and other fat membranes, engendering there (as chymists observe) a kind of camphor; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration, are put in a stronger motion, and, consequently, more apt to be set on fire."

"That fat is an oily liquid separated from the blood by the glands of the *membrana adiposa*, and of an easily combustible nature, common experience shews. Also our blood, lymph and bile, when dry'd by art, flame like spirit of wine at the approach of the least fire, and burn away into ashes. [*Observ.* 171. *in the* Ephemeris *of* Germany, Anno X.]"

"Such a drying-up may be caused in our body by drinking rectified brandy, and strong wines, if mix'd with camphor; as monsieur *Litre* observed in the dissection of a woman 45 years old, in the history of the *royal academy of sciences*, 1706, p. 23."

"Besides, altho' the salts in living and vegetable creatures are not naturally inclined to kindle, they often contribute to it, when joined by a strong fermentation. Thus the mixture of two liquors, altho' cold to the touch, produces a flaming fire."

"*Becher* was the first discoverer of this marvellous *phænomenon*, by mixing oil of vitriol with that of turpentine. *Borrichius* afterwards did the same, by mixing oil of turpentine with *aqua fortis*; and at last monsieur *Tournefort*, by joining spirit of nitre with the oil of *Sassafras*; and monsieur *Homberg* with this acid spirit, together with the oil and quintessences of all the aromatic *Indian* herbs: nay, Mr *Homberg* asserts, that with a certain cold water cannons were fired, *anno* 1710, in the abovesaid history of the *academy of sciences*, p. 66."

"By fermentation, magazines of gunpowder, barns, paper-mills, and haycocks, have been set on fire."

"There is further to be consider'd the vast quantity of *effluvia* that emanate from our bodies. *Sanctorius* observed, that, of eight pounds of food and drink in a day, there is an insensible perspiration of about five; computing with them those *effluvia* which go out of the mouth by breathing, and which might be gathered in drops on a looking-glass. [*Sect.* 1. *Aphor.* 6.] As also, that, in the space of one night, it is customary to discharge about 16 ounces of urine, 4 of concocted excrements by stool, and 40 and more by perspiration [*Aphor.* 59.] He teaches also, that numbness is an effect of too much internal heat, by which is prevented such an insensible transpiration, as in this very case."——

"The friction of the palms of our hands, or of any other parts of our body, may produce those fires commonly called *ignes lambentes*."

"We learn of *Eusebius Nierembergius*, that such was the property of all the limbs of the father of *Theodoricus*: such were those of *Charles Gonzaga*, duke of *Mantua*, as the celebrated *Bartolin* took notice of. By the testimony of *John Fabri*, M. D. a noted philosopher, who saw it, sparkles of light flash'd out of the head of a woman, while she comb'd her hair. *Scaliger* relates the same of another. *Cardanus*, of a *Carmelite* monk, whose head continued 13 years to flash out sparkles, every time he tossed his cowl on his shoulders. *Ezekiel a Castro*, M. D. wrote a treatise intituled, *Ignis lambens*; on the occasion that the countess *Cassandra Buri*, of *Verona*, when she rubb'd her arms with a cambrick handkerchief, all the skin shined with a very bright light. *Eusebius* relates the same of *Maximus Aquilanus*. *Licetus* of *Francis Guido*, a civilian; and that he knew *Antoni Cianfio*, a bookseller in *Pisa*, who, when he shifted, shined all over with great brightness. *Libavius* relates the same of a youth

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a youth; and *Cardanus* of a friend of his; saying, that, when he shifted, clear sparkles of fire shot forth of his body. Father *Kircher*, a jesuit, relates, how he, going in company into a subterranean grotto at *Rome*, saw sparkles of fire evaporate from the heads of his companions, grown warm by walking. Father *Alphonso d'Ovale* was eye-witness on the highest mountains of *Peru* and *Chili*, how both men and beasts there seem shining with the brightest light from top to toe."

"These flames seem harmless, but it is only for want of proper fuel. *Peter Bovistau* asserts, that such sparkles reduced to ashes the hair of a young man. *John de Viana*, in his treatise intituled, *De peste Malagensi*, p. 46. relates how the wife of Dr *Freilas*, physician to cardinal *de Royas*, archbishop of *Toledo*, sent forth naturally, by perspiration, a fiery matter, of such a nature, that if the roller that she wore over her shift was taken from her, and exposed to the cold air, it immediately was kindled, and shot forth like grains of gunpowder.*"

After all this, I say, that a feverish fermentation, or a very strong motion of combustible matters, may rise in the womb of a woman, with such an igneous strength that can reduce to ashes the bones, and burn the flesh. Two such cases are known, one in the *Acta Medica Hafniens. An.* 1673. and the other in *M. Marcell. Donat. de Medic. Hist. Mirab. Lib.* IV."

"The bile, which is a necessary juice for our digestion, was observed by *P. Borelli*, when vomited up by a man, to boil like *aqua fortis*. [*Centur.* II. *Obs.* 1, p. 109.]"

"Besides, very strong fires may be kindled in our bodies, as well as in other animals of an hot temparament, not only by nature, but also by art; which, being able to kill, will serve for a better proof of my argument. *Obser.* 77. in the *German Ephemerides*, 1670."

"Tie the upper orifice of the stomach of an animal with a string; tie also its lower orifice; then cut it out above and below the ligatures, and press it with both hands, so that it swell up in one side; which done, let the left hand keep it so that the swell'd part may not subside; and, with the right, having first, at an inch distance, placed a candle, open it quick with an anatomical knife, and you will see a flame there conceiv'd, coming out in a few seconds of time: and such a flame may, by the curious, be perceived not only in the stomach, but also in the intestines. The first discoverer of this was *Andrew Vulparius*, anatomy-professor at *Bologna* in *Italy* 1669. Thus a quick and violent agitation of spirits, or a fermentation of juices in the stomach, produces a visible flame."

"The *German Ephemerides*, *anno* X. p. 53. by *Sturmius* says, That in the northmost countries, flames evaporate from the stomachs of those who drink strong liquors plentifully. Of three noblemen of *Curland*, who drank, by emulation, strong liquors, two of them died scorch'd and suffocated by a flame forcing itself from the stomach."

"My lord *Bacon*, in his *Nat. Univ. Hist.* assures, he had seen a woman's belly sparkling like fire; and such flames would often rise in us, if the natural moisture did not quench them; as *Lucretius* observes, *V.* 868. *L.* IV. and *V.* 1065. *L.* VI. *Marcellus Donatus*, in his *Mirab. Hist. Medic.* says That, in the time of *Godfrey* of *Bologne*'s christian war, in the territory of *Niverna*, people were burning of invisible fire in their entrails, and some had cut off a foot or an hand where the burning began, that it should not go further."

"After these and other instances, what wonder is there, says our author, in the case of our old lady? Her dulness before going to bed was an effect of too much heat concentrated in her breast, that hindered the perspiration through the pores of her body; which is calculated to about 40 ounces *per* night. Her ashes, found at four feet distance from her bed, are a plain argument, that she, by natural instinct, rose up to cool her heart, and perhaps was going to open a window."

"'Tis said the old lady was used, when she felt herself indisposed, to bathe all her body with camphorated spirit of wine; and she did it perhaps that very night. This is not a circumstance of any moment; for the best opinion is that of the internal heat and fire; which, by having been kindled in the entrails, naturally tended upwards; finding the way easier, and the matter more unctuous and combustible, left the legs untouch'd; the thighs were too near the origin of the fire, and therefore were also burnt by it; which

was

* *Pet. Borelli, Obs. Cent.* II. *Obs.* 75. says, there was a certain peasant, whose linen, hempen thread, &c. if laid up in boxes, tho' wet, or hung up in flocks in the air, did soon take fire.

was certainly increased by the urine and excrements, a very combustible matter, as one may see by its *Phosphorus*. *Galenus (Class. 1. Lib. III. de Temperam.)* says, That the dung of a dove was sufficient to set fire to a whole house: and the learned father *Casati*, a Jesuit, in his *Phys. Dissert.* part 2. p. 48. relates to have heard a worthy gentleman say, That, from great quantities of the dung of doves, flights of which used, for many years, nay ages, to build under the roof of the great church of *Pisa*, sprung originally the fire which consumed the said church*. The author concludes, That certainly the lady was burnt to ashes standing; as her skull was fallen perpendicular between her legs; and that the back-part of her head had been damaged more than the fore-part, was because of her hair, and of the nerves, whose principal seat lies there: and besides, because in the face there were many places open, out of which the flames might pass."

* *Galen. de Morb. Diff.* Pigeons dung take fire, when it is become rotten.

*** Two similar instances are added; one of *John Hitchell*, of *Southampton*, whose body being fired by lightening, continued burning for near three days, without any outward appearance of fire, except a kind of smoke from it. The other of one *Grace Pett*, a fisherman's wife of *Ipswich*; who going down into the kitchen, when she was half undress'd for bed, was there found the next morning, lying on the right side, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appear'd like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire without flame, the trunk cover'd, like charcoal, with white ashes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out in the socket, a child's cloaths on one side of her, and a paper screen on the other were both untouch'd, and the deal floor was not discoloured, though the fat had so penetrated the hearth as not to be scoured out.

Of a Canine Appetite. From a Letter of Dr Cookson's, *dated* April 24, 1745.

MAtthew Daking, a boy, at *Black Barnesley*, six miles from *Wakefield*, was regular as other children, till about 11 years old, when he had a fever for about a fortnight, with vomitings, for which Emetics were given, but tho' the fever went off, they continued, and he began to have a very craving appetite, and, if not indulged, would gnaw his own flesh. But scarce any thing passed his stomach, all being thrown up again. His urine and stools were very moderate. All sorts of medicines, mercury, mineral waters were given in vain. By degrees he lost the use of his legs and thighs, which were much emaciated.—A pig was fed with what he vomited, and sold in the market; but the menaces of the country people prevented feeding any more. He continued so several months from *March* 1745, and at last died, quite emaciated. An account being taken for six days of the meat, beer, water, milk, pudding, pye, bread, broth, fruit, was

Thursday,	Apr. 4,	65 lb.	8 ounces.
Friday,	Apr. 5,	60	14
Saturday,	Apr. 6,	58	8
Sunday,	Apr. 7,	76	12
Monday,	Apr. 8,	60	8
Tuesday,	Apr. 9,	55	8
	with salt	1	10
		379 lb	10 ounces.

The particulars of each day's food are in the last *Philos. Trans.* N° 476.

Description of the electrical Apparatus used by M. Monnier *at* Paris, *and the surprizing Phenomena produc'd by it.*

THE electrifying glass is an oblong spheroid, its diameter from pole to pole 16 or 17 inches, and at its equator, about 12. Each pole is terminated in a stem, or portion of a hollow cylinder, about 3 inches in length, and one in diameter, spirally embossed on the out-side into a large male screw: To each of these male screws is adapted a female screw of wood, closed at one extremity, with a piece of steel excavated in the centre, to receive the steel pivots upon which the electrifying glass turns. These female screws of wood are so formed at their open extremity, that they grasp and cover as much at the poles, as nearly renders what appears of the glass spheroid a perfect sphere, that the wood may more effectually embrace the electrifying glass. From the exterior surface of one of these wooden female screws a circular ledge rises, to the height of about two inches; the *ambitus* of which is grooved, to receive a cord that turns the glass, by means of a wheel near five feet in diameter, exactly as a spindle is turned round by a spinning-wheel; the frame on which the glass spheroid is mounted near 3 inches square forms a rectangular parallelogram, its side posts about 3 inches square. On the front of this frame silken loops are conveniently disposed to bring to, and

fix

for at a contact with the electrifying glass, wires, threads, or whatever is to be electrified. Into one side of this frame, at about half its height, the pivot that receives one of the poles of the glass spheroid is fixed; the other pivot, is a round long bar of iron, screwed into and passing through the post, to fix, or remove the electrifying glass. This bar of iron, for the conveniency of turning it, has another in the nature of a lever, which passes through its extremity at right angles with it. The whole machine is mounted upon a floor of boards, and employs two men, the one to turn the wheel, the other to sit behind the glass spheroid, and apply the concave of each hand to its lower convex surface, by which the electricity is excited. When the electrifying glass has been some little time in motion, the person who desires to be electrified, applies the extremities of the nails of one hand, and stands within the area of a square drawer about five inches deep, and filled with five parts pitch, four of resin, and one of bees-wax: However, I suppose that any one body of the electrics *per se* would answer equally.—With this machine the following experiments were made.

1. Spirits of wine having been just set on fire by a match, and the flame instantly blown out, with that small degree of heat took fire upon the touch 10 or 20 times successively, without failing once.

2. If a person electrified holds a sword in one hand, the chamber being darkened, a continual flame issues out at the point in smell and colour resembling the fumes of phosphorus, and near as strong as that of an enameller's lamp; but burns not the hand when put to it, nor is any otherwise sensible to the feeling, than as a continual blast of wind.

3. A square bar of iron was procured about 4 feet long, and half an inch thick; to one extremity of which was adapted, by the help of a screw, another piece of iron beat flat, like the end of the legs of a pair of tongs, and the flat piece of iron being screwed in, the bar was placed parallel to the horizon upon a wooden stand, and the stand within the area of the drawer as above. The extremity of the bar, opposite to that, which carries the flat piece of iron, was covered with three or four folds of linen, and also placed at the distance of about one-fourth of an inch from the glass itself, to prevent accidents, the effect being the same in every respect, as if in contact. The bar was then electrified by repeated revolutions of the spheroid, as above; and one finger placed upon the middle of the bar, to prevent the communication of the electricity from one end to the other, till the flat piece of iron was covered with as much saw-dust as it would carry. Some other of the company, in the mean while, held a quantity of saw-dust, on the point of a knife under the flat piece of iron, at about an inch distance, and when the operator took off his finger, the spheroid still continuing to revolve, the saw-dust above was all repelled and blown off, and that under attracted upwards. If, instead of saw-dust, there be placed upon the flat piece of iron a small square tin-box filled with water, or any other vessel made of a matter non-electric *per se*, particularly metalline, and the water be drawn off by a capillary siphon, in that case, it will fall drop by drop, as usual; but the instant the bar is electrified, it will run in one continual stream; which, if the chamber be darkened, will also appear luminous. This play of the water may again be stopped at pleasure, by the application of one finger to the bar, as above. If the flat piece of iron be removed, the electricity runs out at the extremity of the bar, to the eye, like a blewish flame; to the smell, like fumes of phosphorus; and, to the feeling, like a blast of wind; as in the experiment of the sword.

4. A musquet-barrel open at both ends, was suspended parallel to the horizon, by silken threads within reach. About three inches from the breech end, was hung, by a ring of iron worked into the barrel itself, a small iron chain about half a foot long. A glass phial, shaped like a common vinegar crewet, was then prepared, full of water, and well corked, with an iron wire running thro' the cork almost to the bottom, and emerging two or three inches above it, out of the top of the phial: The head of this wire was bent, to catch in the lowest link of the chain; from the mouth of the barrel, which is pointed in a line parallel to the equatorial plain of the revolving spheroid, comes a long iron wire, inserted into the barrel itself, as far as one-third of its length, and thence proceeding till it touches the glass spheroid; to a contact with which it is determined by one of the silken loops mentioned above; the gun-barrel was then electrified by repeated revolutions of the glass spheroid; which was in a continual contact with the

the long wire that proceeds from it. The phial also was electrified by the operator's taking hold of the body of it, and applying to the electrifying spheroid the bent extremity of that wire which passes thro' the cork, from near the bottom of the phial, it was A suspended by the iron chain. the glass spheroid continuing still to revolve about its axis, and to electrify the gun-barrel. The person then who made the experiment, grasped the bottom of the electrified phial with one hand, and with the other touched the gun-barrel. At that instant, a great part of his nervous B system received a shock so violent, that it would force the strongest man to quit his hold, and turn him half round. The electrified phial loses not entirely its efficacy under several minutes; and in a frost it will retain it for 36 hours.

5. When the phial has been sufficiently electrified, the whole company C join hands; the operator at one extremity of the line grasps the bottom of the phial, and the person at the extremity touches the wire, which rises above the cork. At that instant, the whole company receives a shock, resembling that in the experiment of the D gun-barrel, but not so strong; for it seems not at all to extend beyond their elbows. This experiment was performed upon 180 of the guards, before the king, who were all so sensible of it at the same instant, that the surprize caused them all to spring up at once. E But the greater or lesser effect depends entirely upon the longer or shorter application of the phial to the electrifying spheroid, and when due precautions have not been taken in this particular, some persons have received such violent shocks, as have benumbed, and impaired, to a certain degree, the use of their F arms for a day or two, before they perfectly recovered themselves.

6. A wire fixed in a pedestal, was placed erect in a bason of water, the head of the wire being bent, and rising G three or four inches above the level of the water; and in touching the surface of the water with one hand, and the standing wire with the wire of the electrified phial, which is grasped by the other, the effect was much more violent than that of the last experiment.

7. If the electrified phial be held in H the hand, and the chamber is darkened, the wire inserted in it, is perceived to emit a stream of fire at its extremity without any discontinuance; but if it be suspended by a silken thread, the fiery eruption instantly ceases.

8. The non-electrified phial, being placed upon a glass salver, it acquired from the revolution of the spheroid an electricity, tho' its wire was in contact with it all the time, unless the finger of some one in the company appeared very near to the phial itself: but in that case it received it visibly from the finger; insomuch that, when the chamber was darkened, the electrical fire was seen streaming out of the finger, and entering into the water, thro' the body of the glass phial, which was thereby immediately impregnated with it; and this, tho' the hand was placed even under the glass salver itself. But when the phial was placed upon the table, or a stand without the salver, a few revolutions of the spheroid communicated a strong electricity to it, particularly if any one touched the table or stand.

9. The electrified phial was placed upon a table, and a small bell of a lap-dog's collar was suspended by a silken thread, within the distance of about two inches from the phial, the wire of which being touched, it attracted the bell with great force; but the phial being touched, it repelled the bell in an equal degree.

10. The electrical fire from the glass spheroid may be communicated to many persons at once, the company being united to each other by taking hold of iron chains, which surprisingly increases the force of the communicated electricity: For it is to be observed, that whenever the communication is carried on by a metallic medium, the effects are much more sensible.

11. At the grand convent of the *Carthusians*, the whole community formed a line of nine hundred toises, by means of iron wires of a proportionable length, between every two, and, consequently, far exceeding the line of the one hundred and eighty of the guards abovementioned: And when the two extremities of this long line met in contact with the electrified phial, the whole company, at the same instant gave a sudden spring, and all equally felt the shock.

12. At the two extremities of a brass ruler were fixed two small birds, a sparrow and a chaffinch: this ruler had a handle or pedestal fastened to the middle of it, for the convenience of holding it. When both the gun-barrel and phial had been sufficiently electrified, the head of the sparrow was applied to the suspended phial, and the head of the chaffinch to the barrel: upon the first trial they were both instantaneously struck motionless, but recovered some

few minutes after; upon a second trial the sparrow was struck dead, and, upon examination, found livid without, as if killed with a flash of lightning, most of the blood-vessels within the body being burst by the shock: the chaffinch revived, as before.

A Letter from an Officer, shewing how he made his own Bread in Scotland.

SIR, * *See p.* 364.

HAVING read * directions for preserving leaven for bread, must observe to you from my own experience, that by putting it into the salt box which hangs near the fire, covered over with dry salt, will preserve it better than bran; but then your bread will be sour; for which reason, having been quartered about a year in *Scotland*, where they whip in all their barm into their drink called twopenny, to make it heady, and live chiefly on oat bread, made barm extreamly scarce; to neither of which being used, I was obliged (especially in the northern parts) to brew my drink, and make my own bread after a better method than using leaven; which was, That very day I intended to bake I churned my butter, and with the fresh butter-milk I mixed my flour and made my bread, (the sweeter your butter-milk is, so much the better will your bread rise.) Be sure to make it very soft either into French bricks or loaves, and place it on a pewter or earthen dish covered with a clean cloth before the fire, often turning the dish, and it will greatly rise; when it is sufficiently raised, it will sink again, and be as heavy as griddled bread, but then you must be careful not to let it rise to its highest pitch; and having not the conveniency of an oven, I made use of a large iron pot that would bake two large bricks or loaves at a time.

I prepared it by covering it with what they call an Irish gridle for baking oaten bread over the fire, and putting fresh coals under the pot of turf or wood, until the air within the pot became sufficiently warm, I then caused my bread to be fixed in the pot and covered again, and fresh coals to be put under the pot, and the griddle covered all over with them, and thus constantly supplied, till your bread be sufficiently baked, which will be in a very little time; and when you take it out, put it before a good fire, constantly turning it to harden the crust; and after this manner I have as good French bricks, and wheaten and houshold bread baked as ever you saw come out of a baker's shop; and in the same pot you may afterwards roast, or more properly bake a fowl or joint of meat, by spreading here and there with your thumb a bit of butter all over it, and then drudge it well, and put it in the bottom of your pot with half a pint or a pint of water, and over that cross ways, some split sticks, to keep the meat from the water, and cover it with a close cover, and paste it all round with clay or bran, to keep in the steam; and if your cover be an iron one, you may put coals on the top as well as at bottom, and in a very little time your meat will come out very brown, plump'd up, very full of gravy, and better done than on a spit; and if you have not coals sufficient, you may bake it, by continually burning fresh straw or dry sticks under and over your pot; but it won't do as well with the griddle, or as soon, as a close cover pasted round. *Yours*, &c.

N. B. You may observe that in the above account of making bread with butter-milk, without barm, it will make the bread much whiter, and freer from either bitterness or sourness, as is often occasioned by using barm or leaven: but when I used barm or leaven, I always mixed it with butter-milk, instead of warm water, to take off the sourness or bitterness, and in such case made use of a very small quantity of leaven, or not above a spoonful or two of barm when I used either. I am, &c.

Westminster Journals, July 5, 12 and 19.

THESE Papers contain one long essay, which is to shew that septennial parliaments, undue influence, false motives to preferment, and ill execution of publick offices and posts in the navy, army, &c. contributed to the rebellion, by rendering the most faithful subjects dissatisfied, and encouraging the disaffected.

The *Old England Journal*, has for several weeks past detailed the history of the succession of the kings of *England*, and *July* 26, is still to be continued; tho' he seems to have made his deduction from it, *that it hath been the constant opinion of all ages, that the parliament of* England *had an unquestionable power to limit, restrain and qualify the succession as they pleased; and that seldom the third heir in a right descent had enjoy'd the crown of* England.

From the Craftsman, July 26.

On MERCY.

THE Man who acts wrong in troublesome Scenes, from a conviction in his own mind that he is right, is an object of mercy in the eye of the conqueror: and he who throws himself into such scenes of action at the hazard of his life and fortunes from a conscientious motive, tho' he is injurious to the government he opposes, must be said to have acted the part of an honest, tho' of an unwise man. Lenity to the conscientious mistaken Person, is what I call *mercy*: though by the strictness of the Law, he has subjected himself to the rigour of it, and merits according to the language of the law, the block or halter, *mercy* may step into the preservation of the innocent offender, and add to the dignity of the crown by pardoning a conscientious rebel to it.

From the Westminster Journal, July 26.

A Letter to the Journalist suggests that the severities practised against the *Highlanders*, in destroying their habitations and killing their cattle, are become necessary and justifiable, since, continuing still in arms, they rob and murder the *English*. And the killing of 3000 of the wild *Irish* after the battle of *Aghrim*, in which 7000 rebels were slain, is quoted as a necessary act to secure future tranquillity, besides that the giving away their lands has made them a happier and more numerous people. But the Letter Writer wishes the work might be done without bloodshed.

ARTICLES *by Authority concerning the* REBELS.

From the London Gazette, July 5.

Edinburgh, June 14. UPON information that *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, late ſecretary to the pretender's ſon, had on *Friday* laſt dined at *Kilbucco*, and had that night gone to the houſe of Mr *Hunter* of *Polmood*, who married Mr *Murray*'s ſiſter, *John Smith*, ſerjeant in St *George*'s dragoons, with ſeven private men, then under his command at *Broughton*, was order'd thither with a guide, and yeſterday at three o'clock in the morning he ſeized Mr *Murray* at the houſe of *Polmood*; and yeſterday he was brought before the lord juſtice clerk, and was committed cloſe priſoner to the caſtle of *Edinburgh*. Upon his examination he declared that the pretender's ſon, with *Sullivan* and *O Neil*, both *Iriſh*, and no other perſon in company, did, about four days after the battle of *Culloden*, go off from *Moidart* in an open boat, in order to get on board of a ſhip, but that he, *Murray*, being at that time indiſpos'd, was not able to go with them. The ſaid *Murray* had been moſtly with *Lochiel* and his uncle major *Kennedy*, and his brother, in a ſtarving way, lying on the ſide of hills all day, and travelling or wandering all the night with ſcouts at a mile, or half a mile's diſtance, never daring to ſtay two nights in one place. *Lochiel* was very ill, wounded in the heel, and obliged to uſe a horſe; and he, *Murray*, unable to bear fatigue and want any longer, croſs'd the hills without a ſervant, and came be *Monteith* to the place where he was taken.

From the London Gazette, *July* 8.

Fort Auguſtus, June 28. A Detachment of the garriſon of *Fort William*, commanded by capt. *Millar*, which his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* had ſent on board the furnace and terror ſloops to make deſcents on the coaſts of *Knoidart* and *Arraſaig*, in one of thoſe deſcents got intelligence of the lord *Lovat*, and after three days ſearch, had the good fortune to find him in a hollow tree. He is now in cuſtody here.

From the London Gazette, *July* 12.

Fort Auguſtus, July 2. YEſterday was brought hither priſoner, *Hugh Fraſer*, chief ſecretary to the lord *Lovat*, by a party of *Kingſton*'s horſe, which was ſent in ſearch after him.

From the London Gazette, *July* 19.

Edinburgh, July 12. YEſterday the earl of *Kellie* ſurrender'd himſelf to the Ld juſtice clerk, and was committed priſoner to the caſtle of *Edinburgh*.

From the Edinburgh *Papers.*

Edinburgh, July 14. BY the Bill now depending for the more effectual diſarming the highlands, it is provided, That the prohibition ſhall not extend to ſuch perſons whom his majeſty, by licence under his ſign manual, ſhall permit to wear arms, or who ſhall be permitted by perſons authorized by his majeſty to give ſuch a licence.——The clauſe relating to the prohibition of the highland habit runs thus: No perſon within that part of the kingdom of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, other than ſuch as ſhall be employed as officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's forces, ſhall, on any pretence whatſoever, wear or put on the cloaths commonly called highland cloaths, that is to ſay, the belted plaid, trowſer, ſhoulder-belt, or any part whatſoever of what peculiarly belongs to the highland garb, under the penalty of, &c.——

——That part of the ſhire of *Dunbarton* is to be diſarmed which lies on the eaſt, weſt, north ſides of *Lochlomond*, to the northward of that point where the water of the *Leven* runs from it.——The young pretender with a few of his followers, had eſcaped 'tis ſaid from the iſle of *Uiſt*, in an *Iriſh* veſſel, and that a ſhip of the ſame nation had landed ſeveral of the rebels at *Morlaix* in *France*.——By the earl of *Kelly*'s ſurrende to the Rt Hon. the Ld juſtice Clerk his attainder is ſaved.——We hear from *Aberdeen*, that a declaration was publiſh'd by the E. of *Ancram*, commanding his majeſty's forces on the eaſtern coaſt of *Scotland*, That as obedience has not been given to the proclamation iſſued by his royal highneſs the duke, relating to giving up of arms, his lordſhip thinking it for his majeſty's ſervice has given orders to the troops under his command, that all houſes where arms of any kind ſhall be found for the future ſhall be burnt to aſhes, and that as arms have been found buried under ground, that wherever they can be diſcovered, the field, and adjacent fields ſhall be laid waſte and deſtroyed as well as the houſes thereunto belonging.——

——The *Elizabeth* of *Glaſgow*, capt. *Orr*, arrived at *Greenock* the 10th, and left *Morlaix* the 1ſt Inſtant; while he was there an *Iriſh* wherry arrived at that port with about 30 rebel officers, and upon their going aſhore, the populace cried *vive le roy*, which makes it preſumed the young pretender is one of them. All the paſſengers ſo ſoon as they got on ſhore ſang, *And a begging we muſt go*, &c.

From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

WHereas a great part of the king's arms, belonging to the regiment commanded by the Rt Hon. the earl of *Loudoun*, were taken by the rebels in *Sutherland*, and by them diſtributed to people of different parts of the country, who, notwithſtanding the many orders ſtill detain them in their poſſeſſion: Theſe are to advertiſe ſuch as do not deliver them into the ſtorehouſe at *Inverneſs*, or to the commanding officer of any part of his majeſty's forces who happens to be in their neighbourhood, by the firſt day of *Auguſt*, that the poſſeſſors, wherever they are found, whether civil or military, and of what rank ſoever, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour, as the law in that caſe directs.

Given at *Ruthven*, the 1ſt of *July*, 1746. LOUDOUN.

Edinburgh, July 17. We hear that Mr *Sullivan*, two *Iriſh* officers, and two other gentlemen, who either cannot or will not ſpeak *Engliſh*, are taken in the iſle of *Sky*, and that the pretender is hiding there in men's cloaths.

VERSES *addreſs'd to the Charitable Subſcribers to the Infirmary in* Joblin's-Lees, Briſtol. *By a Perſon who received ſingular Benefit there.*

IF laurel wreaths ſucceſsful tyrants claim,
And realms they deſolate ſtill yield them fame;
If diſtant times in pompous ſtatues ſee
Who ſlew the guiltleſs, and enſlav'd the free;
From earth to heav'n what glories muſt attend
The poor's protector, and the ſick man's friend!
To ſhelt'ring roofs who welcomes the diſtreſs'd,
Where ſtretched are the moſt careſs'd!
Where gaping wounds and broken bones demand
The lenient touches of the healing hand;
With fatal heat when raging fevers glow,
Or pale conſumption aims a ſilent blow;
Here ſinking nature healing arts ſuſtain,
Repel diſeaſes, and relieve from pain.
For this the ſage, deep-ſkill'd in nature's laws,
Each ſymptom traces backward to its cauſe;
Preſcribes the med'cine, and in med'cine's aid
Bids hope's bright ſun-ſhine dark Deſpair pervade,
While unambitious by his maſter taught,
To heav'n the *prieſt* directs the pray'r unbought,
And careful matrons, in their ſeaſons, ſpread
An healthful table, and a decent bed.
O! juſtly honour'd with the chriſtian name!
Still let your charity your worth proclaim!
Still to the ſick the ſaviour's words addreſs,
Go and be heal'd—and heav'n that heals you bleſs.

VERSES *by a young Gentleman, on the Expiration of his Apprenticeſhip to a bad Maſter.*

TH' expected morn, in roſy mantle dreſs'd,
With night's dim ſhades, drives ſorrow from my breaſt.
Tranſporting day! my better birth to thee
I owe, for more than life, is liberty:——
The various woes of ſlav'ry's ſordid ſtate
Submit to time, the delegate of fate.
O! wiſh'd thro' ſeven long years, all-bliſsful hour!
Thro' ev'ry vein I feel thy pleaſing pow'r.
To paint the new-born pleaſures you impart,
While yet he feels, excels the poet's art;
Words preſs on words, and thoughts on thoughts ariſe,
The praiſe I wiſh, nor words nor thoughts comprize;
The breaſt that *feels* my joy, alone can *know*
If yet another is ſo bleſt below;
For who ſuch ſweets in liberty can taſte,
That ſees not years of equal bondage paſt?

A. Z.

THOUGHTS on DEATH.

IN youth, by hope remov'd to diſtant days,
Death's ſhadowy form no glancing Eye diſmays;
In wancing age, the palſied hand of fear
With all his terrors brings the ſpectre near;
Then fancy, ſkilful in the painter's art,
Shapes the grim feature, and projects the dart.
Man! wretched man, whom lengthen'd woes attend,
Still clings to life, and fears his laſt, beſt, friend;
Of pain, and want tenacious, gaſps for breath,
And tir'd, and reſtleſs, dreads the ſleep of death.
By Age, and Age's wants, and woes grown wiſe,
I view thee, Death, tho' near, with placid eyes;
Thy haſting ſtrides let ſuperſtition dread,
And vice, too late repenting, hide her head;
For me, I find no terrors in thy face,
Parent of reſt, and miniſter of grace!
O! lead me quickly to the bliſsful ſhore,
Where fraud and malice ſhall purſue no more.
With joy the ſailor, long by tempeſts toſt,
Spreads all his canvas for the riſing coaſt;
With joy the hind, his daily labour done,
Sees the broad ſhadows, and the ſetting ſun;
With joy the ſlave, worn out with tedious woes,
Beholds the hand that liberty beſtows;
So death with joy my feeble voice ſhall greet,
My hand ſhall beckon, and my wiſh ſhall meet;
Nor dim the path that leads to his abode,
A god's bright footſteps mark the lucid road:
O! let me trace the kind conducting ray,
And follow Jeſus to the realms of day.

SENEX.

To JAMES MIRABELL, *Eſq;* (*See Vol.* XV. p. 161 *and* 271.)

SElected bard!—born to inſtruct and charm,
Whoſe thoughts improve us, and whoſe numbers warm,
Appear once more, thy promis'd faults diſplay;
Thy faults with pleaſure ſhall thy friends ſurvey;
Nor fear the catalogue ſhou'd prove too long,
Whate'er thy theme, we ſtill ſhall prize thy ſong.
No more let modeſty thy worth diſguiſe,
Nor think in ſolitude true wiſdom lies!
But, if retirement ſuit thy purer taſte,
Live—long with ev'ry rural bleſſing grac'd.
Yet oh!—as 'midſt your fav'rite groves you ſtray,
And hymn to truth the ſweetly vocal lay,
Let whiſp'ring echoes ev'ry thought unfold,
And give us what you cruelly withhold!
While you ſuppreſs that lamp, by heav'n deſign'd
To bleſs the world, and humanize mankind!
Then wake thy lyre——exert the ſacred art,
And thro' the liſt'ning ear affect the heart,
On mental wounds beſtow angelic balm,
Correct each foible, and each paſſion calm!
Riſe from thy ſhade—aſſume a warmth divine,
And Virtue's friend, and Reaſon's champion ſhine!
Each honeſt mind thy glorious toil ſhall bleſs,
Each tongue applaud, and wiſh thee juſt ſucceſs!
All ſhall attentive hear thy moral lore,
Nor *Britain* grieve that *Pope* is now no more!

EPIGRAM.

NO huſband that loves, his wife's failings can ſee;
For that love is ſtark blind, to a man all agree:
Nor eye againſt madam, nor ear gains belief,
For 'tis found by his —ſhip, *Love* alſo is deaf.

EPIGRAM *on the* DUKE'S *late* VICTORY.

AS noxious vapours from the womb of earth,
Riſe by degrees, and ripen into birth,
Condenſe at length, and take portentous forms,
Obſcure the day, and threat wide-waſting ſtorms,
So teem'd dark *Scotia* with a cloudy race,
That drove impending ſtorms from place to place,
'Till *Britain's Sun* exerts his vig'rous ray,
Diſpells the vapours, and reſtores the day.

On

On TOBACCO.
In Imitation of PRIOR.

WOMAN, with contradiction fraught,
With good things finds the greatest fault;
Calls e'en *Tobacco* Indian *weed*,
Tho' *British herbs* it far exceed.
What tho' K. *James* wrote books against it,
He prudently at length dispens'd with't;
When once old *Cecil* made appear
It brought in thousand pounds a year;
Then, *Jemmy*, like *Vespasian* you cry,
From all things, *dulcis odor lucri*.
Tobacco, unrestrain'd by rules,
The chilly warms, the hotter cools;
The plowman, huntsman, lab'rer, spinner,
To save their pipe cou'd lose their dinner;
In tooth-ach 'tis a known specific,
In country cottages prolific;
Yet ladies fine, throughout the nation
(Far gone in spleen and affectation)
Still cry, *Tobacco*'s only use, is
T' unbrace the nerves, and dry the juices.
But ladies may in judgment fail;
For instance, hear the following tale:
Near *Offa*'s dike, of burly frame,
A lawyer liv'd, we'll wave his name,
Who dearly lov'd a buxom lass,
Nor less a cheerful pipe and glass;
But finding he ran daily more in
Debentures, by mere dint of whoring,
Grew tir'd of such unchristian carriage,
And chose to mortify in marriage.
Love, sway'd by Reason most profound,
A wife produc'd, and thousand pound.
At first, like strictest devotees,
He's night and morning on his knees,
But, when the honey moon was over,
Grew something a more mod'rate lover;
Wou'd take his gun, and kill a snipe,
So meet a friend, and smoke a pipe.
When home he comes, she smells his breath,
Cries, Gad! you'll poison me to death;
Tobacco! faugh! what wife, ye pow'rs!
Can bear such stinks, and odious hours?
My dearest, I've no more to say;
You shall command, and I'll obey.
Next morn he stirr'd not from the house,
But spent the live-long day with spouse;
To bed they went just after supper,
When he to madam turn'd his crupper,
And tho' full many a sigh it cost her,
Th' insensible ne'er chang'd his posture.
Next day she seem'd extremely froward,
This was not right, and that untoward;
At length she cry'd, with look so queer,
Last night you were not well, my dear.
Quoth he, and soft hand gently press'd,
I'm sorry if I broke your rest;
Perish all matrimonial strife!
E'en tho' *Tobacco* save my life;
Till now I've ta'en it still by stealth,
Without it never had my health;
June seems, without it, like *December*,
I lose the use of ev'ry member:
Yet, I, my love, could die to please ye;
Die? no, quoth she, I'll make you easy—
Here, *Susan*, run—But, take this guinea,
Fetch ten pounds of the best Virginia;
The healing plant dispell'd her cares,
He had his pipe, and she had her's.

To Dr T——.

WHilst all our journals speak thy praise,
Thy wond'rous cures proclaim,
Why may'nt the muse some trophies raise,
And sing thee into fame?
What do we to thy labours owe,
How much thy lectures prize!
Thy cunning practice, too, we know
Has *open'd all our eyes*.
If *Galen*'s sons will flout and scoff,
And with thy fame make free;
A friend should strive to ward them off,
And I that friend will be.
" He is a knave (these cens'rers cry)
" Whom impudence ensures;
" What is the reason none can 'spy
" These universal cures?"
" What is the reason—we behold
" So many blind men still?
" Either it is their want of gold,
" Or else his want of skill."
But slander must give way to proof,
The long-experienc'd nation
What you can do know well enough,
By oc'lar demonstration.
They tell us that your praises too
Are of your own inditing;
But this reflection can't be true,
Witness this present writing.
'Tis merit makes me take thy part,
I have no int'rest by't:
For I am quite beyond thy art,
Having the second sight.
Then let the blind repair to thee,
And trust thy judgment wholly;
Take all thy cures, and give the fee,
And they'll soon SEE—their folly.

The FEMALE COMPLAINT.
To POLLY CARELESS.

HOW hard on woman is the marry'd state!
Whether the man she weds, she love or hate;
If forc'd our hand without our heart we give,
The loath'd caresses make it death to live.
Miss, in romances read, an am'rous toy,
With awkward fondness will her darling cloy:
Grave husbands are morose, the jolly, wild;
If tart, we're hated; but controll'd, if mild!
Blest with indifference may'st thou ever prove,
That Peace more pleasure can bestow than Love.

PRV. MOODY.

CONCLUSION *of the Poem entitled* The BATTLE of the GIANTS.

SO fought the * god; with tongue, with hand,
He gives, he executes command;
Taught by his voice the martial skill,
His arm explains the art *to kill*.
When spent their rage, in kindred blood
Ingulph'd, the rebel *brothers* stood;
Lost was the day, and force was vain;
Their arms, furrender'd, heap the plain.
Five chiefs appear, of *giant* race,
The youth's *triumphal car* to grace;
Here *Gyges*, there his † brother stands,
Each, suppliant, spreads his hundred hands.
Next huge *Enceladus* was led,
Dim was his eye, and droop'd his head!
Typhæus, fam'd for strength! was near,
His shield revers'd, revers'd his spear!
And *Tytion* last:—for vain he try'd,
(Tho' vers'd in fraud) such bulk to hide.
Full conqueft gain'd; the victor god
Lays down, humane, the iron rod.——
No itch for pow'r supream, poffeff'd,
No luft for blood, the conqu'ror's breaft;
His only glory was to reign
In grateful hearts of *gods* and *men*;
To purge the *earth* of ev'ry peft,
And bid with peace the *fkies* be blef.

* *Mars*, alluding to the Duke. † *Briareus*.

To CHLOE. *On a* BUTTERFLY.

COME, *Chloe*, view, with curious eye,
This painted form, a butterfly:
Behold its gaudy plumage glow
With all the colours of the bow!
The sea-green em'rald's vivid hue,
The modeft faphire's heav'nly blue,
The ruby's rofy tint, that vies
In blufhes with the morning fkies:
Here gold emits a radiant blaze,
There filver fhines with paler rays!
Behold, my fair, with fweet furprize,
The living maf of jewels flies!
Reflecting all the rays of light.
Beyond the birth-day princefs bright.
But know, fair nymph, that one fhort day
Beholds it glitter—and decay—.
Firft from a worm it took its birth,
Again a worm it crawls on earth.
So all our glitt'ring belles and beaux,
Alike from worms at firft arofe:
Alike to worms again fhall turn,
Their bed the duft that fills their urn.
In death then equal—ere you die
Be fomething more than Butterfly. W. S.

On Mr POPE.

WHAT to thy outward form all righteous heav'n
Deny'd, to thy more perfect mind was giv'n;
So nicely pois'd great nature's fcale we fee,
So juft, thou uniform deformity! W. S.

To FLORELLA. *A SONG.*

Florella, firft in charms and wit,
In whofe enchanting, fpeaking eyes,
All the bright foul's perfections fit,
And fuch refiftlefs magic lies:
O can you, thus divinely fair,
Suppofe your *Damon* infincere?

To all the circles of the fair,
That grace the court, the ball, the play,
Let my lov'd doubting nymph repair,
And ev'ry fhining form furvey:
And, if fhe meets her equal here,
Conclude her *Damon* infincere.

Or if my fair fhou'd chance to pafs
(What art for beauty's ufe deligh'd)
The bright unfully'd faithful glafs,
Itfelf an emblem of her mind:
Let her behold her image there,
And own I can't be infincere.

Let her furvey the rofy bloom,
O'er all that lovely face confeft,
And let her fparkling eyes aflume
The charms that rob my foul of reft,
And then, to blefs my raviff'd ear,
Confefs I can't be infincere.

On the DEATH *of Mr* SOUTHERN.

(*See* p. 273.)

PRais'd by the *grandfires* of the prefent age,
Shall *Southern* pafs unnoted off the ftage?
Who, more than half a century ago,
Caus'd from each eye the tender tear to flow;
Does not *his death* one grateful drop demand,
In works of wit, the *Neftor* of our land?
Southern was *Dryden*'s friend: him genius warm'd,
When *Otway* wrote, and *Betterton* perform'd.
He knew *poor* * *Nat*, while regular his fire:
Was *Congreve*'s pattern ere *he* rais'd defire:
Belong'd to *Charles*'s age, when wit ran high,
And liv'd fo long but to behold it *die*.

* Nat Lee. *Mr* Southern, *in a letter publifhed a few years ago, gives him this epithet, and fays, it was beftow'd on him by all his friends after he had the misfortune of lofing his fenfes.*

A RIDDLE.

THE ftaff of life my parent was,
Earth was my natal bed,
By flow degrees my ftrength encreas'd,
Till plenty crown'd my head.

Of all that plenty early fpoil'd,
An ufelefs length I lay,
Till *Art* perceiv'd my vertu'us power,
And pav'd my fortune's way.

Now, honour'd by the lovely maid,
Thro' fylvan fcenes I rove,
With her to purling ftreams I ftray,
With her I feek the grove.

Her beauty's bloom 'tis I preferve,
When grateful for her favour,
Her temples I with joy furround,
And from the fun-beams fave her.

Poetæ Ruſticantis Lit. Otium. Pag. 12°.

Ad Corinnam.

NUNC ſi viveret acrior *Catullus*
Quin et tu quoque viveres, *Properti*,
—*Properti*, venerum tenelle doctor!
Non tot *Leſbia* verſibus petita,
Non tot *Cynthia* laudibus decora,
Et tibi placuiſſet hercle & illi.
—Adeſt candidior puella mecum,
Quæ forma petit igneoque vultu
Omnes delicias *Catullianas*,
Quæ geſtu petit elegantiiſque
Omnes mollicias tuas, *Properti*,
Properti, venerum tenelle doctor!

Imitated, and addreſs'd to Miſs SN——D.

HAD fate till now ſpun *Prior*'s thread,
Nor number'd *Waller* with the dead,
This ne'er had *fill'd his arms with bays*,*
By chanting *Sacharilſa*'s praiſe;
Nor *That* had tun'd the vocal ſtring,
Of *Cloe*'s eyes and lips to ſing:
A fairer maid had both inſpir'd,
By either rival bard admir'd,
In whom united now we find
Fam'd *Sacharilſa*'s heav'nly mind,
And ev'ry charm, and ev'ry grace,
That ſhone in *Cloe*'s ſhape and face.

* *He ſnatch'd at love, and fill'd his arms with bays.*——Spoken by *Waller* of himſelf.

Litchfield, June 27, 1746.

On FELIX; *Marry'd to a* COOK-MAID.

FELIX, who once an ODE could write
To a victorious Duke,
Muſt needs in humbler ſtrains indite
Love-ſonnets to a COOK.

His *rebel* heart was quite ſubdu'd,
The *heroine* was BESS,
Sure then 'twas high time *alamode*,
To *offer his addreſs*.

FELIX was *graciouſly* receiv'd,
For *Cupid* introduc'd him,
All he *profeſs'd* was ſoon believ'd,
And in a trice ſhe nooz'd him.

Marriage his wit may check—to ſhow it
Before he was too eager,
Now better qualify'd for poet
Since he commenc'd a beggar.

EPIGRAM.

GO you, and ſing in the ſeraphic quire,
To higheſt dignity in church aſpire;
I'd chooſe the poet's order, cou'd I hope,
From a poor regular, to riſe a *Pope*.

J. SACKETTE.

ONE SWALLOW *makes no* SUMMER.

EXceeding cold, in froſt and ſnow,
I ſet my noſe to th' rummer;
Till ſwallow after ſwallow made
Me almoſt think 'twas ſummer.

J. SACKETTE.

EPITAPH *on a Litigious* Scotſman.

HERE's faſt aſleep auld *Saunder Scott*,
Lang may he ſnort and ſnore,
His bains are now in **Gorman*'s pot,
That us'd to ſtrut the ſtreets before.

He liv'd a lude and taſtrel life,
For gude he nae regarded,
His perjur'd clack raus'd mickle ſtrife,
For whilk belike he'll be rewarded.

Ill-temper'd loon that us'd to ſnort,
When ilk his neighbour fell in trouble,
His gybes do now lye in the dirt,
To ſatisfy his brethen double.

The ‡bread of life was offer'd him
For to abate his evil,
But he refus'd, and ſa he's dead,
Wha knows he's with the devil.

But ſyne he's gane I'll, ſay no more,
In *Abram*'s boſom may he waken,
But gin he meet with ſyke gude fare,
There's mare than ane will be miſtaken.

* An expreſſion for the grave.

‡ The ſacrament was offer'd him when he was ſick.

HAMLET SOLUS.

Act. iii. Sc. 2.

FUturus, an non ſim futurus, litem movet,
Pendetque in hac mens anxia: ſitne fortius
Suſtinere ſortis iniquæ vulnera,
An arma capere contra malorum minas,
Luctuſque obſidentes repugnando vincere?
Mori, moriendo dormire, et nil pejus pati,
Quam mille doloribus finem ponere,
Felix hic exitus, hic triumphus foret.
Mori facile eſt, dormire jucundiſſimum:
At quæ dormientibus invadant ſomnia,
Quietemque arceant graviora mala,
Si temere exuamus mortale vinculum,
Timentes moramur non auſi effugere;
Hoc eſt quod adeo vivacem miſeriam facit.
Nam quis flagella, et ludibria temporum,
Injuriarum onus, ſuperbiæ contumelias
Procaces, dolores ſpreti amoris, tædia
Legis, atroo inſultantes non contemneret?
Quis merito geſtans virtutis inſignia
Indignis cederet, cum poſſit ſibi opem ferre
Tenui cuſpide? Quis vitam traheret miſer
Ni timor ultra mortis januam
Proſpiceret, cujus ex umbris horridis
Nullus viator retro tulit veſtigia,
Suaderetque aſſueto uri potius jugo,
Quam inexperta in pericula irruere.
Sic mens venturi neſcia timidos facit,
Metuſque pallidus obſtat operi arduo,
Quodque fortes meditamur, redigit in nihil.

F.

J. BIRCH's ANSWER *to a* QUÆRE, *Whether Bum-bruſhing raiſes the Genius of Youth.*

CAnnons ſhoot the higher Pieces,
The lower you let down their Breeches.

HUDIB. P. II. C. I. 264.

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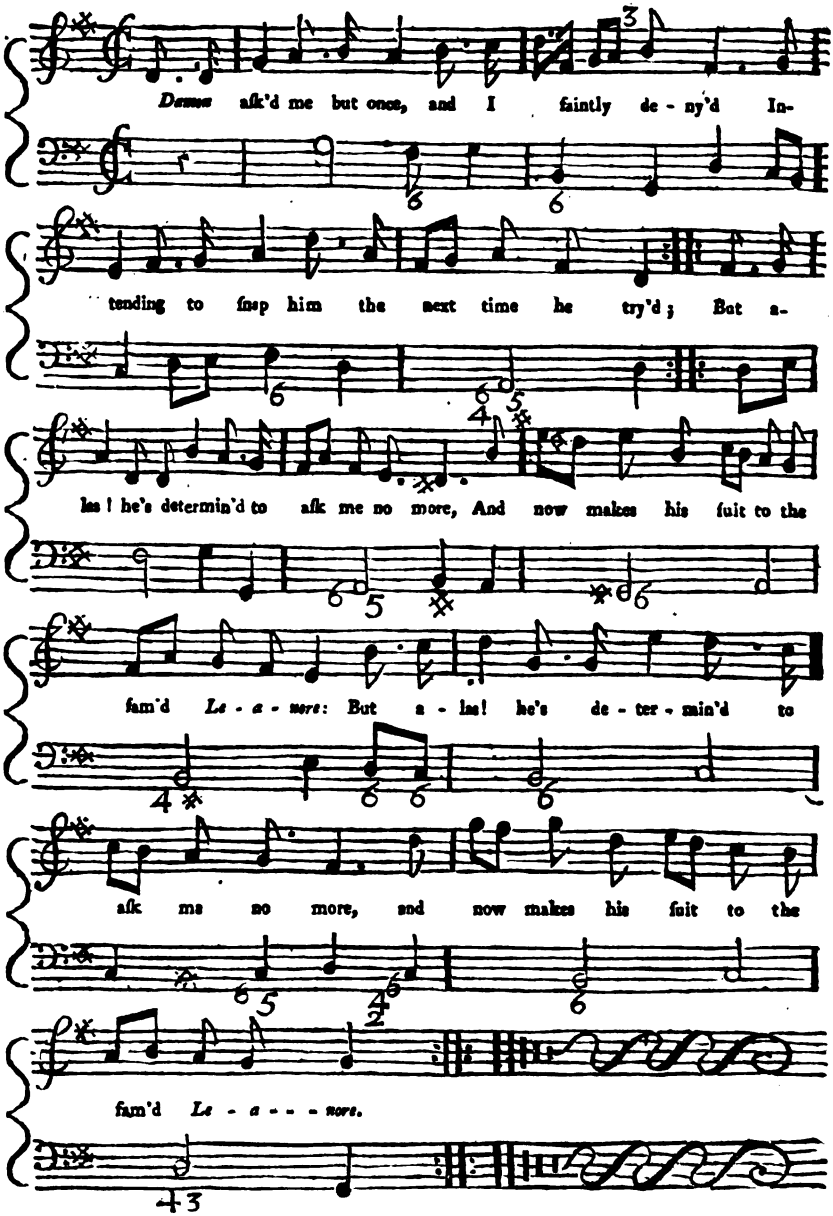
The

The DISAPPOINTMENT. *A* SONG.



Yet why should I grieve, for I am well assur'd,
Had he lov'd me, he ne'er would have ta'en the
first word,
Tho' he fawns, and he cringes, I'll venture to say,
That man is a fool, that will take the first nay.

Had his love been sincere, and he really in pain,
He then would have ask'd me again and again;
But adieu' let him go, for I never will vex,
A swain that's in earnest allows for our *sex*.

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TUESDAY 1.

THE postboy with the *Chester* mail was robb'd near *Hockliff* in *Bedfordsh.* between *Fenny Stratford* and *Dunstable*, by a single highwayman, for conviction of whom 200 l. are offer'd, besides the reward given by act of parliament for apprehending highwaymen, and pardon to an accomplice.

The *Trial Privateer*, Capt. *Conner*, 16 guns and 130 men, engaged on the 5th ult. off St *Martin's Isle*, with a *Fr.* privateer, 24 nine pounders, and 370 men, for several hours, during which a prize privateer of *Guernsey* got away from the *French*, when the Capt. being overpower'd, and having lost both his lieuts and 4 men, besides 50 wounded, and himself shot through the thigh and arm, was forced to strike; but Adm. *Martin* being in the bay, watching for the *French* fleet, and hearing the firing of cannon, sent out the *Mermaid*, which soon retook the *Trial*, and she is come into *Bristol*. Adm. *Martin* gave his 8th for the recapture to Capt. *Conner* and his officers, on account of their bravery.

His majesty's bomb the *Lightening*, overset near *Leghorn*, and 40 of the crew perish'd; the rest were taken up.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Ended the poll for sheriffs (see p. 326 G) when the numbers being for alderman *Winterbottom*, 1003; alderm. *Alsop*, 1006; Mr *Fawkener*, 391; Mr *Forward*, 402; the two former were declared duly elected.

THURSDAY 3.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Baily*, when eight persons received sentence of death; *Wm Bruce*, for robbing a house; *John Crips*, for stealing 20 lambs; *John Short*, *Geo. Thomas*, *Tho. Bird*, *John Jennings*, *John Humphreys*, and *John Stephens*, soldiers, for robberies on the highway, on the evidence of *Wm Bray*, an accomplice, who clear'd *Watson*, condemn'd last *May*, and took the fact upon himself.

☞ *The judges met at St* Margaret's-Hill, *and sat several days to try the rebel prisoners.* (See p 335.)

FRIDAY 4.

The university of *Cambridge* repeal'd a decree made about eight years ago, which restrain'd *Oxford* batchelors of arts, from taking the degree of masters of arts at *Cambridge*, unless they kept six terms at the latter place; so that for the future, *Oxford* batchelors are allowed to take a master's degree at *Cambridge* upon the old condition, without keeping any terms, or performing any other exercise than what was usual.

A *Dutch E. India* ship refusing to shew her colours, was sunk by a broadside from the *Chesterfield* privateer, and all the crew, except 16, taken up by the privateer's long-boat, perish'd.

SATURDAY 5.

One *Alice Dollison* of *Wapping*, was committed to *Newgate*, for beating and starving her niece to death. She us'd to run red-hot knitting needles into the legs and arms of the deceas'd.

The marquis of *Tabernaci*, a *Spanish* nobleman, formerly a favourite of the new king when prince of *Asturias*, being obliged to reside here, and had a pension of 500 l. from the court, will soon set out on his return to *Spain*, entrusted with proposals to his *Catholick* majesty.

Barracks were erected in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, for 50 soldiers to guard the rebel prisoners.

FRIDAY 11.

Hugh Frazer, Capt. of a *French* privateer, taken by the *King-Fisher* sloop, and who deserted from the *Kennington* man of war in 1741, was condemn'd at a court martial held at *Portsmouth*, to be hang'd at the main yard arm; he was born near *Port Lewis* in *Scotland*.

SATURDAY 19.

Orders sent to *Chester*, to remove the rebel prisoners in the castle there, among whom is *F. Dogan* (*see Vol.* XV. *p.* 51 H) to *York*, to be try'd at the next assizes.

Lord LOVAT'*s Letter*, *See p.* 350. *versified.*

WHEN first the proud *Scotchmen* rebell'd,
In your great, good, old grandfather's (days,
He lov'd me, and did all he could,
Both my fame, and my fortune to raise.

When a child, I remember it well,
Your highness was wondrous pretty;
And, what is more wonderful still,
Tho' a prince, most exceedingly witty.

Who then more in favour than I?
Who hugg'd you, and kiss'd you like me?
And can you behold your old nurse,
Who thus fondled you, swing on a tree?

You'll say my behaviour of late
Look'd cold tow'rds your father and you;
That I fain would have cut both your throats;
And the charge, in some measure, is true.

But consider, Sir, I'm in my dotage,
Some years above threescore and ten;
You're grown a bold, matchless young hero,
And I, a mere baby again.

Bedsies I've done damnable penance;
Liv'd on oatmeal twelve days in a tree;
And after such marks of repentance,
You'll sure, Sir, have mercy on me.

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WEDNESDAY 23.

Was a general court of *S. Sea* company, when a dividend of 2 *per Cent.* was cleared for the half year, due at *Midſummer* next, on the trading ſtock of the ſaid company; the warrants for which will be deliver'd out and paid on the 18th of *Auguſt*.

THURSDAY 24.

The ſecretaries of ſtate and lord chancellor went to the tower, to examine Mr *Murray*, the pretender's ſecretary, and were with him till 2 o'clock in the morning.

FRIDAY 25.

Arrived at *Kenſington* from *Scotland* about two in the afternoon, his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*. As ſoon as it was known, all the bells in the city of *London* and *Weſtminſter* rung, and at evening were illuminations and bonfires, with continual firing of guns for ſeveral hours, and all other demonſtrations of the greateſt joy from people of all ranks.

The expedition to *Cape Breton*, which had been laid aſide, as in our laſt, and the ſoldiers debark'd, is reſum'd, and adm. *Leſtock* is appointed to command the fleet, and gen. *Sinclair* the land forces, who are all on board, and waiting at *Portſmouth* for a fair wind.

MONDAY 28.

This morning about eight o'clock the three rebel lords, priſoners in the *Tower*, were carried from thence in three coaches, the earl of *Kilmarnock*, with governor *Williamſon* and another gentleman capt. of the guard in the firſt; the earl of *Cromartie*, attended by Captain *Marſhall*, in the ſecond, and lord *Balmerino*, attended by Mr *Fowler*, gentleman gaoler, who had the axe cover'd by him, in the third, under a ſtrong guard of foot ſoldiers to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where the lord high ſteward and the peers having taken their ſeats, (*See the ceremony* p. 338.) proclamation was made for the lieutenant of the tower of *London* to return the precept to him directed, with the bodies of the priſoners: Which done, the gentleman goaler of the tower brought his priſoners to the bar; and the proclamation was made for the king's evidence to come forth, the king's counſel, by his grace's direction, open'd the indictment, then his grace moved the houſe, that he might advance forwards for the better hearing of the evidence, (which being done, *Wm.* earl of *Kilmarnock* was brought to the bar) and his bill of indictment for high treaſon read, to which his lordſhip pleaded guilty, and deſired to be recommended to his majeſty for mercy. Then *Geo.* earl of *Cromartie* was brought to the bar, *&c.* who alſo pleaded guilty, and pray'd for mercy. After which *Arthur* lord *Balmerino* was brought to the bar, *&c.* who pleaded not guilty, alleging that he was not at *Carliſle* at the time ſpecified in the indictment, whereupon ſix witneſſes for the crown were called in and examined, whoſe evidence was diſtinctly repeated by the reading clerk, proving that his lordſhip enter'd *Carliſle*, (tho' not the ſame day) ſword in hand, at the head of a regiment call'd by his name *Elphinſton*'s horſe. To this he made an exception, which was over-ruled. The lord high ſteward then aſked him if he had any witneſs or any thing further to offer in his defence. To which he reply'd he was ſorry he had given their lordſhips ſo much trouble, and had nothing more to ſay. Hereupon their lordſhips retired out of *Weſtminſter-Hall* to the houſe of peers, where the opinion of the judges was aſk'd, touching the overt act, which they declaring to be not material, as other facts were proved beyond contradiction, their lordſhips returned, and his grace putting the queſtion to the youngeſt baron, "Whether *Arthur* lord *Balmerino* was guilty or not guilty, *&c.*" he clapt his right hand to his left breaſt, and ſaid, *guilty upon my honour, my lord*; as did all the reſt of the peers. And the priſoners being again called to the bar, the lord high ſteward declared their reſolutions: and they were order'd to be brought up on the 30th, at 11 o'clock in the morning to receive ſentence.

Written notice was given them to bring what they might have to offer in arreſt of judgment.——There were 136 peers preſent.

WEDNESDAY 30.

The lord high ſteward went to *Weſtminſter-Hall* attended as before: and the priſoners being brought again before their peers, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* made a very elegant and pathetic ſpeech, which was much admired, to move their lordſhips to intercede for him with his majeſty; the Earl of *Cromartie* ſpoke alſo to the ſame effect: but lord *Balmerino* pleaded in arreſt of judgment, that his indictment was found in the county of *Surrey*, and, this being a point of law, deſired that he might be allowed counſel to argue it, upon which the lords adjourned to their chamber, to conſider of it, and ſoon after returned; ordered his plea to be argued on *Friday* next, and appointed Meſſ. *Wilbraham* and *Forreſter* for his counſel.

About

About 11 o'clock, were, purſuant to their ſentences, conveyed on 3 hurdles from the *New Goal, Southwark*, to *Kennington* gallows, attended by a ſtrong party of ſoldiers, *Francis Townley*, *Geo. Fletcher*, *Tho. Chadwick*, *James Dawſon*, *Tho. Deacon*, *John Berwick*, *Andrew Blood*, *Tho. Siddall*, and *Tho. David Morgan*, (the eight other condemn'd rebels being reſpited for three weeks, (*See* p. 335 C.) A pile of faggots and a block were placed near the gallows; and while the priſoners were removing from the ſledges into a cart drawn under the tree for that purpoſe, the faggots were ſet on fire, and the guards formed a circle round the place of execution. When they had ſpent near an hour in their devotions, tho' not attended by any clergyman, they ſeverally delivered papers to the ſheriff, and were ſoon after turned off: when they had hung about five minutes, Mr *Townley* was cut down, his body (not being quite dead) being ſtripp'd and laid on the block, the hangman with a cleaver ſevered his head from his body, which were put into a coffin; then taking out the bowels and heart, threw them into the fire: he then proceeded to the next, cutting them down, beheading and diſbowelling them one by one, in the ſame manner as the firſt; when the heart of the laſt was put into the fire, the executioner cry'd out, *God ſave K. George*, at which the multitude of ſpectators gave a great ſhout. The heads and bodies were convey'd back in coffins to the priſon from whence they came: they behaved in a manner ſuitable to their unhappy circumſtances, all of them ſeeming calm and compoſed, tho' none ſhed tears.——Three of their heads are to be ſet up, *viz. Morgan*'s upon Temple-bar, *Townley*'s at *Carliſle*, and *Siddall*'s at *Mancheſter*. 398 483

THURSDAY 31.

The laſt accounts from *Scotland* ſay, that the young pretender had eſcaped from the Iſle of *Sky* in lady *Clanronald*'s cloaths.

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

July 3. THE princeſs royal of *Denmark*, N. S. deliver'd of a princeſs, named *Sophia Magdelane*.

9. Lady of *Rich. Benyon*, Eſq; a director of the *E. India* company, ——of a ſon.

Lady of *Rob. Parry*, Eſq; of *Jermyn-ſtreet*, ——of a ſon.

10. N. S. The dauphineſs of *France*,——of a princeſs.

14. Counteſs of *Fitz Williams*,——of a ſon.

18. Lady of Ld *Anne Hamilton*,——of a ſon and heir at *Bath*.

Lady of alderman *Baker*,——of a ſon.

22. Lady of——*Joyce*, Eſq; of *Crutched-Fryars*,——of two males, both like to live.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

July 9. MR *Raby*, ironmonger, in *Weſt Smithfield*, marry'd to Miſs *Maſters*, with 15,000 *l.*

10. *Martin Hall*, of *Northumberland*, Eſq; of 6000 *l. per Ann.* aged 72,——to Miſs *Barbara Hope*, of *Hexham*, aged 21.

15. *Francis Durovre*, Eſq; ſon to the late Col.——to Miſs *Creſpin* of *Wallbrook*.

Sir *John Croſs*, member for *Liſkeith*,—— to Mrs *Godfrey*.

Henry Lambert, Eſq; of *Southwark*,——to Miſs *Unwin*, of *Dulwich*.

20. Hon. *Rob. Molineux*, brother to Ld *Molineux*,——to widow *Errington*, of *Lancaſh.*

24. Mr *James Dalbiac*, junr. of *Spittle-Square*,——to a daughter of Mr *Peter Deviſme*, *Hamburgh* merchant, with 5,000 *l.*

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1745.

June 27. *Tho. Clarke*, Eſq; of *Great Hillenden*, *Middleſex*, ſuddenly of the gout in his ſtomach.

30 *Hen.* Ld *Arundel*, of *Wardour*, count of the ſacred *Roman* empire, a roman catholic peer.

July 1. ——*Duncomb*, Eſq; *Herefordſh.*

2. *James Palmer*, Eſq; aged 27, of the ſmall-pox.

4. *Tho. Harwood*, Eſq; alderm. of *Norwich*.

Sir *Francis Beetly*, Bart. his title deſcends to his brother, now Sir *Humph. Beetly*, rector of *Attleburgh*, *Norfolk*.

6. *James Baily* of *Preſton*, *Lancaſh.* a volunteer under the D. of *Cumberland*, of wounds receiv'd in the action at *Cliſton*.

7. Mr *Charles Jones*, dep. marſhal of *London*.

Sir *Henry Neltherpe*, of *Lincolnſh.* bart.

9. In the tower of *London*, *Wm Murray*, Eſq; commonly called marquis of *Tullibardine*, elder brother to the D. of *Athol*, but forfeited his title and eſtate by being concern'd in the rebellion in 1715.

Tho. Emerſon, Eſq; ſugar-baker in *Thames-Street*, who by will left 12,000 *l.* to the foundling-hoſpital, and very large legacies to other public charities.

Capt. *Lempriere*, an ingenious gentleman, draughtſman to the office of ordnance, and Capt. of a marching Reg. of foot.

Lady *Howard*, relict of Ld *Geo. Howard*, ſon of a D. of *Norfolk*, in the reign of *Ch.* II. aged near 100. her jointure falls to the Duke.

M. Garnault, Eſq; of *Enfield*, worth 35,000*l.*

15. *Wm Wardour* Eſq; of *Witney Court*, *Herefordſh.* memb. for *Fowey*; dying a batchelor, his eſtate deſcends to his brother, a Lieut. Colonel in the guards.

19. Dr *John Hoadly*, archbp. of *Armagh*, one of the lords juſtices of *Ireland*, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity of *Dublin*.

20. Relict of Sir *Horatio Petrus*, of *Norf.*

Rev. *M. Nixon*, a nonjuring clergyman.

22. N. S. The dauphineſs of *France* in childbed, aged 20 years 11 days.

22. *Geo. Caſewall*, Eſq; ſon of late Sir *George*.

23. *Cha. Sympſon*, Eſq; of *Stoke*.

24. *Joſhua Ranſom*, Eſq; dead

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 1.

THE king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *Lionel Cranfield*, D. of *Dorſet*, lord Lieut. of the county of *Kent*, the city of *Canterbury*, and county of the ſame.

——To grant unto *Joſeph Danvers*, of *Swithland* in the county of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; the dignity of a baronet of *Great Britain*.

Whitehall, July 5. The king has been pleaſed to order a commiſſion to be paſſed under the great ſeal of *Great Britain*, for conſtituting and appointing the Rt Hon. *Philip* Ld *Hardwicke*, baron of *Hardwicke*, chancellor of *Great Britain*, to be high ſteward of *Great Britain*, for the tryal of *Wm* earl of *Kilmarnock*, *Geo.* earl of *Cromartie*, and *Arthur* lord *Balmerino*, upon ſeveral indictments of high treaſon found againſt them by the grand jury of the county of *Surry*.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. *Hugh* baron *Clinton*, the dignities of baron and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name ſtile and title of baron *Forteſcue*, of *Caſtle-Hill*, in the county of *Devon*, and earl *Clinton*: and in default of iſſue male, then the ſaid title of baron *Forteſcue* to deſcend to *Matthew Forteſcue*, brother to the ſaid *Hugh* baron *Clinton*, and the heirs male of his body lawful.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. *Francis* baron *Brooke*, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, ſtile and title of earl of *Brooke*, of *Warwick-Caſtle*, in the county of *Warwick*.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. baron *Gower*, the dignities of a viſc. and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, ſtile and title of viſc. *Trentham*, in the county of *Stafford*, and earl *Gower*

——To order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto *Richd. Weſley*, of *Mornington*, in the county of *Meath*, Eſq; of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of baron *Mornington*, of *Mornington*, in the ſaid kingdom.

——To order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. *Marcus* viſc. *Tyrone*, of the dignity of an earl, by the name, ſtile and title of earl of *Tyrone*, in the ſaid kingdom.

——To order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto Sir *John Forteſcue Aſland*, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title of baron *Forteſcue*, of *Credan*, in the county of *Waterford*, in the ſaid kingdom.

——To appoint *Ralph Jeniſon*, Eſq; maſter of his majeſty's buckhounds

Whitehall, July 12. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto his royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland*, his heirs and aſſigns, the office of ranger and keeper of *Windſor* great park, in room of *John Spencer*, dec. for and during his own life, and the lives of their royal highneſſes the princeſs *Amelia*, and the princeſs *Caroline*, and on the life of the longer liver.

Whitehall, July 22. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint *John Belcher*, Eſq; to be governor of *Nova Cæſarea*, or *New Jerſey*, in *America*, in the room of *Lewis Morris*, Eſq; dec.

Whitehall, July 26 The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſs'd under the great ſeal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto *Rob. Knight*, of *Barrells* in the county of *Warwick*, Eſq; of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile and title, of baron of *Luxborough* of *Shannon*, in the ſaid kingdom.

His majeſty in council, appointed the Rt Hon. *Henry Fox*, Eſq; ſecretary at war, to be of his privy council.

From other Papers.

Charles Gibbon, Eſq; appointed gentleman harbinger, to his majeſty, in the room of *Peter Laroche*, Eſq; dec.

Henry Lewis, Eſq;——high ſteward of *Cantremeluith*, in *Radnorſh.* in the room of the D. of *Chandos*, dec

Rich. Arundel, Eſq;——treaſurer of his majeſty's chamber.

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Bart, and *Joſeph Allen*, Eſq; ſurveyors of the Navy.

Admiral *Anſon*, appointed vice-admiral of the blue ſquadron, and to command the fleet for the channel ſervice, in the room of admiral *Martin*, who reſign'd.

Com. *Gaſcoyne*,——rear admiral of the blue.

Capt. *Wm Montagu*,——commander of the *Briſtol*, 50 guns.

Serjeant *Beotle*, Mr *Noel*, Mr *Foſſet*, and Mr *Jarvis*, are——counſel for the crown againſt the rebels, to be try'd in the northern circuit.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

THE king has been pleaſed to grant unto *John Taylor*, Dr of laws, the place and dignity of one of the prebends of the collegiate church of St *Peter Weſtminſter*, void by the reſignation of *Lawrence Broderick*, late prebendary thereof. *Gazette.*

Mr *James Carrington*, preſented rector of *Clayworth, Nottinghamſh.* above 200*l. p. Ann.*

Mr *Falbam*, rector, of *Compton, Surrey*, appointed by the ſpeaker, chaplain to the Hon. houſe of commons.

ALTERATIONS *in the Liſt of* Parliament.

Place	Elected
Knaresborough,	*Rich. Arundel*, a place, rechoſe.
Orford,	*Henry Legge*, a place, rechoſe.
Derby,	Ld Viſc. *Duncannon*, a place, rechoſe.
Boſſiney,	——*Britton*, *Rich. Lyddell*, dec.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Geo. Taylor, of Rotherhith, Surrey, Mariner.
Wm Burch, of Lawrence-lane, London, Hoſier.
Dan. Wilkins, of Avening, Glouceſterſh. Clothier.
Iſaac Sallows the younger, of Beccles, Suffolk, Butcher.
Iſrael Noyes the younger, of Briſtol, Tobacconiſt.
Dan. Goodwin, of Shadwell, Middleſex, Chapman.
Humph. Lowe, of Bridgnorth, Shrop. Grocer.
Wm Hoobs, of Nath Burks, Maltſter.
Dan. Marſhall ſen. of Chriſtchurch, Mid. Carpenter.
John Church, of Langley, Norfolk, Dealer and Jobber.

RUSSIA.

THE diſpute between the grand duke and the king of *Denmark* about the dutchy of *Sleſwick*, claimed by the latter, is to be ended by exchanging ſome diſtricts in that dutchy for others in *Holſtein*. This affair over, and the court of *Peterſburg* at liberty to hearken to the ſollicitations of the allies, who are more and more alarmed at the growing power, and rapid conqueſts of *France*, the long expected treaty between the two empreſſes is at length happily concluded, and has been notified to all the miniſters at *Vienna*.

DENMARK.

His majeſty of *Denmark*, who is the ſole proprietor in his dominions, has been graciouſly pleaſed, in conſideration of the great loſſes of his ſubjects by the mortality among the horned cattle, to remit the ſufferers half a year's land-tax, and has ordered a fleet of 18 ſhips of war to be fitted out.

SWEDEN.

This court, weary of war, is wholly taken up in cultivating the arts of peace, and eſtabliſhing a new commerce in the *Eaſt-Indies*, without regarding the *French* emiſſaries, who would raiſe a jealouſy on account of the forces of *Ruſſia* now in motion.

GERMANY.

The imperial court has not intereſt enough to prevail with the circles of the empire, to come to any other reſolutions than to defend themſelves, and mutually aſſiſt each other, when attack'd by any power whatſoever. But their contingents for this defenſive army move very ſlow, as they are told by the *Pruſſian* miniſter, not to fear any thing from the *French*, who will not moleſt them, and, beſides, are withdrawing their forces from *Alſace*, to ſtrengthen marſhal *Saxe*'s Army.—The 5000 *Bavarians*, granted by the new treaty (ſee p. 330) are not to begin their march till *Auguſt*, by which time the double marriage will be declared of the elector and princeſs royal of *Bavaria*, with the prince and princeſs of *Saxony*.

ITALY.

Tho' the loſs of the combined armies in the late action near *Placentia* appears to be very conſiderable, the number of priſoners being 5652, and the killed and wounded not leſs than 9000, being the flower of their forces, yet the good conduct of count *Gages* has not only preſerved *Placentia*, but enabled his army to extend their quarters on the other ſide of the *Po*, over all the open part of the *Milaneſe*, between the *Adda* and the *Teſſin*; by which means they abound in proviſions, and are enabled to threaten even the ſiege of *Pizzighitone*. Some miſunderſtanding, it ſeems, between the king of *Sardinia* and the *Auſtrian* generals, has contributed to render ſo great an advantage fruitleſs. The king has however at laſt conſented to join his forces with the imperialiſts, where he commands in chief (the prince of *Lichtenſtein* being abſent on account of indiſpoſition) and ſeeing no hopes of ſpeedily reducing *Placentia*, has divided his army, and croſſed the *Po* above and below that place; by which means he will either force the enemy to a ſecond action, or to abandon *Placentia* and endeavour a retreat towards *Tortona*; and the ſtate of the *Genoeſe*, or fight their way forward into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, or the *Venetian* territories, in either of which caſes they will give their enemies an opportunity to harraſs, and probably ruin their troops. In the mean time the *Genoeſe* have ſufficient reaſon to repent this alliance; *Novi*, one of their beſt towns, has been laid under heavy contributions, and the goods of the nobility have been expos'd to public ſale, for default of payment; proviſions alſo are very dear in their capital, ſupplies by ſea, on which they moſt depended, being frequently intercepted by the *Engliſh* cruiſers.

SPAIN.

An alteration in affairs is expected in this country from the acceſſion of the new king (ſee p. 340) for as his majeſty has no reaſon to be fond of his ſtepmother's projects, he will ſcarce be willing to expend more blood and treaſure, tho' *France* offers 20000 men, in the cauſe of his half-brother Don *Philip*; eſpecially as thro' her influence he led a life for many years ſcarce ſupportable to one of his high dignity; being not only ſhut out from court and his fathers councils, but even deprived of the ſociety he moſt affected (ſee p. 381 C). He is not however the leſs a politician, having employ'd his leiſure ſo as to know perfectly every part of his dominions, and found means to defeat a project of the *French* faction about three years ago, to give up the whole iſland of *Hiſpaniola* to *France*, in conſideration of the charge that crown had been at in ſending a fleet for defence of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. Being of a pacific diſpoſition, this prince has been frequently heard to ſay, that if he were maſter, he would conclude a peace with *England*, without troubling himſelf with *France*. 'Tis certain, as ſoon as the king

king was dead, the queen dowager was directed to retire to St. *Ildefonſo*, and at the ſame time an embargo was laid on all ſhips, either to prevent the exportation of the treaſure, which the old queen had been ſo long amaſſing for the ſervice of her family, or any further recruits for the armies of *Don Philip*.

NETHERLANDS.

Extract of the laſt letters from the camp of the allied army, dated the 23d inſtant.

"PRince *Charles* of *Lorrain* having taken on him the command of the army, he made ſeveral marches in order to cover *Namur*, and we are poſted ſo as to preſerve it from danger. The enemy is now within ſight of us, at the ſtrong camp of *Gembloux*. Every party of the enemy that ſhews itſelf, is attacked, and generally with ſucceſs. Yeſterday morning, our *Huſſars* took 60 men and 5 officers, and killed 40. Another party killed 300 *French Pandour* deſerters from our army, and brought 40 *Swiſs* from within muſket-ſhot of the *French* camp to St. *Dennis*, whither prince *Charles* and the other commanders in chief went yeſterday morning within a mile of count *Lowendahl*'s body, to ſee if they could attack him; but they found him cover'd by the river of *Gembloux*, woods, a large redoubt, at which they had worked all night, and alſo ſupported by count *Saxe*'s whole army, being in all near 1,30000. A battery is to be planted this night to diſlodge them from the caſtle of *Mazy*. *Charleroy* has ſurrender'd in leſs than three days from the open trenches. Gazette.

The allied army, ſince the junction of the laſt body of the imperialiſts conſiſts of

	Battalions	Squadrons
Auſtrians	35	56
Engliſh	4	9
Hanoverians	16	26
Heſſians	6	8
Dutch	15	35
	77	134

Beſides 3 battalions of irregulars, 30 or 40 ſquadrons of *Huſſars*, and ſome free imperial companies. Others give the following as a very exact account of the ſtrength of both armies.

The allies 90 battalions, 26 ſquadrons, 3000 *Pandours*, 46 companies of grenadiers, 8 independent companies, in all 87,000 men. *French*, 198 battalions, 144 ſquadrons, 13 independent companies, in all 100,000 men.

FRANCE.

The king has cauſed an edict to be publiſhed, by which he re-unites for ever to his dominions that part which heretofore belonged to them, (by the peace of *Ryſwick*) containing *Tournay*, the *Tourneſis*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Ypres*, *Furnes*, &c. (which they were conſtrained to give up by the peace of *Utrecht*) and his majeſty has granted the adminiſtration of it for five years to M. *Gerardin*, and all the receivers and other perſons accountable are order'd to deliver memorials of what that country has produced ſince the death of *Charles* VI. Our advices from *France* ſay nothing of the Duke *d'Anville*'s ſquadron, whence it is concluded to be gone for *Cape Breton* or *Quebec*.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Tueſday July 22. His royal highneſs the duke ſet out from *Fort Auguſtus* on *Friday* the 18th, on his return to *London*; and laſt night, about half an hour paſt eight, arrived in perfect good health at the palace of *Holyrood-houſe*, attended by the marquis of *Granby*, lord *Catheart*, col. *York*, &c. and a detachment of the duke of *Kingſton*'s light-horſe, with a few *Huſſars*. On his royal highneſs's approach to this city, it was intended to have the moſt ſplendid illuminations, bonfires, ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy: but that true modeſty which ever accompanies the hero, and diſtinguiſhes public as well as private virtue, prevented it, by his highneſs's pleaſure being ſignified, that no ſuch thing ſhould be done; yet this could not prevent thouſands from meeting him on the road, bleſſing their deliverer, and attending him with loud and repeated huzza's to the royal palace.—It was obſervable, that, as he entered the weſt port, he was met by a very pretty company of boys, with grenadier caps made of paper and paſteboard, and drums beating, with whole appearance his royal highneſs was pleaſed to expreſs his ſatisfaction in a moſt engaging manner.—The ſeveral incorporations of trades had, ſome times ſince, done themſelves the honour to beſtow their reſpective freedoms on his royal highneſs, and accordingly they were preſented in a gold box of exquiſite workmanſhip, which his highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of. The neceſſary diſpatch which his royal highneſs makes in his journey allowing little time for reſt, he ſet out this morning at four.

By a letter from *Belfaſt* we have an account, that there is great probability the cruizers on the north coaſt have taken the *French* privateer *La Comte de Maurepaux*, who made capture of ſo many veſſels in the channel.—From *Fort William*, that *Lochiel*, and *Stewart* of *Ardſhield*, are both dead: the former of his wound, and the latter dropt down walking.—From *Aberdeen*, that Sir *Archibald Primroſe* of *Dunnipace*, and another young gentleman who refuſes to tell his name, are brought in priſoners there.—From *Stirling*, that the following are made priſoners by capt. *James Campbell*, viz. *David Stewart*, brother to *Ardvolich*, *Donald Mac Laren* and *Malcolm Graham*, alias *Mac-Grigor*, drovers.

S. Sea Stock 105 ½
—Annu. 102 ½
New Annu. 102 ½
3 *per C. An.* 85 ½
Bank 133 ½
---Cir. 8l. os. *Pre.*
Million Bank No Ps.
India 178 ½
4 *per C.* Bank An 99 ½
---Bonds 2l. 17s. *Pr.*
Royal Aff. 76
Lon. ditto 10 ½
Lott. Tick. 11s. 6d. *Pr.*
India Books shut till *July* 27.
S. Sea till *Aug.* 11.
Eng. Cop. 5 l.

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from June* 24 *to July* 22.

Chriſtned	Males 564	Females 489	1053
Buried	Males 958	Females 956	1914

Died under 2 Years old		665
Between 2 and 5		227
Between 5 and 10		83
Between 10 and 20		79
Between 20 and 30		158
Between 30 and 40		172
Between 40 and 50		175
Between 50 and 60		140
Between 60 and 70		91
Between 70 and 80		92
Between 80 and 90		28
Between 90 and 100		2
Between 130 and 101		2
		1914

Parish: Within the walls 163; Without the walls 434; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 890; City & Sub. *Weſt.* 447 — 1914

Weekly *July* 1 — 503
8 — 498
15 — 465
22 — 455
1914

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Wheat 16 to 24s. *per Quarter*
Rye 9s. to 10s.
Barley 10s. to 12s.
Oats 12s. to 14s.
Peaſe 16s. to 19s.
P. Malt 16s. to 18s.
B. Malt 16s. to 18s.
H. Beans 13s. to 16s.
Coals, Pool 26s. to 35s.
Hops 5l. to 6l. 10s.
Hay 36s. Load.

A PROPOSAL *for an Impreſſion of* BIBLES *in the* Welſh *Language.*

THERE being at this time the utmoſt ſcarcity of bibles in the *Welſh* language, and vaſt numbers of inhabitants in ſeveral parts of *Wales* being unable to purchaſe bibles for themſelves: their unhappy caſe is moſt earneſtly recommended to the public compaſſion, for a pious and liberal aſſiſtance, to furniſh the people with the holy ſcriptures in that language, in which alone they can poſſibly read them.

The ſociety *for promoting chriſtian knowledge*, being fully perſuaded of the excellence and neceſſity of ſuch a charity, have not only agreed to recommend and encourage it, but have likewiſe undertaken the management of this good work, under the direction of the right reverend the Biſhops, in whoſe dioceſes the *Welſh* language is uſed. And accordingly, they have already made a contract with the univerſity of *Cambridge*, for an impreſſion of *fifteen thouſand* bibles and common-prayer books, together with the pſalms in metre: not doubting but that the ſame gracious providence, which has proſpered all their other undertakings for the glory of god, and the ſalvation of ſouls, will alſo raiſe up benefactors to enable them to complete this, notwithſtanding the expence of it will amount to a very large ſum.

All therefore who are diſpoſed to encourage ſo charitable and chriſtian a deſign, and deſirous to have it go forward with all poſſible expedition, are hereby requeſted to pay, or remit their ſeveral contributions as ſoon as poſſible, to the treaſurers of the ſociety, or to any of the following perſons, who have kindly engaged to receive them.

The Reverend Mr. Archdeacon *Denne*, Rector of *Lambeth*, *Henry Haſtings*, Eſq; of *Chelſea*, *Benjamin Hoare* Eſq; in *Fleetſtreet*, } Treaſurers to the ſociety.
The Reverend Dr *Wilſon*, Rector of St. *Stephen Walbrook*, *London*.
The Reverend Dr *Hales*, at *Teddington* in *Middleſex*.
John Thorold Eſq; at *Kenſington Gravel Pits*.
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.
Mr *Drummond*, Banker, at *Charing-Croſs*.
Dr *Hartley*, at *Bath*.

And the *ſecretaries*, at the ſociety's houſe in *Bartlet's-Buildings*, *Holborn*.

By the bleſſing of God, and that good ſpirit, which inclines true *proteſtants* to communicate the ſcriptures to all people in their own language, the ſociety have (ſince the firſt publiſhing of this propoſal, to the *third* of *June*, 1746.) collected the ſum of *one thouſand, eight hundred, fifty four pounds* and *ſeventeen ſhillings*, towards bearing the expence of this impreſſion of *Welſh bibles*; which is in ſo great forwardneſs, that above *forty* out of *ſeventy five* ſheets are already printed: but as the whole expenſe of this impreſſion is eſtimated at *three thouſand, one hundred, forty two pounds* and *five ſhillings*; there is ſtill wanting no leſs a ſum than *one thouſand, two hundred, eighty ſeven pounds* and *eight ſhillings*, to finiſh it. Which want the ſociety think proper to ſignify to the world, in full aſſurance of hope, that the ſame good providence, which has hitherto ſo wonderfully proſpered this, and all their other undertakings, for promoting the glory of God, and the ſalvation of men, will never ſuffer ſo *chriſtian* and *proteſtant* a deſign to be either defeated or retarded, through any deficiency of charitable contributions.

N. B. *A vocabulary of the* Exmoor Dialect, *has been kindly communicated by a Gentleman who lived ſeveral years in that part of* Devonſhire *of our Readers, and will be inſerted.*

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*** A juſtification of the loyalty of the whole county of *Weſtmoreland* is received, and ſome papers from ſeveral hands of another kind, concerning a neighbouring county.

The engraved figures in plate V. *will be explained in our next.*

THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For AUGUST, 1746.

A particular account of the manner of the execution of the earl of Kilmarnock *and lord* Balmerino, *on the 18th inſt. their behaviour*, &c.

AT 6 o'clock a troop of life-guards, one of horſe-grenadiers, and 1000 of the foot-guards (being fifteen men out of each company) marched from the parade in *St James's park* thro' the city to *Tower-hill*, to attend the execution of the earl of *Kilmarnock* and the lord *Balmerino*, and being arrived there were poſted in lines from the *Tower* to the ſcaffold, and all round it. About 8 o'clock the ſheriffs of *London*, with their under ſheriffs and their officers, *viz.* 6 ſerjeants at mace, 6 yeomen, and the executioner, met at the *Mitre* tavern in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, where they breakfaſted, and went from thence to the houſe, lately the tranſport-office, on *Tower-hill*, near *Catherine-court*, hired by them for the reception of the ſaid lords before they ſhould be conducted to the ſcaffold, which was erected about 30 yards from the ſaid houſe. At 10 o'clock the block was fixed on the ſtage, and covered with black cloth, and ſeveral ſacks of ſawduſt [10] [6] were brought up to ſtrew on it; ſoon after their coffins were brought, covered with black cloth, ornamented with gilt nails, &c. On the E. of *Kilmarnock*'s was a plate with this inſcription, *Guliclmus Comes de Kilmarnock decollatus* 18 *Auguſti* 1746 *Ætat. Juæ* 42, with an earl's coronet over it, and 6 coronets over the ſix handles; and on lord *Balmerino*'s was a plate with this inſcription, *Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino decollatus* 18 *Auguſti* 1746 *Ætat. juæ* 58, with a baron's coronet over it, and ſix others over the ſix handles. At a quarter after ten the ſheriffs went in proceſſion to the outward gate of the *Tower*, and after knocking at it ſome time, a warder within asked, *who's there?* the officer without replied, *the ſheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex. The warder then aſked, *what do they want?* the officer anſwered, *the bodies of* William *earl of* Kilmarnock, *and* Arthur *lord* Balmerino; upon which the warder within ſaid, *I will go and inform the lieutenant of the* Tower, and in about 10 minutes the lieut. of the *Tower* with the earl of *Kilmarnock*,† and major *White* with lord *Balmerino*, guarded by ſeveral of the warders, came to the gate; the priſoners were there delivered to the ſheriffs, who gave proper receipts for their bodies to the lieutenant, who, as is uſual, ſaid, *God bleſs* KING GEORGE; to which the earl of *Kilmarnock* aſſented by a bow, and the lord *Balmerino* ſaid, *God bleſs King* J——s. Soon after, the proceſſion, moving in a ſlow and ſolemn manner, appeared in the following order: 1. The conſtable of the *Tower*-hamlets. 2. The knight marſhal's men and tip-ſtaves. 3. The ſheriffs officers. 4. The ſheriffs, the priſoners, and their chaplains: Mr ſheriff *Blachford* walking with the earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr ſheriff *Cockayne* with the lord *Balmerino*. 5. The *Tower* warders. 6. A guard of muſqueteers. 7. The two hearſes and a mourning coach. When the proceſſion had paſſed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the paſſage was cloſed, and the troops of horſe, who were in the rear of the foot on the lines, wheeled off, and drew up 5 deep behind the foot, on the ſouth ſide of the hill facing the ſcaffold.

The lords were conducted into ſepa-

† At the foot of the firſt ſtairs, he met and embraced lord *Balmerino*, who *greatly* (as Mr *Foſter* obſerves) ſaid to him, "My lord, I am "heartily ſorry to have your company in *this* "*expedition*.

rate

rate apartments in the houſe, facing the ſteps of the ſcaffold; their friends being admitted to ſee them. The earl of *Kilmarnock* was attended by the Rev. Mr *Foſter*, a diſſenting miniſter, and the Rev. Mr *Hume*, a near relation of the earl of *Hume*; and the chaplain of the *Tower*, and another clergyman of the church of *England*, accompanied the lord *Balmerino*; who, on entering the door of the houſe, hearing ſeveral of the ſpectators aſk eagerly, *which is lord* Balmerino? anſwer'd ſmiling, *I am lord* Balmerino, *gentlemen, at your ſervice*. The parlour and paſſage of the houſe, the rails enclo-ſing the way from thence to the ſcaffold, and the rails about it, were all hung with black at the ſheriff's expence.

The lord *Kilmarnock*, in the apartment allotted to him, ſpent about an hour in his devotions with Mr *Foſter*, who aſ-ſiſted him with prayer and exhortation.

After which lord *Balmerino*, perſuant to his requeſt, being admitted to conſer with the earl, firſt thank'd him for the favour, and then aſk'd 'if his lordſhip 'knew of any order ſigned by the prince '(meaning the pretender's ſon) to give 'no quarter at the battle of *Culloden*.' And the earl anſwering *No*, the lord *Balmerino* added, *nor I neither*, and 'therefore it ſeems to be an invention to 'juſtify their own murders.' The earl reply'd 'he did not think this a fair in-'ference, becauſe he was informed, af-'ter he was priſoner at *Inverneſs*, by ſe-'veral officers, that ſuch an order, ſign-'ed *George Murray*, was in the duke's 'cuſtody,—*George Murray!* ſaid lord '*Balmerino*, then they ſhould not charge 'it on the prince.' Then he took his leave, embracing lord *Kilmarnock*, with the ſame kind of noble and generous complements, as he had uſed before, 'my dear lord *Kilmarnock*, I am only 'ſorry that I cannot pay this reckoning 'alone; once more farewel forever! and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down join'd in a prayer deli-vered by Mr *Foſter*; after which having ſat a few moments, and taken a ſecond refreſhment of a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, he expreſſed a deſire that lord *Balmerino* might go firſt to the ſcaffold; but being informed that this could not be, as his lordſhip was named firſt in the warrant; he appeared ſatisfied, ſaluted his friends, ſaying he ſhould make no ſpeech on the ſcaffold, but deſired the miniſters to aſſiſt him in his laſt mo-ments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the ſcaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to ſee him on ſuch an awful occaſion, on his firſt appearing on the ſcaffold dreſt in black with a coun-tenance and demeanor, † teſtifying great contrition, ſhewed the deepeſt ſigns of A comiſeration and pity; and his lordſhip at the ſame time, being ſtruck with ſuch a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitudes, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the inſtrument of death, turned about to Mr *Hume* and ſaid, *Hume! this is terrible*; tho' without B changing his voice or countenance.

After putting up a ſhort prayer, con-cluding with a petition for his majeſty K. *George*, and the royal family, in veri-fication of his declaration in his ſpeech, his lordſhip embraced, and took his laſt leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had ſomething admini-ſter'd to keep him from fainting, was C ſo affected with his lordſhip's diſtreſs, and the awfulneſs of the ſcene, that, on aſking him forgiveneſs, he burſt into tears. My lord bid him take courage, giving him at the ſame time a purſe with five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a ſignal D for the ſtroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tuck'd up under a napkin cap, but this being made up ſo wide as not to keep up his long hair, the making it leſs oc-caſioned a little delay; his neck being E laid bare, tucking down the collar of his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, he kneeled down on a black cuſhion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were obſerved to ſhake; but, either to ſupport himſelf, or as a F more convenient poſture for devoti-on, he happen'd to lay both his hands upon the block, which the exe-cutioner obſerving, prayed his lordſhip to let them fall, leſt they ſhould be mangled, or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waiſtcoat was in the way, upon which he roſe, G and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the ſhoulders, he kneeled down as be-fore.——In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the black bays which hung over the rails of the ſcaffold having, by di-H rection

† His perſon was tall and graceful, his countenance mild, and his complexion pale; and more ſo as he had been indiſpos'd.

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rection of the colonel of the guard, or the ſheriffs, been turned up that the people might ſee all the circumſtances of the execution; in about two minutes (the time he before fixed) after he kneeled down, his lordſhip dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at one ſever-
A ed his head from his body, except only a ſmall part of the ſkin, which was immediately divided by a gentle ſtroke; the head was received in a piece of red bayes, and, with the body, immediately put into the coffin. The ſcaffold was
B then cleared from the blood, freſh ſaw-duſt ſtrew'd, and, that no appearance of a former execution might remain, the executioner changed ſuch of his cloaths as appeared bloody.

[In the Account ſaid to be publiſhed by the authority of the ſheriffs it is aſſerted, that the Ld *Kilmarnock* requeſted his head might not be held up as uſual, and declared to be the head of a traytor; and that, for this reaſon, that part of the ceremony was omitted, as the ſentence (*See p.* 361.) and law did not require it: but we are aſſured, in Mr *Foſter*'s account, that his lordſhip made no ſuch requeſt; and farther, that, when he was informed that his head would be held up, and ſuch proclamation made, it did not affect him, and he ſpoke of it as a matter of no moment. All that he wiſh'd or deſired was, 1. That the executioner might not be, as repreſented to his lordſhip, *a good ſort of man*, thinking a rough temper would be fitter for the purpoſe. 2. That his coffin, inſtead of remaining in the hearſe, might be ſet upon the ſtage; and, 3. That four perſons might be appointed to receive the head, that it might not roll about the ſtage, but be ſpeedily, with his body, put into the coffin.]

While this was doing the Ld *Balmerino*, after having ſolemnly recommended himſelf to the mercy of the almighty, converſed chearfully with his friends, refreſhed himſelf twice with a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, and deſired the company to drink to him *ain degree tahaiven*, acquainting them that he had prepared a ſpeech, which he ſhould read on the ſcaffold, and therefore ſhould there ſay nothing of its contents. The under ſheriff coming into his lordſhip's apartment to let him know the ſtage was ready, he prevented him by immediately aſking if the affair was over with the lord *Kilmarnock*, and being anſwered, *It is*, he enquired how the executioner perform'd his office, and upon receiving the account, ſaid, it was well done; then addreſſing himſelf to the company, ſaid, *Gentlemen, I ſhall detain you no longer*, and with an eaſy unaffected chearfulneſs he ſaluted his friends, and haſtened to the ſcaffold, which he mounted with ſo eaſy an air, as aſtoniſhed the ſpectators; his lordſhip was dreſſed in his regimentals, a blue coat turned up with red, trimm'd with braſs buttons, (and a tye wig,) the ſame which he wore at the battle of *Culloden*; no circumſtance in his whole deportment ſhewed the leaſt ſign of fear or regret, and he frequently reproved his friends for diſcovering either, upon his account. He walked ſeveral times round the ſcaffold, bowed to the people, went to his coffin, read the inſcription, and with a nod, ſaid, *it is right*; he then examined the block, which he called his *pillow of reſt*. His lordſhip putting on his ſpectacles, and taking a paper out of his pocket, read it with an audible voice, which, ſo far from being filled with paſſionate invective, mentioned his majeſty as a prince of the greateſt magnanimity and mercy, at the ſame time that, thro' erroneous political principles, it denied him a right to the allegiance of his people: having delivered this paper to the ſheriff, he call'd for the executioner, who appearing, and being about to aſk his lordſhip's pardon, he ſaid, 'friend, you 'need not aſk me forgiveneſs, the exe-'cution of your duty is commendable,' upon which his lordſhip gave him three guineas, ſaying, 'friend, I never was rich, 'this is all the money I have now, I 'wiſh it was more, and I am ſorry I 'can add nothing to it but my coat and 'waiſtcoat,' which he then took off, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waiſtcoat, which had been provided for the purpoſe, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, ſaying, he died *a Scotchman*; after kneeling down at the block, to adjuſt his poſture, and ſhew the executioner the ſignal for the ſtroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his laſt farewell, and looking round on the croud, ſaid, 'perhaps ſome 'may think my behaviour too bold, but 'remember, Sir, (ſaid he to a gentleman 'who ſtood near him) that I now de-'clare it is the effect of confidence in 'God, and a good conſcience, and I 'ſhould diſſemble, if I ſhould ſhew any 'ſigns of fear.'

Obſerving the axe in the executioner's hand as he paſſed him, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returning it, clapp'd the executioner on the ſhoulder

to

to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, and shewed him where to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, for in that, says his lordship, will consist your kindness.

He went to the side of the stage, and A called up the wardour, to whom he gave some money, asked which was his hearse, and order'd the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance, he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms stretched out, said, *O Lord reward* B *my friends, forgive my enemies,——and receive my soul,* he gave the signal by letting them fall: But his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprized the executioner, that tho' he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with strength enough to wound him very C deep; on which it seem'd as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under-jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnashing the teeth; but it could not be otherwise, the part being convulsed. A second blow immediately succeeding the D first, render'd him, however, quite insensible, and a third finish'd the work.†

His head was received in a piece of red bays, and with his body put into the coffin, which, at his particular request, was placed on that of the late marquis of *Tullibardine*'s, in *St Peter*'s church in the *Tower*, all three lords lying in one grave. E

During the whole course of the solemnity, altho' the hill, the scaffoldings, and houses, were crowded full of spectators, all persons attended with uncommon decency, and evenness of temper; which evinces how much the people entered into the restitude of the execution, tho' too humane to rejoice in the catastrophe.

† If we were to draw his character, abstracted from the consideration of his being an enemy to the present happy government, we should call him a blunt, resolute man; who would, if his principles had not been tainted with *Jacobitism*, have appeared honest in the eyes of those who love sincerity; but he was not so happy as to be loyal. His person was very plain, his shape clumsy, but his make strong, and had no marks about him of the polite gentleman, tho' his seeming sincerity recompenced all those defects. He was illiterate in respect of his birth, but rather from a total want of application to letters, than want of ability. Several quaint stories are related concerning him, which seem to be the growth of wanton and fertile imaginations; which is not at all to be wondered at, in times that afford so much matter for invention. [*Daily Advertiser.*]

He has left a lady behind him (whom he called his *Peggy*) to whom at his request, his majesty allows 50 *l.* a year; whether any children, we are not able to say.

Ld *Balmerino* had but a small estate, tho' ground-landlord and lord of the manor of *Colcon* a long street in the suburbs of *Edinburgh*, leading to *Leith*, and had also some other small possessions in the shire of *Fife*. His lady came to *London* soon after him, and has frequently attended him ever since his confinement in the *Tower*, and had lodgings in *East Smithfield*. She was at dinner with him when the warrant came for his execution the *Monday* following, and being very much surpriz'd, he desired her not to be concern'd at it; if the king had given me mercy, said he, I should have been glad of it; but since it is otherwise, I am very easy; for it is what I have expected, and therefore it does not at all surprize me. His lady seem'd very disconsolate and rose immediately from table; on which he started from his chair, and said, *pray, my lady, sit down, for it shall not spoil my dinner*; upon which her ladyship sat down again, but could not eat.

Several more of his sayings were related as remarkable, among others, that being advised to take care of his person, he replied, 'It would be thought very im-
'prudent in a man to repair an old house
'when the lease of it was so near expi-
'ring. [*Further particulars of these lords in our next.*]

Earl Kilmarnock's *Speech, (see p. 382 F)*

May it please your Grace, and my Lords,

I Have already, from a due sense of my folly, and the heinousness of those crimes with which I stand charged, confessed myself guilty, and obnoxious to those punishments which the laws of the land have wisely provided for offences of so deep a dye: nor would I have your lordships to suspect that what I am now to offer is intended to extenuate those crimes, or palliate my offences; No: I mean only to address myself to your lordships merciful disposition, to excite so much compassion in your lordships breasts, as to prevail on his grace, and this honourable house, to intercede with his majesty for his royal clemency.

Tho' the situation I am now in, and the folly and rashness which has exposed me to this disgrace, cover me with confusion, when I reflect upon the unsullied honour of my ancestors; yet I cannot help mentioning their unshaken fidelity, and steady loyalty to the crown, as a proper subject to excite that compassion which I am now soliciting: My father was an early and steady friend to the revolution, and was very active in pro-

see p. 485. * *
see 535.

promoting every measure that tended to settle and secure the protestant succession in these kingdoms: He not only in his public capacity promoted these events, but in his private supported them; and brought me up, and endeavoured to instil into my early years, those revolution principles which had always been the rule of his actions. A

It had been happy for me, my lords, that I had been always influenced by his precepts, and acted up to his example: Yet, I believe, upon the strictest enquiry it will appear, that the whole tenor of my life, from my first entering into the world, to the unhappy minute in which I was seduced to join in this rebellion, has been agreeable to my duty and allegiance, and consistent with the strictest loyalty. B

For the truth of this I need only appeal to the manner in which I have educated my children, the eldest of which has the honour to bear a commission under his majesty, and has always behaved like a gentleman; I brought him up in the true principles of the revolution, and an abhorrence of popery and arbitrary power; his behaviour is known to many of this honourable house, and therefore I take the liberty to appeal to your lordships, if it is possible that my endeavours in his education would have been attended with such success, if I had not myself been sincere in those principles, and an enemy to those measures which have now involved me and my family in ruin. Had my mind at that time been tainted with disloyalty and disaffection, I could not have dissembled so closely with my own family, but some tincture would have devolved to my children. C D E

I have endeavoured, as much as my capacity or interest would admit, to be serviceable to the crown on all occasions; and even at the breaking out of the rebellion, I was so far from approving their measures, or shewing the least proneness to promote their unnatural scheme, that by my interest in *Kilmarnock*, and places adjacent, I prevented numbers from joining them, and encouraged the country as much as possible, to continue firm to their allegiance. F G

When that unhappy hour arrived in which I became a party, which was not till after the battle of *Preston Pans*, I was far from being a person of any consequence amongst them. I did not buy up any arms, nor raise a single man in their service. I endeavoured to moderate their cruelty, and was happily instrumental in saving the lives of many of his majesty's loyal subjects, whom they had taken prisoners: I assisted the sick and wounded, and did all in my power to make their confinement tolerable. H

I had not been long with them before I saw my error, and reflected with horror on the guilt of swerving from my allegiance to the best of sovereigns; the dishonour which it reflected upon myself; and the fatal ruin which it necessarily brought upon my family. I then determined to leave them and submit to his majesty's clemency, as soon as I should have an opportunity: For this I separated myself from my corps at the battle of *Culloden*, and staid to surrender myself a prisoner, though I had frequent opportunities, and might have escaped with great ease; for the truth of which I appeal to the noble person to whom I surrendered.

But, my Lords, I did not endeavour to make my escape,* because the consequences in an instant appear'd to me more terrible, more shocking than the most painful or ignominious death; I chose therefore to surrender and commit myself to the king's mercy, rather than to throw myself into the hands of a foreign power, the natural enemy to my country; with whom to have merit, I must persist in continued acts of violence to my principles, and of treason & rebellion against my king and country.

It is with the utmost abhorence and detestation I have seen a letter from the *French* court, presuming to dictate to a *British* monarch the manner he should deal with his rebellious subjects: I am not so much in love with life, nor so void of a sense of honour, as to expect it upon such an intercession: I depend only on the merciful intercession of this honourable house, and the innate clemency of his sacred majesty.

But if, my Lords, if all I have offered is not a sufficient motive to your lordships to induce you to employ your interest with his majesty for his royal clemency in my behalf, I shall lay down my life with the utmost resignation; and my last moments shall be employed in fervent prayers for the preservation of the illustrious house of *Hanover*, and the peace and prosperity of *Great Britain*.

* His lordship afterwards (that he might not die with an untruth) owned this to be a false state of the fact, with a view to excite compassion; for, thinking that he was advancing towards *Prince James*'s horse, he intended to get behind a dragoon to facilitate his escape.

An ABSTRACT *of* GRANTS *to his Majesty from the Committee of Supply.*

		£.	s.	d.	f.
Oct. 25, 1745. *Nov.* 1.	FOR 40,000 seamen at 4*l.* per man per Mon. for the year 1746	2,080,000	0	0	
	For maintaining 49,299 land forces (including 2815 invalids) for guards, garrisons, &c.	*1,298,100	14	7	
	* *Out of which (as voted* June 13) 36,864*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* may be applied for the charge of guards and garrisons in *Great Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, and 30,000*l.* for contingencies of the army 1746.				
Nov. 1.	For maintaining 13 regiments of foot, under the command of certain noblemen for 122 days	64,360	13	0	2
———	For two regiments of horse, raised by noblemen for 122 days	13,176	10	0	
Nov. 4.	For the pay of 20 independent companies for 365 days	35,952	10	0	
Nov. 6.	For maintaining 11,550 marines	206,253	15	0	
Jan. 22, 1746.	For the charge of 6172 *Hessian* troops, being 1264 horse, and 4908 foot, from *Dec.* 25, 1745 to *Dec.* 24, 1746, together with the subsidy pursuant to treaty	161,607	17	1	2
———	For garrisons in the plantations, *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, &c.	343,440	18	1	2
———	For charge of the office of ordnance for land service	175,777	13	9	
———	For ditto not provided for by parliament	246,542	5	9	
Jan 31.	For continuing 2 regiments of horse, and 13 regiments of foot, under certain noblemen, for the further time of 122 days	77,537	3	0	2
———	For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers	198,048	16	3	
———	Towards carrying on the hospital near *Gosport*	16,000	0	0	
———	Towards the support of *Greenwich* hospital	10,000	0	0	
Feb. 19.	Towards defraying the charges of his majesty's mints, &c. a revenue from *March* 1, 1745 for 7 years of	15,000	*per Ann.*		
———	For deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas 1744	8,367	9	10	
———	For deficiency of the general fund at Michaelmas 1745	49,252	18	9	
———	For ditto of the duty of 12*s.* a barrel on sweets at Mich. 1745	13,793	3	5	
———	For half a year's interest of one million lent on credit of the salt duties, due at Michaelmas 1745	17,500	0	0	
———	For the further improving and settling the colony of *Georgia*	4,000	0	0	
———	Towards finishing the new bridge at *Westminster*	25,000	0	0	
Feb. 28.	For the freight of transports from *Jan.* 1, 1744 to *Dec.* 31, 1745	96,478	19	2	
———	For the expence of victualling the land forces from ditto to ditto	54,753	9	3	2
———	For deficiencies in the last year's grants	11,950	2	9	1
March 21.	To make good engagements with the King of *Sardinia*	200,000	0	0	
———	To the elector of *Cologn*, pursuant to treaty	23,299	1	4	
———	To the elector of *Mentz*, pursuant to treaty	8,620	0	0	
April 11.	For defraying the expence of 18000 *Hanover* troops, being 5000 horse, and 13000 foot, to act in the Low Countries	300,000	0	0	
———	For a train of artillery to attend them	10,000	0	0	
To enable the Q. of *Hungary* to maintain 50,000 men in the Low Countries		400,000	0	0	
———	To enable the K. of *Sardinia* to prosecute the war in *Italy*	200,000	0	0	
May 2.	For reduced officers of land forces and marines	24,701	7	6	
———	Pensions to the widows of reduced officers	3,886	0	0	
———	For extraordinary expences of the land forces on account of the rebellion, and for horses lost in *Flanders* and at sea, incurr'd An. 1745	137,027	3	11	
———	For defraying the charges of the troops of the States General, whilst in his majesty's service in 1745 and 1746	21,545	19	11	
———	For the extraordinary pay, or douceurs, forage, waggon money, &c. of the 6000 *Hessians* in his majesty's service in 1742 and 1743	40,328	19	10	
May 9.	For general and staff officers for 1746	40,880	19	2	
———	Vote of credit and confidence to enable his majesty to suppress the rebellion, and carry on the war with vigour	500,000	0	0	
June 13.	For the support of the *British* forts in *Africa*	10,000	0	0	
———	For two troops of rangers, a Highland company, boatmen, half-galleys or schoouers for *Georgia*, for 1746.	19,168	18	4	
	Total	7,063,251	18	10	3

WAYS *and* MEANS *for raising the Supply for* 1746.

Nov. 6, 1745.	FOUR shillings in the pound land tax	2,000,000	0	0	
	The duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry continued	750,000	0	0	
Feb. 24, 1746.	To be raised by annuities 2,500,000 *l.* and by lottery 500,000 *l.* and to be charged on the additional duties on glass and spirituous liquors	3,000,000	0	0	
May 12.	From the sinking fund, and its growing produce	1,000,000	0	0	
———	To be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, and chargeable upon the first aids next session of parliament	500,000	0	0	
	Total	7,250,000	0	0	

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SPEECH *of* GEORGE, *Earl of* Cromartie, *on being ask'd, Why judgment of death should not be pass'd upon him.*

MY LORDS,

I Have now the misfortune to appear before your lordships, guilty of an offence of such a nature as justly merits the highest indignation of his majesty, your lordships, and the publick: And it was from a conviction of my guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your lordships with any defence. As I have committed treason, it is the last thing I would attempt to justify. My only plea shall be your lordships compassion, my only refuge his majesty's clemency. Under this heavy load of affliction I have still the satisfaction, my Lords, of hoping that my past conduct before the breaking out of the rebellion was irreproachable, as to my attachment to the present happy establishment both in church and state: And in evidence of my affection to the government, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, I appeal to the then commander in chief of his majesty's forces at *Inverness*, and to the Lord President of the court of session in *Scotland*; who I am sure will do justice to my conduct upon that occasion. But, my Lords, notwithstanding my determined resolution in favour of the government, I was unhappily seduced from that loyalty, in an unguarded moment, by the arts of desperate and designing men. And it is notorious, my Lords, that no sooner did I awake from that delusion, than I felt a remorse for my departure from my duty, but it was then too late.

Nothing, my Lords, remains but to throw myself, my life and fortune upon your lordships compassion; but of these, my Lords, as to myself is the least part of my sufferings. I have involved an affectionate wife, with an unborn infant, as parties of my guilt, to share its penalties; I have involved my eldest son, whose infancy, and regard to his parents, hurried him down the stream of rebellion; I have involved also eight innocent children, who must feel their parent's punishment before they know his guilt. Let them, my Lords, be pledges to his majesty; let them be pledges to your lordships; let them be pledges to my country for mercy; let the silent eloquence of their grief and tears; let the powerful language of innocent nature supply my want of eloquence and persuasion; let me enjoy mercy but no longer than I deserve it; and let me no longer enjoy life than I shall use it to deface the crime I have been guilty of. Whilst I thus intercede to his majesty, through the mediation of your lordships, for mercy, let my remorse for my guilt as a subject; let the sorrow of my heart as a husband; let the anguish of my mind as a father, speak the rest of my misery. As your lordships are men, feel as men, but may none of you ever suffer the smallest part of my anguish.

But if, after all, my Lords, my safety shall be found inconsistent with that of the publick, and nothing but my blood can attone for my unhappy crime; if the sacrifice of my life, my fortune and family, is judged indispensably necessary for stopping the loud demands of public justice; and if the bitter cup is not to pass from me; not mine, but thy will, O God, be done.'

INSCRIPTION *on a Monument erected by Lord* LOVAT.

To the MEMORY of
THOMAS Lord FRASER of LOVAT,
who chose rather to undergo the greatest hardships of fortune, than to part with the ancient honours of his house, and bore these hardships with undaunted fortitude of mind,

This MONUMENT was erected
By SIMON Lord FRASER of LOVAT,
his son, who likewise having undergone many and great vicissitudes of good and bad fortune, thro' the malice of his enemies, he, in the end, at the head of his *Clan*, forced his way to his paternal inheritance, with his sword in his hand, and relieved his kindred and followers from oppression and slavery. And both at home and in foreign countries, *by his eminent actions, in the war and the state, he has acquired great honours and reputation.*

Hic tegit ossa lapis *Simonis* fortis in armis,
Restituit pressum nam genus ille suum.
Hoc marmor posuit cari genitoris honori,
In genus afflictum par erat ejus amor.

Sir *Robert Munro* having freely blamed his lordship for the vanity of this romantic inscription, he answered, that it was calculated for his *Clan*, who must believe what their chief requires of them, and their posterity will think it as true as the Gospel.

The motto of this family was *Je suis prest*, I AM READY, till the present lord, having overcome all his difficulties without effusion of blood in any one instance, assumed that of *Sine sanguine victor.*

A ſhort Account of the nine Manchester *Rebels, executed on the 30th paſt.* (See p. 335, &c. and p. 383.)

Francis Townley, aged about 37, was born at *Townley-Hall*, the ſeat of the family, in *Lancaſhire*. His father left him in the poſſeſſion of a handſome fortune, which having ſoon ſpent, he went into the *French* king's ſervice. (*See p.* 336 F.) He came over to *England* about 6 years ago, and liv'd privately on a ſmall annuity in *Wales*, but is ſuppoſed to have been an agent, becauſe he was ſupply'd with money from *France*, and kept a *French* commiſſion by him. On breaking out of the rebellion he join'd the rebels, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo that the young pretender gave him a colonel's commiſſion to raiſe the *Mancheſter* regiment. While in *Newgate* he behav'd with great pride, looking upon his fellow priſoners as beneath his notice, and therefore generally kept himſelf in his room. In the *New Goal* he ſeldom convers'd with any body but Mr. *Saunderſon* a *Romiſh* prieſt. After ſentence, a friend coming to ſee him, ſaid, 'I believe, Sir, 'you deceived yourſelf in imagining you 'ſhould be able to clear up your innocence, 'with regard to the part which you have 'been ſuppoſed to have had in the rebel-'lion; and that you was not quite right 'in imagining that you could invalidate the 'credit of the king's witneſſes.' To which *Townley*, with tears in his eyes, reply'd, 'My dear friend, I never thought it would 'come to this.' His father's brother was try'd for the rebellion in 1715, and with much difficulty acquitted.

Mr *Townley*'s name was inſerted at the top of a liſt of priſoners demanded by cartel from *France*, having the *French* king's commiſſion; but the beſt lawyers being conſulted, it was their opinion, that no perſon born a ſubject of *Great Britain*, and taking arms againſt his country, can be comprehended in a cartel; and by no means ſuch as being in the ſervice of *France*, did not keep their own corps, but acted in a ſeparate one by commiſſion from the pretender's ſon, engaging and exerciſing the king's ſubjects in military diſcipline againſt his majeſty.

John Barwick, a lieut in the ſame regiment, was a linnen draper in *Mancheſter*, aged about 31. In *Newgate* he ſpent his time jovially with the reſt of his party, eating and drinking the beſt that could be procured; for they had money enough, either brought with them (for the duke wou'd not ſuffer his officers or ſoldiers to take a ſhilling from them) or ſent from their friends here in town, and ſcarce a day paſs'd, but hampers of the richeſt wines, and the beſt eatables, were brought to them. And they were ſo fully perſuaded that the government wou'd not, or durſt not, touch their lives, that they thought they had nothing elſe to do but to paſs their time as merrily as they could. The ground of this their perſuaſion was that having acted under *French* commiſſions, they ſhould be deem'd only as priſoners of war, and exchang'd according to the cartel.

James Dawſon, was of a very reputable family in *Lancaſhire*. He had a liberal education, was of *St John's College, Cambridge*, but not obſerving decorum, quitted it to avoid expulſion: and fearing he ſhould not be received by his father, the young pretender at the ſame time coming to *Mancheſter*, he join'd him, and appearing active and hearty in the cauſe, obtained a captain's commiſſion. It was affirm'd, and he himſelf did not deny it, that he was once try'd for the murder of a man, but acquitted. His father took leave of him with many affecting circumſtances the night before he ſuffered.

George Fletcher, aged 28, was a linnen-draper, at *Salford* adjoining to *Mancheſter*, managing the buſineſs for his mother. He had the character of a very honeſt young man, but was unhappily prejudic'd by education againſt the preſent ſettlement, yet acknowledg'd, that his misfortune was the effect of his own obſtinacy; for his mother intreated him, even on her knees, to keep out of the rebellion; and when perſwaſion could not prevail, offer'd him a thouſand pounds, if he would take her advice; but all to no purpoſe, for when the pretender came to *Mancheſter*, he was eager to ſerve him, and ſo deſirous of a captain's commiſſion, that he apply'd to Mr ſecretary *Murray* as a purchaſer, who procured him the poſt for 50 l. (*See p.* 336 C.)

Thomas Syddall, aged 40, a *Roman* catholick, was a reputable barber in *Mancheſter*, and maintain'd a wife and 5 children in a handſome manner. His Father having been executed in 1716, and his head ſet on the market croſs at *Mancheſter*, when the pretender arrived there, this *Syddall* told his friends that the time was now come for him to revenge his father's death; for which purpoſe he liſted as an enſign in the *Mancheſter* regiment, and was ſo hearty in the rebellion, that he glory'd in it to the laſt minute, ſaying that *he hoped his children would all die in the ſame cauſe.*

Thomas Chadwick, aged 32, was bred a tallow-chandler in *Mancheſter*, but did not follow his trade. His father ſtill lives there in good reputation, is a proteſtant, and brought up his ſon in the ſame religion. But he aſſociating with *Jacobites* imbib'd their principles, and join'd the rebels with ſo much ſpirit, that he was rewarded with a lieu-

a lieutenant's commission. He was indeed a person of great resolution, and could, as he us'd to say, look death in the face, with as much serenity, as he could a friend that came to visit him; tho' when his father took leave of him the night before his execution, the old man's tenderness and affliction so sensibly touched him that he cou'd not hide his emotion, and seemed to regret his circumstances.

Thomas Deacon was the son of Dr *Deacon*, a *Roman* catholick, once a nonjuring minister in *Aldersgate-street*, *London*, now physician in *Manchester*, who designed him for the same profession, and gave him a suitable education. He joined the young pretender with so much zeal and interest (together with his two brothers) that he obtained the post of lieut. col. and captain of a company. (*See p.* 337. D.)

Andrew Blood was of a reputable family in *Yorkshire*, and steward to a gentleman there. While in *Newgate* he behav'd with great decency, kept retired in his room, and never joined in the noisy mirth, and riotous living of his fellow prisoners, but devoted himself wholly to religion: he pleaded guilty, and when sentence was pass'd upon him, behav'd with great serenity. Some of his acquaintance that came to visit him the night before he suffer'd, flatter'd him with hopes of a reprieve: But he answer'd, 'That he entertain'd no such hopes; had 'been long in expectation of death, and 'being prepared was not in the least afraid 'to meet it; all men, said, he must die, and 'tis the same to me, now or another time.'

Tho. David Morgan, Esq; barrister at law, aged 50, was of a good family in *Monmouthshire*. Not having talents to make a shining figure at the bar, he retir'd into the country, after his father's death, and lived chiefly upon his estate. He bore, it seems, a very ill character among his neighbours, being of a haughty, turbulent disposition, very troublesome and ill natur'd to his neighbours, tenants, and domestics. As to his post in the rebellion, besides what is related p. 337. he advised to march for *London*; for having been to reconnoitre the duke's army, &c. he said, there were not above 3000 soldiers between *Derby* and that city, and that most of them were dragoons, except a few undisciplin'd troops, lately rais'd, who cou'd make but little opposition. He procur'd a warrant from the pretender's secretary to the constables of *Manchester* to search for arms, with threats of military execution, and was offer'd the commission to be colonel of the *Manchester* regiment, but refus'd it. However he was in such credit among them, that he was called *the pretender's counsellor*. During his imprisonment his wife waited on him with uncommon assiduity, behaved with all the tenderness becoming her relation and his circumstances, and took leave of him in a most affecting manner the night before he died.—Having been one of the club of *independent electors* of *Westminster*, two pamphlets were publish'd on his supposed appearance at the club, full of satirical reflections on several of its members.

In his indictment, the treason was laid to be committed at *Derby*, on the 29th of *Nov.* for being in arms, and adhering to his majesty's enemies, &c. In the other indictments, the treason charged was on the 10th of *Nov.* at *Carlisle*.

A young gentleman, who had often been intimate with them in *Newgate*, coming to see and take his leave of them on the morning they were executed, could not forbear, even with tears, expressing his extreme concern for them. But they, with the greatest seeming unconcern, bid him not grieve for them; for that they were happy, having done nothing that they saw cause to repent of, and would do the same again, had they the same opportunity.

The same morning, whilst they were at breakfast, Mr *Chadwick* said to Mr *Barwick*, 'Ah! Duke, (for this is the name that *Barwick* went by in the rebel army) 'our time draws very near; tho' as to my 'part, I am as hearty as ever I was in my 'life.' Mr *Barwick* replied, 'I think we 'all look pretty well, and I declare death 'don't shock me in the least. I hope God 'Almighty will be merciful to us all; for 'I can lay my hand on my heart, and say, 'that the greatest injury I ever did was to 'myself and relations; and tho' I have 'brought them and myself to disgrace, they 'have been so kind as to forgive me, and 'would have saved my life had it been in 'their power.'

When they were inform'd the preceding afternoon, they must die the next day, they seem'd not at all shock'd, but rather chearful, only saying, *God's will be done.* They went to rest at the usual hour, slept soundly, but first took leave of all their friends.

When the halter was put about *Syddall*, he was observ'd to tremble very much; tho' he endeavour'd to conceal his disorder from the spectators, by taking a pinch of snuff. As the executioner was fastening his hands, he lifted up his eyes, and said, *O Lord help me.* They deliver'd papers to the sheriffs, (see p. 383.) containing a declaration that they dyed in a just cause, did not repent of what they had done, doubted not but that their deaths would be revenged, and several other treasonable expressions.

ACCOUNT *of the* SCOTCH REBELS, *executed* Auguſt 22, 1746.

DONALD MAC DONALD, aged 25, born near *Inverneſs*, was of the *Mac Donalds* of *Keppoch*, a clan remarkable for encouraging rebellions, and was one of the firſt that, with his uncle, old *Mac Donald*, joined the young Pretender; for which reaſon he careſs'd them very much, and made his uncle a colonel, and him a captain, though he knew little of military diſcipline; but his uncle, who was an experienced warrior, and in the laſt rebellion, ſoon taught him the uſe of arms, threatening to ſhoot him if he did not perform his exerciſe juſtly, and like an officer, as it would bring a very great diſgrace on the family.

Young *Donald* ſoon learnt the air of his uncle, in exerciſing the men, and taking ſuch ſteps as he thought likely to gain him the favour of the young Pretender, by whom he was taken notice of, as well on account of his uncle, who was eſteemed a very able officer, as his own courage, activity and vigilance, eſpecially at the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, where he fought under his uncle in the right wing, which was commanded by the D. of *Perth*, as Lieut. General.——When the rebel army was encamped at the Blair of *Athol* and *Dunkeld*, he was ſent by the young Pretender, with Ld *Nairn*, a few other officers, and 450 men, to take poſſeſſion of *Perth*, which they effected without any great oppoſition; and upon this acquiſition they were joined by many, ſo that their little detachment was increaſed, in about eight days (the time they tarried at *Perth*) to near 2000 men; and here *George Kelley* (who was committed to the *Tower* in 1721) was made a captain.—He declared that the outrages which the rebels committed at *Perth*, and in the neighbouring country, were ſo cruel and brutiſh, that it often ſhocked him, and he began to regret taking on with the D. of *Perth*, and his uneaſineſs was greatly encreaſed on ſeeing him ſtab two young men at *Dundee* (his tenants) for not enliſting at his command.

The battle of *Preſton-Pans*, he ſaid, (being the firſt he had ſeen) had ſo great an impreſſion on him, and excited ſo diligent an attention, that he could tell the very ſpot where any officers of conſequence fell. His uncle and old *Glengary* were the chief inſtruments in gaining this victory, as having a more perfect knowledge of the ground and country than any others preſent. He named every place where the Highland chiefs joined the pretender; and, two or three days before the lords were beheaded, he told ſeveral *Scots* gentlemen, that Ld *Balmerino* came from *Rome* (where he had reſided ſeveral years in the Pretender's court) with the young Pretender into *France*, and from thence to *Scotland*, where he was made a colonel of horſe, one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and a privy counſellor: that old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket* joined the army at *Dunblane* (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 555 H.) and brought with him *Lochiel*, and near 1500 men, who were reviewed by the Pretender on *Leith* links, and, as their officers ſaid, made a handſome appearance; tho' he thought they look'd poor and ſhabby, and happening to ſay ſo, his uncle drew his ſword on him, and would have run him thro', had he not ſaved himſelf by a ſudden retreat. But the old man ſent for him to his quarters, by a corporal and ſix Highlanders with their bayonets fix'd, who return'd without him, upon his giving them his honour that he would wait on his uncle immediately, which doing accordingly, the old man bid him take his ſword from his ſide, and lay it on the table; this done, he ordered the centry to make him priſoner, and told him he would acquaint the prince of his behaviour; bidding him prepare himſelf, for in the morning he ſhould be ſhot at the links of *Leith*.——But on the old man's informing the Pretender, of his nephew's offence, and the ſteps he had taken, this breach was made up, on promiſe never to offend in like manner.——He often lamented that he was not ſhot, but reſerved for a more ſhameful death.——He was a young fellow of great ſpirit, reſolution and aſſurance: when he was firſt brought to the bar, and aſked, *If his name was not* Donald Mac Donald? He reply'd, *I can't tell my name; I don't know that I was ever chriſten'd.* When he was again aſk'd, *If he was not a captain in* Keppoch's *regiment?* He reply'd, *I can't tell what I was,——nor will I ſay any more; for if you want to know my name, you may go aſk my mother.*—— And went away from the bar in a ſullen inſolent manner; but afterwards he deſired to retract, and plead guilty.

While in priſon he often was ludicrous with his fetters, and ſaid, 'if they were knocked off, and a pair of bag-pipes were in the goal, he would give his comrades a Highland dance; for, ſays he, what

what doth it ſignify to repent? I was delighted with the ſound of that muſick when the army marched before the prince, and with the honour of his commiſſion, which put me at the head of a company; but if I had imagined he had not been better eſtabliſhed than I find he was, the De'el take me if I would have ſtaid behind at *Carliſle*; at the ſame time I was reduced to a ſad dilemma, for if I had refuſed to ſtay, I was liable to be put to death for mutiny; and if I did ſtay, and ſhould be taken, I was liable to be executed as a traitor, which I find is like to be the caſe. He alſo wiſh'd to live to be revenged on the *French* king, who he ſaid was not to be depended on by prince or ſubject.

JAMES NICHOLSON, aged 44, was born in *Scotland*, where his parents lived reputably, and gave him a liberal education. He kept a coffee-houſe in *Leith*, which was reſorted to by gentlemen of the beſt faſhion, and was ſuppoſed to be in very good circumſtances, to which his marrying a young lady, who had a handſome fortune, contributed: ſhe was beſides endow'd with every perſonal accompliſhment, and has ſince brought him ſix fine children, now all living.— 'Tis ſuppoſed that ſeveral of the *Jacobites* who frequented his houſe, particularly Capt. *Gadd*, who was condemned, but ſince reprieved, had poiſoned his principles, and prevailed upon him to quit ſo happy a ſettlement, by chimerical notions of the honour he would acquire by re-ſeating an exiled prince upon his throne. But, however this be, he joined the rebels at *Edinburgh*, and was a lieutenant in *Gadd*'s company.— He at firſt pleaded not guilty, but afterwards deſired to withdraw his plea.— He always behaved with great compoſure and decency; and when Mr *Blood* (one of the nine rebels before executed) was at his devotions in a private room, the night before his execution, (ſeveral days before *Nicholſon* was convicted) he ſaid, I hope I ſhall be retired as poor *Blood* is; for I am ſure I have more to anſwer for than he, becauſe I have done more miſchief in *Scotland*, than ever he in *England*.—He often told his friends, that he little expected it would have come to this; but, ſays he, being overcome by the duke of *Perth*'s perſwaſions, and dazzled with the glittering of a commiſſion, I engaged, and from that time determined never to look back.

It muſt be a very great addition to the affliction of this unhappy man, to part with a beautiful, tender, affectionate, and virtuous wife, and ſix children, the eldeſt of them not above ten years of age. She conſtantly attended him in *Newgate*, and on his removal to the *New Goal*, took a lodging in the neighbourhood, viſiting him every day with her eldeſt daughter, and tho' at theſe meetings ſhe could never forbear ſhedding a flood of tears, and bewailing his and her own unfortunate condition, yet ſhe never upbraided him with his ill conduct.

As it is impoſſible to deſcribe the affecting diſtreſs, which filled every eye with tears at the laſt parting of this unhappy couple, we ſhall leave it intirely to the readers imagination.

WALTER OGILVIE, 25 years of age, was born of creditable parents in *Bamff*, his father is ſtill living. He was educated a proteſtant, and taught the principles of loyalty to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment; but keeping company with ſome of the rebels when they enter'd *Bamff*, he imbibed their principles, and joined the party under lord *Lewis Gordon*, who, in regard of his family, and his own natural vivacity, gave him a lieutenant's commiſſion; which encouraged him to act with all his vigour in the ſervice.

When his father firſt perceived his inclination to take this ſtep, he us'd all the arguments he could think of to diſſuade him from it; he only reply'd, that he was ſo thoroughly convinced of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe in which he had reſolved to engage, that he thought himſelf bound, both by the laws of God and man, to aſſiſt with all his power, the perſon, commonly called the pretender, in recovering his juſt rights.

He at firſt pleaded not guilty, but deſired to retract it, and begg'd to be recommended to his majeſty's mercy.

While they lay under condemnation, he ſometimes appeared ſullen, and ſaid, 'That he was deceived by the duke of *Perth*, and the gentleman that ſtiled himſelf the *French* ambaſſador, who aſſured him, that all the pretender's party were entitled to the benefit of the *Cartel* ſettled at *Frankfort*, if they ſhould happen to be made priſoners, which aſſurance made him in the council of war propoſe to ſurrender *Carliſle*; and that he deſired life, only that he might go againſt the *French* king, who by his emiſſaries had ſeduced him and many of his neighbours into the rebellion.'

After their removal from *Newgate* to the county goal, they lived in a thoughtleſs jovial manner, till they found themſelves under ſe-

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deed they began to be more serious, tho' they continued stedfast in the principles which had ruin'd them, to the last.

Early in the morning (the day of execution) a person, suspected to be a popish priest, came into the goal, and talked privately with *Mac Donald* and *Nicholson*, tho' they did not openly profess themselves *Roman Catholicks*.

Soon after, being all unchain'd from the floor, they were brought into the fore yard of the goal, where their irons were knock'd off. They were all three drawn on one sledge, *Donald* and *Nicholson* in Highland dress, to the place of execution, where they spent near an hour together in their devotions. And *Ogilvie*, who was a protestant, read from *Kettlewell's Office for Prisoners for Righteousness*; *true Sons of the Church of* England, a Prayer, Entitled, *for a Person who is condemned for the Testimony of God's Truth and Righteousness*.

After the cart drew away, *Nicholson* pull'd his cap quite over his chin, and never afterwards mov'd. *Mac Donald* and *Ogilvie* dy'd very hard, being both robust young men.

After having hung 15 minutes, *Mac Donald* was cut down, and being laid on the stage, his body was cut open, and his heart and bowels taken out, and burnt in a fire; and then his head was cut off.

And then *Nicholson* and *Ogilvie* were serv'd in the same manner.

Their heads and bodies were brought back in the sledge to the *New Goal*, and intern'd in one grave in *Bloomsbury* new burying ground.

Alexander Mac Grather, sen. who was to have suffered with these traitors, is reprieved to *Wednesday* the tenth of *September* next.——He pleaded not guilty, and in his defence called four witnesses to prove, that he was forced into the rebellion by the duke of *Perth*, whose vassal he was, and who threaten'd him, if he did not immediately join the army, to burn all his houses, destroy his lands, and drive his cattle away,—but this they could not assert, only that they had heard himself say, that he was order'd to join the duke of *Perth*, and he must comply.——The king's council answered, That no vassal belonging to any of the chieftains, or clans in *Scotland*, were obliged to attend their principals on any account whatever, in person; and even as to horsing, hunting, warding and watching, by an act of parliament made in the last reign, they were exempted entirely, only paying one single guinea to their laird or chief.——That, therefore, this defence of the prisoners could be of no service to him;—and that it was very unreasonable to suppose, that a man unwilling to enter in the rebel army, should continue so long in it, accept of a commission, and appear as an officer against his will; it having been proved, that he was at the battle of *Preston Pans*, as a lieutenant in the pretender's army,—and at *Edinburgh* when the rebels got possession of it, and wore a blue bonnet, with a white cockade, and was in a Highland dress, had a dirk and pistols in his girdle, and was in all respects very active and vigilant, encouraging the rebel officers to be hearty in the cause, and that he did not doubt but success would attend their endeavours:—also, that he marched from *Scotland* into *England* with the rebels; and when *Carlisle* surrender'd to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, he acknowledged himself to be a lieut in *Perth's* regiment; which was proved by two of the captains of the duke's forces, who took the names of the officers who surrender'd.

The prisoners council having said all they could in his defence, the judge summed up the evidence on both sides to the jury, who, without going out of the court, found him guilty of the indictment, on which, as the keeper was taking him from the bar, he said, *by my faith, this is a very infamous verdict they have brought in against me*, and when he was brought there again to receive sentence, said, *that he was forced into the rebel service, and therefore could not be guilty of the indictment.*

Mr URBAN, *Oxon, Aug.* 22, 1746.

Conversation now turning much on the manner of dying, give me leave to propose a question to your curious readers.

I Have often wonder'd at that passage in *Isaiah* 38, concerning *Hezekiah's* behaviour when warned by the prophet of approaching death, v. 1, 2, he seems shocked at it as appears v. 2, 3, *then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall and prayed unto the Lord, and said, remember now, O Lord, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in truth, &c.*—This it is that raises my wonder, had he been a wicked man, his fear of death might easily be accounted for, but his case was quite different, and he seems to me to make that very thing his plea with God for a longer life, which one would imagine should make the thoughts of dissolution not only supportable but even desireable.

I dare not so much as entertain a thought, that one who bears so eminent a character in the book of God, was either ignorant or doubtful of a future state, yet I know not how to reconcile some of his expressions in this chapter, with such a belief; particularly v. 11, and 18, *For the grave cannot praise thee, &c.* by *the Grave* I cannot think *Hell* is meant there, by what follows in the next verse, *the living, the living he shall praise thee, as I do this day*, where the present life is plainly opposed to the grave, death and the pit, &c. in the verse before:

I would therefore with all due submission, humbly intreat some or other of your ingenious readers to assign a reason, "Why *Hezekiah*, a good man, and who could appeal to God himself for the integrity of his conversation, should appear so desirous of life, if he was under no uncertainty as to a future state; seeing St *Paul*, as eminent in his place for doing good, expresses his desire rather to be absent from the body (that he might be present with the Lord."

Yours, &c.

PHILAGATHUS.

(See Patrick, & Lowth)

An ABSTRACT *of the Returns, made to his Majesty, of the Number of effective Men in the following Regiments, Troops, and Companies, compared with the Number of Men voted by Parliament.* [*From the Report of the Committee.*

Troops and Regiments.	Number of non-commiss. officers, and pr. men, voted by Parliam.	Number of Effectives, by Returns.	Effective Horse	Wanting to complete According to the returns, Men.	Wanting to complete According to the Establishment. Men.	Horſ.	Dates of Returns.
HORSE.							
1ſt Tr. of H. Guards	161	132	131		29	30	4 *Feb.* 1745.
2d Tr. of H. Guards	161	133	127		28	34	
1ſt Tr. of H. Gra. Gds.	165	134	133		31	32	
The Queen's R. Reg.	247	241	235		6	12	11 Ditto.
Field-Marſhal *Wade's*	247	247	247				. . *Nov.* 1745.
Sir *John Ligonier's*	331	323	318		8	13	*Feb.* 16th, 1745 &.
D. of *Montagu's* Carabin.	247	247	247				11 *Feb.* 1745-6.
Total	1559	1457	1438		102	121	
DRAGOONS.							
Lieut. Gen. *Hawley's*	504	453	425	21 49	51	79	2 *Feb.* 1745-6.
Sir *Robert Rich's*	504	422	447	52 27	82	57	3 Ditto.
Total	1008	875	872	73 76	133	136	
FOOT.							
1ſt Reg. of Guards	3080	2689		391	391		Ditto the 11th.
2d Ditto	1980	1842		138	138		
3d Ditto	1980	1639		359	350		
1ſt Bat. of L. Gen. *St. Clair's* Reg.	780	729		21	51		2 Ditto.
Major Gen. *Skelton's*	780	724		26	56		2 Ditto.
L. Gen. *Harriſon's*	780	694		56	86		2 Ditto.
L. Gen. *Handaſyd's*	780	709		41	71		28 *Jan.* 1745-6.
Br. Gen. *Mordaunt's*	780	727		23	53		3 *Feb.* 1745-6.
Maj. Gen. *Howard's*	780	728		22	52		3 Ditto.
Major Gen. *Huske's*	780	683		67	97		18 Ditto.
Major Gen. *Bragg's*	780	730		20	50		2 Ditto.
Br. Gen. *Houghton's*	780	734		16	46		1ſt Ditto.
Ld *Henry Beauclerk's*	780	744		6	36		2 Ditto.
Brig. *Douglaſs's*	780	725		25	55		3 Ditto.
Major Gen. *Johnſon's*	780	721		29	59		4 Ditto.
Col. *Graham's*, late *Sowle's*	780	736		14	44		2 Ditto.
Lord *John Murray's* Highland Reg.	780	676		74	104		3 Ditto.
Total	17,960	16,221		1319	1739		
Additional Companies.							
12 Comp. at *Plymouth*	936	781		119	155		31 *Jan.* 1745-6.
12 Comp. at *Portſmouth*	936	553		347	383		7 *Oct.* 1745.
10 Comp. at *Newcaſtle*	780	631		119	149		24 *Dec.* 1745.
Total	2652	1965		585	687		
New-raiſed Regiments.							
Duke of *Bolton's*	780	618		132	162		30 *Jan.* 1745.
Duke of *Bedford's*	780	764		16	16		14 *Dec.* 1745.
Duke of *Ancaſter's*	780	729		51	51		26 *Jan.* 1745-6.
Marquis of *Granby's*	780	780					8 Ditto.
Earl of *Berkeley's*	780	769		11	11		25 Ditto.
Ld Viſc. *Falmouth's*	780	779		1	1		30 *Jan.* 1745-6.
Ld Viſc. *Harcourt's*	780	675		75	105		11 Ditto.
Lord *Gower's*	780	737		43	43		3 *Feb.* 1745-6.
Lord *Edgecombe's*	780	649		131	131		1ſt Ditto.
Total	7020	6500		560	520		

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Regiments and Companies.	Number of Non-commiss. Officers, and pr. Men, voted by Parliam.	Number of Effectives, by Returns.	Effective Horses.	Wanting to complete According to the establishment. Men.	Horses.	According to the Establishment. Men.	Horses.	Dates of Returns.
Regiments at *Minorca*.								
Major Gen. *Read's*	780	575		205		205		24 Oct. 1745.
Maj. Gen. *Wynyard's*	780	595		185		185		
Col. *Offarrell's*	780	637		143		143		
L. Gen. *Anstruther's*	780	544		236		236		
Late Col. *Graham's*	780	643		137		137		
Total	3900	2994		906		906		
Reg. at *Gibraltar*.								
Brigadier *Fowke's*	780	699		81		81		25 Nov. 1745.
Lt Gen. *Hargrave's*	780	697		83		83		
Lt Gen. *Columbine's*	780	702		78		78		
Total	2340	2098		242		242		
Regiments embarked for *Cape Breton*.								
General *Fuller's*	780	697		83		83		28 Oct. 1745.
Col. *Warburton's*	780	655		125		125		
Total	1560	1352		208		208		
Regiment in the *Leeward Islands*.								
Lt Gen. *Dalzell's*	780	527		253		253		24 *June* 1745.
Reg. in *N. America*.								
Lt Gen. *Philipps's*	780	743		37		37		10 *Feb.* 1745.
Reg. in *Georgia*.								
M. Gen. *Oglethorpe's*	770	732		10		38		7 *Feb.* 1745.
Regiment at *Jamaica* and *Ratsan*.								
Col. *Trelawney's*	880	669		179		211		25 *June* 1745.
New York.								
4 Indep. Companies.	428	396		20		32		24 *Dec.* 1745.
Providence.								
1 Indep. Company	144	129		12		15		12 *Jan.* 1744-5.
South Carolina.								
3 Indep. Companies.	330	83		235		247		18 *Aug.* 1745.
Total	4112	3279		726		833		
Regiment of Invalids	480	409		61		71		
24 Indep. Comp. Inval.	1176	1050		102		126		
Total	1656	1459		163		197		
Total of Horse	1559	1457	1438			102	121	
Ditto of Dragoons	1008	875	872	73	76	133	136	
Ditto of Foot	17,360	16,221		1319		1739		
Ditto of Ad. Comp.	2652	1965		585		687		
Ditto of new raised Reg.	7020	6500		460		520		
Ditto at *Minorca*	3900	2994		906		906		
Ditto at *Gibraltar*	2340	2098		242		242		
Dit. emb. for *C. Breton*	1560	1352		208		208		
Ditto in the Plantations	4112	3279		726		833		
Ditto Invalids	1656	1459		163		197		
Total	43,767	38,200	2310	4682	176	5567	257	

Memorandum. The strength of the other regiments, troops, and companies, in *Great Britain*, and the plantations, cannot be ascertained, the returns not having been laid before the committee.

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Mr URBAN, Exon, Aug. 12, 1746.

ON perusing those curious pieces the EXMOOR COURTSHIP and SCOLDING in your *Magazines*, I find several words mark'd with an asterisk, as wanting an explanation; and having heretofore liv'd a good while within a few miles of the *forest of Exmoor*,* where that dialect is spoken, and heard a good deal of it, I well remember in what sense all those words are used; which induc'd me to draw up the incles'd Vocabulary, for the service of your readers in other parts, and perhaps it may afford some help to their understanding our old books. I have added several words that are not to be found either in the *Exmoor Scolding* or *Courtship* (tho' not less common in that quarter) and believe I could recollect as many more, if they would be acceptable. You will in this Vocabulary find all the words which you have mark'd, and you may depend on the truth of my explanation of every one, except two, of which being in doubt, I have mark'd them with a Q. It may not be amiss to observe, that tho' it is call'd *a Devonshire Dialect*, it is not the dialect of the whole county, and that it would be almost as unintelligible to the inhabitants of the southern parts of it, as to a citizen of *London*: Every county, doubtless, has its peculiar dialect, which among the vulgar, and those who are far remov'd from the more considerable towns, is generally barbarous enough; and therefore *Devonshire* is no more to be ridicul'd on that account, than any other large county: For I dare affirm that there is as good *English* in general spoken in some parts of *Devonshire*, as in any part of *England*.

I can't help observing that the Transcriber of the *Exmoor Courtship* has committed some blunders, having used the word *Thek* in many places where an *Exmoorian* would have said *That*, and the *V* instead of *F*, &c. For tho' it be very common with them to change *F* into *V*, *S* into *Z*, *Th* into *D*, &c. yet there are a great many words in which they *never* make this change, as *Flash*, *Fashion*, *Fine*, *Sea*, *Soul*, *Sad*, *Sarrant* (i. e. servant) *Third*, and many others. It should be observed that they generally use *To* instead of *At*; *Ise*, *ees*, and *ich* for *I*; *I cham*, or *'Cham* for *I am*; *'Chell* for *I shall*, &c. which was once the general mode of proper speaking throughout the kingdom, and may be found in many ancient *English* authors. *I am*, &c.

DEVONIENSIS.

* This forest is in *Somersetshire*, and is call'd

A VOCABULARY *of the* EXMOOR Dialect, *containing all such Words in the* Exmoor Scolding *and* Courtship, *the Meaning of which does not appear by the Sense; with the Addition of some others; all accented on their proper Syllables, to shew the Method of their Pronunciation.* (*with* NOTES.)

AGést, *or* agást, *afraid*

*Agging, *murmuring, raising quarrels*

* égging or égging-on, is an expression frequently used in most counties, perhaps, to spur on from *aigu*, *Fr.* a point of a spur, or needle.

'Alkithole, *a fool, a silly oaf*

'Allernbatch (*probably of* Ælderp, *elder, and* Bosse, *a botch*) *a kind of botch or old sore*

A-púrt, *sullen*

Aquótt, *See* Quott

Art, *eight*

Arteen, *eighteen*

Ávróre, *frosty*

A'xen, *ashes*

A'xwaddle, *a dealer in ashes, and, sometimes, one that tumbles in them*

Azoon, *anon*

Baggáged, *or* Bygáged, *mad, bewitch'd*

To Bank, *to beat*

Banging, *large, great*

Bárngun, *a breaking out in small pimples or pustles in the skin*

Bárra, *or* Bárrow, *a gelt pig*

To the true Ben *or* Bend (*possibly of* Bondan *Sax. to stretch out, to yield to*) *To the purpose, or sufficiently, to the utmost stretch*

Bewhiver'd, *lost to ones self, bewilder'd*

Biird *or* Berd, *bread*

Blaking, *crying 'till out of breath*

Blazing, *spreading abroad news*

To Blóggy, *to be sullen*

Blówmaunger, *a fat blow-cheek'd person*

Bóneshave (*Perhaps from* bone spavin, *a bony crust growing on a horse's heels, or the scratches*) *a kind of horny tumour* Q 645

Bóostering, *labouring busily, so as to sweat*

Bourm, *yeest*

Brándires, *a trivet*

Brawn *or* Broan, *a cleft of wood for the fire*

* [As a *seem of braunds*, is a horse-load of billet-wood; a *rick of braunds*, is a stack of wood cleft for the fire; so *woaken* or *elmen braunds* means oak or elm billets]

Briss, *dust*

Broach, *a spit, spindle*

Buckard *or* Bucked (*spoken of milk*) *soured by keeping too long in the milk-bucket, or by a foul bucket*

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Búrnish, *to grow fat, or increase in bulk, look bright, rosy*
Butt, *a bee-butt, or hive*
Cat-ham'd, *fumbling, without dexterity*
Cáuchery, *a medicinal composition, or slop*
Champ, *a scuffle*
Chánnell, *to challenge*
Chaungeling, *an idiot, one whom the fairies have chang'd*
Chaunge, *a shirt, or shift*
Chóckling, *bellowing, scolding*
Chóunting, *quarrelling*
Chúer, *a chare, or job of work*
Clathing, *clothes*
Clável, *a chimney-piece*
Cloam, *earthen ware*
Coad, *unhealthy*
Coajerzéend *(i. e. a cordwainers end) a shoemaker's thread.*
Coander, *a corner*
Cóckleett (*i. e. cock-light*) *day-break, or (sometimes) the dusk of the evening*
Cód-glove, *a thick glove without fingers, to handle turf*
Condiddled, *dispers'd*
Cónkabell, *an icicle* [*in the* Somerset *dialect* Clinkabell]
Cópper-clouts, *a kind of splatter-dashes worn on the small of the leg*
To Cotten, *to beat one soundly*
To Creem, *to squeeze or press together*
Créwnting, *grunting or complaining*
Crock, *a pot*
Crowd, *a violin*
Crowdling, *slow, dull, sickly*
Crub *or* Crouft, *a crust of bread or cheese*
Cúffing, *expounding on* (*applied to a tale*)
Culvers, *pigeons*
Daps, *likeness* [*the very* daps *of one, the exact likeness in shape or manners*]
Dear'd, *hurried, frighten'd, stunn'd*
Dem! *you slut!*
Dimmet, *the dusk of the evening*
Dinder, *thunder*
Dinderex, *a thunder-bolt*
Dorns, *door-posts*
Dóveth, *it thaws*
Dowl, *the devil*
Dreade, *thread* } *and in general all words*
Dree, *three* } *beginning with* Th, *sound* D *instead thereof*
To Drou, *to dry*
Drúmbledrane, *a drone* [*or humble bee*]
Dúbbed, *blunt*
Dúgged *or* Dudded, *draggle-tail'd.*
Eart *one*, eart *to'ther, neto one, then the other*
Eél-thing, *or* Ill-thing, *St Anthony's fire*
Eléven, *eleven*
E-long, *slanting*
Elt, *See* Ilt
Ewte, *to pour in*
Fítchole, *a polcat,* [*fitcher or fitchet in other counties*]
Fouft, *dirty*
Full-ftated, *spoken of a leasehold estate that has 3 lives subsisting on it*
Fúftiluggs, *a big-bon'd person*
Gállied, *frighten'd*
Gállibagger, *a bug-bear*
Gálliment, *a great fright*
Gámmerell, *the small of the leg*
G'and *or* G'ender, *go yonder*
Gánny, *a turkey*
Gáówing, *chiding*
Gápesneft, *a rarce-show, a fine sight*
Geed, *gave*
Ghówering *or* Jowering, *quarrelsome*
Ginged *or* Jinged, *bewitch'd*
Gint *or* Jynt, *joint*
Girred, *draggle-tail'd*
Glam, *a wound or sore*
Glówing, *staring*
Glúmping, *sullen, or sour-looking*
Griddle, *a grid-iron*
Grizzledemundy, *a laughing fool, one that grins at every thing*
Grizzling *laughing, smiling*
Gubb, *a pandar, or go-between*
Gurt, *great*
Gúttering, *eating greedily* [*guttling*]
Hággage, *a flattern*
Hálzening, *predicting the worst that can happen*
Hanje *or* Hange, *the portenance of any creature* [*in* Somerset, lamb's head and purt'nance, *is the head, heart, liver and lights*]
Hántick, *frantick*
Hare, *her, also us'd for* She
Hárreft, *harvest*
Háwchamouth, *one that talks indecently*
Háwthern, *a kind of hitch, or pin, cut out in an oreft board, to hang a coat on, or the like*
To Hern, *to throw*
Héwftring, *short-breath'd, wheezing*
Hórry, *mouldy*
To Hoppy, *to hop or caper*
Hózee, *to be badly off*
Húckmuck, *a little tiny fellow* [*thick, stubbed*]
Húckfheens, *the hocks or hams*
Huíking, *shuffling and shrinking up ones shoulders*
Jacketawád, *an Ignis Fatuus*
Ilt, *or* Elt, *a gelt sow*
Kee, *kine or cows*
Kep, *a cap*
Kerping, *carping, finding fault*
Kittepacks, *a kind of buskins*
Labb, *a blab*
To Lackee, *to be wanting from home*
Lamps'd, *lam'd or hurted*

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Lathing, *invitation*
Leech-way, *the path in which the dead are carried to be buried*
Leéry, *empty, unloaden*
Loblolly, *an odd mixture of ſpoon-meat*
Lock! *What! Heyday!*
Loff, *low*
Lóngcripple, *a viper*
Looze, *a bog-ſty*
To Louſtree, *to work hard*
Lowing, *piling up one thing on another*
To Lundge, *to lean on any thing*
Lumptwigg, *a leppwing.*
Malls, *the meaſles*
Marl, *a marvel, a wonder*
Maſt, *acorns,* [*maſt*]
Maz'd, *mad, crazy* [*ſo a* maz'd-*man for madman*]
Mews, *moſs*
Min *or* Men, *them, e. g.* Put min up, *i. e. Put them up*
Moyle, *a mule*
To Moyley, *to labour hard like a mule*
Muggard, *ſullen*
Muggots, *chitterlings, alſo a calf's pluck*
To Mull, *to pull and tumble one about*
Mux, *dirt*
Neeald, *a needle*
Niddick, *the nape of the neck*
Ninniwatch, *a longing deſire or expectation of a thing*
Noſe-gigg, *a toe-piece on a ſhoe*
Oavis, *the eeves of a houſe*
Over, *material, important,* e. g. *I have an* over *errand to you* (*p.* 298 H)
To take Owl, *to take amiſs*
Ownty, *empty*
Páddick, *a toad*
To Páddle, *to tipple*
Pálching, *patching or mending clothes*
Pálching, *walking ſlowly*
Pame, *a chriſtening blanket, a mantle*
Páncrock, *an earthen pan*
Pánking, *panting*
Párbeaking, *fretful*
Peek, *a prong, or pitchfork*
Péſtle, *or leg, of pork*
Pilm, *duſt raiſed by the wind*
To Ping, *to puſh*
Pingzwill, *a bowl*
To take Pip *at a thing, to take it ill*
Piſtering, *whiſpering*
Pixy, *a fairy*
Pláſad, *in a fine condition*
To Plim, *to ſwell or encreaſe in bulk, or to make any thing ſwell by beating*
Plump, *a pump*
Pódger, *a platter or pewter diſh*
To Pómſter, *to act the empirick*
To Póochee, *to make mows at a perſon*
Pook, *a cock of hay*
To Pótee, *to puſh with ones feet.*
Prill'd, *ſour'd*
Prinked, *well dreſs'd, fine, neat*
To Pritch, *to check or withſtand* †
† [*A term for making holes in the leathers of cards to admit the wire.*]
Próſets, *buſkins*
Púng, *puſh'd*
Púrting *or* a-púrt, *ſullen*
Putch *to hand up, (pitch) ſheaves or the like with a pitch-fork.*
Quélſtring, *hot, ſultry,* [*ſweltry*]
Querking, *grunting*
Quott *or* Aquott, *weary of eating; alſo ſat down*
Rábble-rote, *a repetition of a long ſtory, a tale of a tub*
Ragrówtering, *playing at romps*
Raniſh, *ravenous*
Rathe (*not* rear, *as* Gay *has it*) *early, ſoon,* e. g. a leet rather, i. e. *a little while ago, a little ſooner;* [why do you up ſo rathe; *or riſe ſo early*]
To Ream, *to ſtretch*
Rearing, *mocking, by repeating another's words with diſdain, or the like*
Reart, *right*
Reárting (i. e. *righting*) *mending*
Réxen, *ruſhes*
To Rey *ones ſelf, to dreſs ones ſelf* [*array*]
Ripping *one up, telling him all his faults*
Rittling, *wheazing* [quaſi *rattling*]
Róundhaving, *chiding exceedingly*
Rumple, *a large debt contracted by little and little.*——[Somerſetſhire. *I will come to a* rumple, *or breaking, at laſt*]
To Scorſe *or* Scoace, *to exchange*
Sewent *or* Suent, *even, regular, all alike*
Shéenſtrads, *ſplatterdaſhes*
Sherking *or* Sharking, *and eager deſire to cheat or defraud another*
To take a Shoard, *to drink a cup too much*
Shool, *a ſhovel.*
To Shoort, *to ſhift for a living*
Siſs, *a great fat woman*
Skotch *or* Squotch, *a notch*
Slotter, *naſtineſs*
To Sowl, *to tumble ones clothes, to pull one about, &c.*
Spalls, *chips, alſo things caſt in ones teeth*
Spare, *ſlow*
Spewring, *a boarded partition*
Sprey, *ſpruce, ingenious*
To Spúdlee, *to ſtir or ſpread a thing abroad*
Squélſtring, *ſultry*
Stéehopping, *playing the hobby-horſe*
Stewardly, *like a good houſewife*
Stéyan *or* Stean, *an earthen pot, like a jar*
To Stile *or* Stilee, *to iron clothes*
Stirrups, *a kind of buſkins*
Strámmer, *a great lye*
Stróaking, *milking after a calf has ſuck'd*
Stroil, *ſtrength and agility*
A good Stubb, *a large ſtump of a tree*
Sture, *a ſteer, alſo a duſt*

Súffing, *ſobbing*
Swill, *to ſwallow down one's throat*
Swillet, *growing turf ſet on fire for manuring the land*
Tállet (i. e. *top-loft*) *a Hay loft*
Tánbaſte *or* Tánbaſe, *ſcuffling, ſtruggling*
Taply *or* Tapely, *early in the morning*
Tatchy, *peeviſh*
Teaſter, *the canopy of a bed*
Ted *or* Tet, *to be order'd or permitted to do a thing, as*, I Ted go home, i. e. *I am to go home*
Terra, *a turf*
To Tervee, *to ſtruggle and tumble, to get free*
Tetties (*from* Teats) *breaſts*
Thek *or* Théckee *or* Thécka, *this is* (*generally, not always*) *us'd for* That, *when it is a pronoun demonſtrative, but never when it is a pronoun relative, or a conjunction, in which caſes* That *or* Thate *is the word us'd*
Therle, *gaunt, lean*
To Thir, Thear, Der, Dear *or* Dere, *to frighten, hurt, or ſtrike dead*
Tho, *then, at that time*
Thúmping, *great, huge*
To Ting, *to chide ſeverely*
Tótle, *a ſlow, lazy perſon*
Tótling, *ſlow, idle*
Tourn, *a ſpinning wheel*
To Toze, *to pull abroad wool*, &c.
Troant, *a fooliſh fellow, and ſometimes a lazy loiterer, a truant*
Trolúbber, *a huſbandman, a day-labourer*
Trub, *a ſlut* (*not* a little ſquat woman, *as* Bailey *has it*)
Twine, *packsbread.*
To Vang, *to take or receive*
To Vang to, *to ſtand ſponſor to a child*
Véaking, *fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs*
Vigging, *See* Potec
Vinnied, *mouldy*
Vinny, *a ſcolding bout*
To Vit, *to dreſs* (*meat*, &c.)
Vitty, *decent, handſome, well*
Umber, *number*
Voor, *a furrow*
Vore, *forth*
To drow Vore, *to twilt one with a fault*
Vóre-days *or* Voar-days, *late in the day*
Vore-reert, *forth-right, without circumſpection*
Upazêt, *in perfection*
Upzétting, *a goſſiping or chriſtening feaſt*
Vung, *receiv'd*
Vull-ſtátad, *See* Full-ſtated
Vurdin, *a farthing*
Vur-vore, *far forth*
Wángery, *ſlabby*
Wáſhamouthe, *a blabb*
Wáſhbrew, *ſtummery*
Watláil, *a drinking ſong on twelfth-day eve, throwing toaſt to the apple-trees in order to have a fruitful year; which ſeems to be a relick of a heathen ſacrifice to Pomona* ‖
‖ *Waſſail*, or *Was-heil*, to *wiſh health*. See Obſervat. on *Macbeth*, p. 41.
Wétherly, *with rage and violence*
Whérret } *a great blow,*
Whifterpoop } (*perhaps a back-hand ſtroke*)
Whitwich, *a pretended conjurer that diſcovers, and ſells charms for witches eſt*
Whótjecomb, *what d'ye call him*
Whott, *hot*
Why-vore, *or for* Why vore, *wherefore*
Wop, *a waſp*
Wráxling, *wreſtling*
Yállow beels *or* Yellow boys, *guineas*
Yead, *head*
Yéaveling, *evening*
Yees, *eyes*
Yeevil, *a dung-fork*
Yérring, *noiſy*
Yéwmors, *embers, hot-aſhes*
Yeo, *an ewe.*
Zénnet, *a week, a ſev'night*
Zeſs, *a pile of ſheaves in a barn*
Zew, *a ſow*
Zewnteen, *ſeventeen*
Zigg, *urine*
Zinnyla, *ſon-in-law*
Zive, *a Scythe*
Zówerſwopped, *ill-natur'd*
Zowl, *a plough*

I could muſter up many more words in this barbarous dialect, but
Ne quid nimis, DEVON.

☞ What is between hooks [ ], and the notes, is an addition to the Vocabulary; and we hope will not offend the author.

A Letter from Monſ. ———, *Chamberlain to the King of P*———, *to Monſ.* ———, (*not leſs extraordinary than that lately forwarded hither by M.* Van Hoey.)

SIR,

THE king my maſter, who, amidſt the troubles of *Europe*, purſues no other intereſt than thoſe of the publick good, and the neceſſary peace, which he ſo much deſires; has read, with great attention, the letter which the King of *France* has cauſed to be wrote by his miniſter, to the ambaſſador of the ſtates general, concerning Prince C——— E——— and his partizans, who, by the chance of war have been defeated, after performing miracles of valour. The king my maſter would have wrote in the ſame manner upon this ſubject, had

he been required, tho' he is not allied by blood to the House of S———t. The merit of prince E——— is alone sufficient to determine any monarch, who is a friend to courage and clemency, to act in this manner.

We are greatly surprised at our court, to hear that several persons at *Paris* think this letter, in the king of *France*'s name, is not wrote with sufficient spirit and dignity; and that the council of *L———n* look upon it as too bold and presumptuous. Our court, which is neither actuated by the cabals which may divide *Paris*, nor by the opinions which may prevail at the court of St *J———'s*, is unanimously agreed, that this declaration, which the king of *France* has made of his sentiments, is, at once, worthy of a most christian king, who makes war with a view to peace; and who has the virtue to shew, even his enemy, what kings owe to humanity. We not only look upon this behaviour as an instance of generosity, but as an overture towards an accommodation.

We are here firmly persuaded of two things; which are, That the ministry of *France* entertains a sincere desire of peace, and that it will pursue the war with constancy and vigour.

It is high time that this war, the effects of which we have long felt, by the interruption of our commerce, should at last have an end. We were in great hopes of it, when we perceived the greatest part of the United Provinces did sincerely desire it; and that the king of *France* had so far accomplish'd this great work, as to sign a treaty with the king of *S———a*, which was at last to have contented more than one of the parties concerned, and have been a certain furtherance of the general good. God has not permitted these noble intentions, and this admirable policy, to produce the desired effect: But they must, at last, succeed; for I may venture to say, that a powerful and well served king, who has a sincere desire of peace, cannot long desire it in vain.

It would be very strange, if the most christian king should propose it within the walls of *Antwerp*, at the head of more than an 100,000 men, and should not obtain it. Whom ought we then to praise? Whom ought we then to blame? To whom shall we impute the troubles of *Europe*? And upon whom will fall its calamities? As to the rest, monsieur, you may be persuaded, that they are the enemies of this peace, who spread all the little low reports you tell me of; who propagate ridiculous rumours, and who blame so upright and well meaning a ministry, for their discourses, and for mean and indecent expressions. We receive these little calumnies here, with all the contempt they deserve, *&c. &c.*

The SPEECH *made by the Archbishop of* York, *at the Head of the Dean and Clergy, to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cumberland, *on his Arrival at that City*, July 23, *from* Scotland. Dr. Herrin

PERMIT me, Sir, in the name of my brethren, the clergy of this diocese and province (the king's ever-faithful subjects) to testify to your royal highness their exceeding joy at your happy and victorious return out of the North. I want words to express the fulness of our grateful hearts on this occasion, and therefore I shall not attempt it.———Your conduct, royal Sir, has been glorious; and tho' the things you have done for the nation are singularly great, your manner of performing them is still more to be admired. You have restored the publick tranquillity at a very critical season, and done it, Sir, as became your high character in every amiable light. Courage is almost natural to a young prince, and is inherent in your royal blood; activity and industry are often constitutional; but to plan a great design maturely at a perilous conjuncture, to execute it with all the coolness, and caution, and providence of an old general, actuated with the fire and exertion of a young one, to use moderation and modesty in success, and in the midst of victory (where obdurate perfidy did not call for exemplary punishment) to treat unnatural and unprovok'd rebels to the best goverment in the world, as deluded subjects——— These are things, Sir, which truth obliges me to say (tho' unpolitely in the hearing of your royal highness) shew the greatness of your understanding, and the goodness of your heart, which make every subject of *Great Britain* not only admire, and love, and serve you, as the son of their royal master, and the brother of their beloved prince, but trust and depend upon you, as the happy instrument of heaven to save, and protect, and raise the honour of the nation.——Go on as you have begun, Great Sir, in the paths of virtue and true glory: and may the good providence of God al-

always go along with you, direct all your counſels, cover your head in the day of battle, and, as you fight the cauſe of truth and liberty, give uninterrupted ſucceſs to all your undertakings.

His Royal Highneſs return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer.

The SPEECH *of the* RECORDER *of* YORK *on the ſame Occaſion, when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. preſented to his Royal Highneſs, the Freedom of the City in a* Gold Box.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE city of *York* begs leave to congratulate your highneſs on your ſafe arrival here, ſecure from thoſe dangers, which, for the ſake of your country only, you expoſed yourſelf to; and to expreſs their ſenſe of the honour done them by being admitted into the preſence of their immediate deliverer from all thoſe evils which popery and ſlavery threatened; the preſerver of all thoſe bleſſings to us, which, under his majeſty's moſt auſpicious government, we have in every circumſtance of life the full enjoyment of.

This city, had they had a more timely notice of the honour your royal highneſs now does them, would have attempted to have receiv'd your highneſs in a manner more agreeable to what they intended; but, at preſent, can only, as a ſmall teſtimony of their duty to his majeſty and his family, and as a ſmall acknowledgment of what they owe perſonally to your royal highneſs, beg your acceptance of this box, and to permit them to inrol your name as a member of this city: an honour our anceſtors have in no times ever equalled, and which our poſterity muſt ever with gratitude and duty remember, ſo long as his majeſty's family ſhall continue upon the throne of theſe kingdoms, and your royal highneſs's glorious and heroic acts ſhall be remember'd, which we moſt ſincerely wiſh may be as long as time itſelf ſhall endure.

The judges upon the circuit paid their compliments to his royal highneſs, and the city was illuminated from end to end, and the acclamations of the people were ſuch, as cannot be remember'd on any other occaſion.

SIR,

ON reading Mr *Budge*'s ſchery in your *Magazine* for *June* laſt (*p.* 289.) concerning the legality or illegality of marrying a brother's widow, and the anſwer to it in your laſt (*p.* 362.)—I hope you will indulge a conſtant purchaſer with publiſhing the following remarks; for, I believe, there are many people who would be glad to ſee that caſe explained, not only with regard to the *ſcripture*, where I think the legality is plain from the precepts and examples, but to the law of the land, and the laws of *Doctors Commons*. If marriage is intended by thoſe expreſſions in *Levit.* XVIII. as I ſuppoſe it is, the exact parallel caſe to this is excepted, when it happens, *ver.* 18 of that *Chap.* for the prohibition there extends no further than her life-time; and in all the old bibles, the words are very plain, and fully ſhew, when death has diſſolved the former marriage, the other marriage, or freedoms with the wife's ſiſter, which were before prohibited, are not then unlawful. And if a man may, according to that text, marry the ſiſter of his former wife, then a woman may marry the brother of her former huſband.——Mr *O. Reperet* ſays it was abſolutely unlawful under the Moſaic diſpenſation to marry a brother's widow, unleſs childleſs; and quotes *Matth.* XXIII. 24. which ſeems to have no reference to the caſe.

It ſeems not to be forbid by the *Levitical* law, nor by act of Parliament, 32 *Henry* VIII. (which was after all the laws and diſputes this caſe had cauſed in *England* in that reign) intituled *What perſons may marry*, and was confirmed under *Edw.* VI. and by an act 1 *Eliz.* which declared that no degree of conſanguinity or affinity for the future ſhould be any bar to marriages not forbidden by the *Levitical* law, and all proceſs againſt any but the violator of the *Levitical* law was forbidden, which act, I apprehend, was wiſely deſigned to ſettle all the diſputes this caſe had cauſed. But now it ſeems to be forgot, or cuſtom has forbid the uſe of it; for I think it impoſſible to reconcile it to the table of marriages, and to the canons, which declare ſuch a marriage inceſtous. But as the diſputes which this caſe cauſed are long ſince ſubſided, and now no particular party or perſons of eminence and power concerned in its deciſion, I take it to be a caſe of natural liberty, not forbid by any divine laws, as I can find, and think it no way inconſiſtent with the good of ſociety, which, as it has been part of the glory of his preſent Majeſty's reign to enlarge, ſo I humbly hope (if there ſhould be occaſion) to ſee this affair explained, and that ſome gentleman of the clergy, or of *Doctors Commons*, who is a lover of truth and liberty, will, by means of your *Magazine*, clear the difficulty; that if ſuch a marriage is inconſiſtent with truth, the law of the land, or the good of ſociety, it may no more diſturb the breaſt of any, and, particularly, your humble ſervant,

Aug. 12, 1746. A WIDOWER.

The large profit gained by the undertakers for raiſing 3 millions, &c. (*See p.* 191.)

THE following calculation of the advantage that may be ſuppoſed to accrue to the undertakers of the ſcheme for

For raiſing three millions of money for the ſervice of the year 1746, with the obſervations thereon, are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public.

50,000 lottery tickets, ſold in an average at 10*l.* 10*s.* *per* ticket, amounts to	525,000	A
45,000*l. per ann.* life-annuities, ſold in an average at 12 1 half years purchaſe	562,500	
2,500,000 bank 4 *per cent.* annuities, ſold in average at 94 *per cent.*	2,350,000	
	3,437,500	B

As the prices of tickets have run from 10*l.* 1*s.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* and of life-annuities from 11 to 14 years purchaſe, and of Bank 4 *per cents.* from 88 to 105 *per cent.* the average prices in the above calculation cannot be very wide of the mark, eſpecially if it be conſidered, that C various bargains have been tranſacted therein, buying and reſelling over and over again. But whether the average prices are really higher or lower, imports not much as to one point in view, which is, to ſhew that altho' the government borrows but three millions, yet the ſubjects do contribute a greater D ſum, juſt ſo much more as the profit amounts unto, more than the three millions, whatever that ſum be; conſequently, there is ſo much leſs money at market to ſupply the government with another year.

If the average prices before ſtated be E allowed, then the profit on this bargain is 437,500*l.* which is not to be computed as made upon the whole three millions, but only upon ſo much thereof as is actually paid in.

On the tickets 50 *per C.* is paid	250,000	
On the 4 *per cent.* annuities 40 *per cent.* paid in	1,000,000	F
Paid in	1,250,000	

The profit of 437,500*l.* comes out, on 1,250,000*l.* at 35 *per cent.* But as there is another payment near due upon the 4 *per cent.* annuities; ſay, that G 1,625,000*l.* is paid in, and then the profit comes out at 26*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 7 13ths *per cent.*

If the profit were reckoned to be made, even upon the three millions, then it will come out at 14*l.* 11*s.* 8d. *per cent.* But the undertaker always computes his profit upon the ſum he has H advanced, therefore muſt be taken only on ſo much as is paid in.

As the government give 45,000*l. per ann.* life-annuities to the undertakers for ſupplying the three millions, which by a fair computation will ſtand the government in 675,000*l.* whereto if 437,500 be added, the computed profit made by A the undertakers out of the ſubjects pockets, which ſurely muſt be taken into the account, then it appears that this ſcheme of raiſing the ſupply of three millions, ſtands the nation in 1,112,500.

Schemes of this kind may ſuit with the Craft of the longheads of *Exchange-Ally*, as it brings griſts to their mill, and occaſions a briſk traffick amongſt them, while ſome few of them get great eſtates at once, but ſtill the nation is not enrich'd by their gains, and what is yet more pernicious, people, by theſe examples, are incited to a wrong purſuit after gain, and thereby taken off from a right one.—It is the gain and advantage C that is made by foreign traffick, that only can enrich and ſupport this or any nation.

[*The following omitted in* April.]

An account of the wounds, fractures and contuſions obſerved on the head, arms and body of Mrs Elizabeth Dalrymple, *as the ſame were examined by a ſurgeon, in preſence of the coroner and his inqueſt, at the houſe of the ſaid Mrs* Dalrymple, *on* Wedneſday, March 29, 1746. (*See* p. 175 F)

ONE large wound with a fracture of the temporal and parietal bones of the ſkull, on the left ſide of the head.

One other wound juſt above that, upon the parietal bone with a fracture of the ſkull, as in like manner with the former.

One other wound upon the occipital bone of the head, which was fractured alſo, and the broken ſkull beat in upon the brain.

Any one of the wounds above mentioned were fully ſufficient to occaſion the death of the party.

One large wound quite thro' on the right ſide of the face into the orbit of the eye, in which a part of the bone is cut off.

One other large wound juſt below that, in which the os maxillare, or cheek bone, is cut quite thro', and the wound penetrating the membrane of the mouth.

One large wound quite thro' the cheek into the jaw bone and mouth.

Alſo ſeveral ſmall wounds and contuſions upon the throat, neck and breaſt.

One large wound on the left arm, in which the end of the radius, one of the bones of the lower arm, is cut off, and the joint of the elbow laid open.

Alſo many other ſmall wounds and contuſions upon that lower arm and hand.

One deep wound penetrating quite into the bone of the upper arm of the right ſide.

Alſo a great number of other ſmaller wounds and contuſions on the lower arm and hand, on the ſame ſide.

On the back part of both upper arms, alſo

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on the ſhoulder, neck and back innumerable ſmaller wounds and contuſions, in all near 140.

The ſurgeon declared that he believed all the above-mentioned wounds, fractures and contuſions were made by a butcher's or kitchen cleaver, there not appearing one made by any ſharp inſtrument or other weapon whatſoever.

From the General Evening Poſt.

REBELS *no Martyrs.*

IT is confidently ſaid by the friends of the lately executed rebels, that they acted from conſcience; and thence it is inferred (as their ſaid friends ſay they died undaunted) that they are martyrs. The propoſitions and the inference are intended to delude weak minds, and to ſupport a party. I ſhall, in brief, explain what is generally underſtood by conſcience; and then illuſtrate, by a few examples, how that name has been abuſed, and ſhall ſhew that thoſe rebels have no title to be ranked as martyrs, unleſs it be ſuch martyrs as I ſhall name hereafter.

Conſcience, when grounded upon reaſon, ſearching after truth, is ſuch conviction as reſults upon the examination of any propoſition; this is the conſcience of a rational man: But very frequently conſcience is no other than an opinion taken on the credit of others, who generally uſe ſuch their credit to impoſe on their followers; and when the mind is once blinded by wrong belief or opinion, then there ariſes a conſcience from ſuch belief, which troubles the mind when it goes againſt that belief; but gives confidence when the mind acts agreeable to that wrong belief, though the man is guided to the moſt cruel and immoral acts; elſe people, otherwiſe of humane diſpoſitions, could not be ſpectators and applauders of the cruel puniſhments inflicted, purſuant to ſentence of the courts of inquiſition, on their neighbours and friends for hereſy, which is whatever the inquiſitors pleaſe to adjudge as ſuch, even the moſt innocent opinion. It is alſo wrong belief, and has produced innumerable evils, to hold the indefeaſible hereditary right to a crown, (a title aſſumed by King *James* I. a weak prince, who claimed the crown of *England* as he was deſcended from a daughter of King *Henry* VII. a very politick prince, who thought his title, gained by the ſword, and ſtrengthened by a marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of *York*, too weak till confirmed by parliament) whether the claimer of that right be tyrant, idiot, or madman, each of which qualities are incapacities to that high office, conſtituted for the good of the whole; as the tyrant reduces every thing to his own mere will, and idiots or madmen want the power to judge of right or wrong, to determine which is one chief end of government.

It is the grand and chief plea of the rebels, that they acted in ſupport of hereditary right. On this their plea, their adherents make them to have acted from conſcience, and to have died martyrs. Our preſent conſtitution of civil government has been eſtabliſhed by laws beneficial to ſociety and commerce, for more than half a century. All thoſe who were lately executed for rebellion, were born, bred up, and protected under thoſe very laws; and each one had given his conſent, either perſonally by his oath, or by the bearing of office, or the voting for members of parliament, or elſe by his repreſentative in parliament, to the preſent government; and, after theſe conditions and actions, to plead conſcience for rebellion againſt a government which had protected all her ſubjects in the full enjoyment of their rights even to licentiouſneſs, is the greateſt abſurdity. *Ravilliac*, who ſtabbed and murdered that great prince, *Henry* IV. of *France*, pleaded conſcience (and with as much reaſon as the preſent rebels) for that his moſt inhuman parricide.

As a proof that the rebels acted from conſcience, the adherents to them affirm, though it be not admitted, that they died undaunted, and are martyrs to their conſcience. It was the buſineſs of the party, by Romiſh and Nonjuring prieſts, to keep thoſe condemn'd men, their tools, warm with liquor and enthuſiaſm, either of which, without one grain of reaſon, the foundation of a good conſcience, has kept up the ſpirits of great criminals, even under ſentence of death, and near the time of execution.

If men are to be judged, from their undaunted behaviour at the time of their execution, to have acted from good conſcience, and therefore martyrs, the Romiſh annals can produce many ſuch martyrs, even *Guy Fawkes* and others, who ſuffered for the gunpowder treaſon; nor are the annals of *Tyburn* without ſuch martyrs, though they ſuffered death for robbery and murder. And, I preſume, theſe laſt mentioned criminals had in reaſon juſter cauſe to depart the world undauntedly, than the rebels lately

ly executed, as the crimes of the latter were in the ſenſe of the law (*et lex eſt ſumma ratio*) of a higher nature than the former; for no crime can tranſcend rebellion, continued for ſome months triumphantly over the lives and property of loyal ſubjects, defending the laws, and a juſt, prudent, and mild ſovereign, till a glorious deliverer went forth to fight our battle, and by victory cruſhed the hydra.

That in the dying words of the rebels they ſhould belye and defame our ſovereign, and his government, was natural to men who had forfeited their lives for attempting to deſtroy a government too ſtrong for their moſt wicked arts: But lyes were their laſt and only weapons when they were ſubdued, and with theſe they fought even at the gallows. *Yours, &c.*

ANDREW HORNE.

An Account of the Skirmiſh at GOLSPIE, *near* Dunrobin, *in the County of* Sutherland, *which happened on the 15th of* April 1746.

Mr URBAN,

THE world has been deceiv'd by a relation of this affair in the *London Courant* (*May* 15) by which it is pretended that this was entirely acted by Lord *Reay*'s militia, whereas there was not a man belonging to that Lord within 18 miles of the place that day.—It was thus,——

About 10 in the morning, the Earl of *Cromarty*, with 14 officers on horſe-back, and 15 footmen all armed, in order to join his men to the number of 400, in their way to the little ferry, was obliged to paſs the burn of *Golſpie*, where 20 men of Ld *Sutherland*'s militia, commanded by one of his enſigns *John Mackay*, lay in ambuſh, and upon the approach of the rebels, fired a volley of ſmall arms, upon which the rebels, horſe and foot, returned with all ſpeed to *Dunrobin Caſtle*, the houſe of Lord *Sutherland*, and there ſhut themſelves up, with their horſes; ſoon after they hoiſted a ſignal on the caſtle, which made Lord *Cromarty*'s men change their rout, and return to this caſtle, as was concerted; in their way, Lord *Sutherland*'s militia, to the number of 180 only, ruſhed upon them from the hills, and attacked them on all quarters, and put them to flight, killed and drowned about 90, and took 160 priſoners, whom they conducted to the caſtle of *Dunrobin*, when ſome of Lord *Sutherland*'s officers were admitted to treat with the rebels; in the mean time, enſign *Mackay*, who had been admitted before, to treat with the rebels, perſwaded the 15 armed men, who waited below, to lay down their arms, which he ſecur'd in the lodge, and thereafter wreſted the key of the gate from the perſon who was entruſted with it, and opened the gate, and admitted 26 men of the Earl's militia, whom he conducted up to the dining room, where the rebels were, and ſummoned them to lay down their arms, which they immediately did, and were ſoon after put on board of one of his majeſty's ſhips, and ſent to *Inverneſs*.

(*Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1746.)

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament*, Auguſt 12, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without expreſſing to you my entire ſatisfaction in your proceedings. The zeal and vigour, which you have ſo unanimouſly ſhewn for the ſupport of my government; for ſuppreſſing the late rebellion; and for bringing the guilty to juſtice, in which you have been ſo univerſally ſeconded by my good ſubjects, have not only fully anſwered my expectations, but give me the beſt aſſurance, that you are determined to perfect this good work, by ſettling our tranquillity at home upon ſolid foundations, and extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretender and his adherents.

The powers, which you thought fit to repoſe in me on this occaſion, have been employ'd in the moſt proper and effectual manner, and made ſtrictly ſubſervient to thoſe purpoſes only, for which you intended them: And it has pleaſed the divine providence, in a moſt ſignal manner, to bleſs the meaſures we have taken, with ſucceſs. I am very ſenſible, there are matters of great moment ſtill behind, which are neceſſary for our laſting ſecurity, and preventing the like calamities for the future; but as a foundation is prudently laid for your proceeding upon them in the next ſeſſion, I was unwilling to detain you longer out of your reſpective countries, at this advanced ſeaſon of the year.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the poſture of affairs abroad appears more favourable than when I laſt ſpoke to you. As ſoon as the ſafety of my own kingdom would permit, I ſent ſuch a body of troops, as could be ſpared from hence, to ſtrengthen the allied army in the *Netherlands*, for the defence of the United Provinces, and oppoſing the further progreſs of *France* on that ſide. By means of this ſuccour, and other powerful aſſiſtances, which you have enabled me to furniſh, that army has been very conſiderably augmented, and is become much ſtronger than was expected at the beginning of the year. This event, together with the happy ſucceſſes of the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian*

From the General Evening Poſt.

Againſt MERCY.

FInding, at this critical juncture, that *mercy* is ſo much the topick of diſcourſe, I preſume to addreſs your readers upon that head.

That the king of kings delights in being ſtiled the *God of Mercy*, &c. and that therefore mercy is the brighteſt ornament to an earthly throne, are the themes taken by the advocates for the rebels: But thoſe advocates do not conſider that we cannot with reaſon make any compariſon between an *infinite being* and *finite ones*, either in power, wiſdom, or any other attribute: For the almighty ſees the hearts of men, knows their ſchemes in the firſt conceptions, can ſuppreſs them in that ſtate, or, for enſamples to men, let the wicked reign for a time, and then bring them to condign puniſhment. But ſuch power is not with mortals; therefore it is abſurd to place mercy as the brighteſt ornament to an earthly throne. That mercy is one of the attributes of the ſupreme, is indiſputable; and mortals, who are daily offending the ſupreme, daily ſtand in need of that his mercy.

The ſacred ſcriptures ſay, *What does the Lord require of thee, O man! but to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?* In this requiſition, juſtice is made to precede mercy; and then, when we have done juſtice, (but not till juſtice be firſt done) we are to love mercy, that is, not to puniſh wantonly, out of reſentment to a particular paſſion, any one in our power.——It was the unanimous voice of a moſt auguſt aſſembly, in their late addreſs to the throne, *That the many calamities this nation has ſuffered from the rebellion, call for exemplary juſtice againſt thoſe diſturbers of our peace.*

But when mercy is pleaded for the preſent rebels, ſo as to ſtop the execution of juſtice, that plea is to reverſe the decree of the almighty, the ſentence of the law, and the policy of government.——It is undoubtedly true, that a power to ſhew mercy is lodged with the crown, and on many occaſions the crown has laudably extended that prerogative: But when rebellion, which is the moſt tranſcendant of all offences againſt the ſtate, is ſtopped from its raging violence, are then thoſe who were the fomentors of it, and the moſt active of its agents, when they could no longer ſupport their crimes (crimes extended to almoſt every evil) to plead for mercy?

The firſt

From the General Evening Poſt.

For MERCY.

THE affair of the rebel lords, and others, now under ſentence of death, and the mercy which his majeſty has been pleaſed to ſhew to one of thoſe three unfortunate noblemen, having made a great noiſe, and occaſioned many controverſial pieces on both ſides: As you have given place to one of them, (*See the oppoſite column*, and *p.* 415.) I have ſent you the following looſe thoughts on the other ſide.

In order to diſtinguiſh in what caſes mercy ought, or ought not, to be extended to criminals, it is neceſſary to enquire what is, or ought to be, the end and view of all human tribunals in inflicting puniſhments on the guilty; and for that purpoſe we will ſee what the learned have ſaid upon that ſubject; and though they expreſs the thing differently in words, they all ſeem to mean the ſame. *Plato* ſays, in his *Protagoras*, 'No one puniſhes criminals merely becauſe they have committed a crime, unleſs it be ſome ſavage beaſt, who puniſhes to ſatisfy his own cruelty: But he who puniſhes with reaſon, does not puniſh for paſt faults, (for it is impoſſible to prevent that which has been done from being done) but for faults that are to come; that neither the guilty himſelf may be guilty again, nor others commit the crime for which they ſee him puniſhed.' And *Seneca*, in his diſcourſe on *anger*, ſays the ſame thing, after *Plato*; but in his book on *clemency* is more particular as to the intention of puniſhments: 'In vindicating injuries done to others (ſays he) the law (and the prince ought alſo to do the ſame) regards theſe three things; either the amendment of the perſon puniſhed, or the making others better by the puniſhment of him, or the ſecurity of others by taking the offender out of the way.' And *Grotius* expreſſes the ſame thing thus: 'In puniſhing we ſhould regard either the good of him who has committed the crime, or the advantage of him whoſe intereſt it was that it ſhould not have been committed, or the benefit of all in general.' The laſt authority I ſhall produce is that of *Puffendorf*, who, ſpeaking of puniſhments in general, and the end of them, ſays, 'There is no injuſtice, with regard to the action itſelf, that he who has committed a crime ſhould ſuffer for it: But, nevertheleſs, men

'ought

Against MERCY.

The firſt rebellion was hatch'd in the infernal regions againſt the almighty, vainly attempting to dethrone *him*. And the ſacred ſcriptures ſay, *thoſe rebels the almighty has reſerved in chains, under darkneſs, unto the judgment of the great day.*

This plea for mercy to the rebels is a complot of our enemies, to ſpare thoſe ſons of violence, ſacred to *Rome* and *France*, that they may once again, with re-united efforts, aim at our deſtruction. If ever men can in reaſon fall unpitied, thoſe who have ſuffered, and thoſe who are adjudged to ſuffer, for their machinations in the late rebellion, are the men.

No hiſtory can ſhew, no example can be given, that ſuch offenders, ſo legally and impartially convicted, and whoſe puniſhment is ſo loudly and unanimouſly called for, were not made offerings in juſtice to an offended nation.

Think and reflect, had theſe men ſtood convicted and judged to death by the law while the rebellion raged, and any one then had talked of mercy towards thoſe offenders, what would have been the ſentiments of loyal ſubjects? By the happy ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, the crimes of the rebels are not altered. Thoſe already condemned, ſome of whom are executed, were chief agents in the rebellion, and bore commiſſions under him whom they ſtile their prince: If they, the chiefs, ſuffer not, what ſhall be done to the offenders of an inferior claſs in the rebellion?

Did thoſe who lately ſuffered death ſhew any remorſe after their conviction? Do thoſe whoſe ſentence is reſpited ſhew any tokens of their future obedience to our government? Does not their blood boil with vengeance?—Spare them therefore, ſpare them! in pity to their rage and vengeance denounced againſt our conſtitution.

I have read the ſpeeches of the two rebel lords who pleaded guilty, pronounced by them before the auguſt aſſembly of their peers, on their trials. After that confeſſion of their crimes, ſo confeſſed that the aggravating circumſtances of their crimes might be hidden in darkneſs, what can avail a flow of words moving to compaſſion! Were the councils of the rebels, immediately before the battle of *Culloden*, brought to light, what puniſhment would *Free Britons* then think due to the offenders!

PHILODIKOS.

For MERCY.

'ought never to puniſh, unleſs ſome 'advantage will ariſe from it.'

And now, whenever theſe ends can be anſwered without an actual infliction of puniſhment on the criminal, there is then room for mercy; and it is the duty of every man, more eſpecially of every chriſtian, to exerciſe that mercy and benevolence which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes the ſupreme being from all others, and which he takes ſo much delight in, and will hereafter amply reward: For though I confeſs, with your late correſpondent, that we ought not in all caſes to meaſure the actions of finite beings by thoſe of an infinite one; yet ſurely we ought to imitate, in all poſſible caſes, that which is his darling and moſt amiable attribute.

Seneca, who was only a heathen moraliſt, recommends this to all, and particularly princes, 'That they ſhould 'forgive where it can be ſafely done, 'and be tender even where they cannot 'forgive.' The Moſaic law ſays, *An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth*: But the great maſter of our religion has in the room of ſuch ſevere juſtice introduced mercy and forgiveneſs, and has directed us to love even our enemies, and rather than exact a rigorous puniſhment on the offenders, not even reſiſt the injury.

His majeſty certainly has it in his power to know beſt who are, or are not fit objects of his mercy, as he can enquire not only into their principles and behaviour, but alſo may eaſily judge of the motives which induced the criminal to commit the crime. Let us then, confiding in his majeſty's wiſdom and juſtice, entirely leave it in his royal breaſt, where the law has already left it, either to pardon or to puniſh his, as well as our enemies; and let us not be ſo unchriſtian-like and cruel, as by our murmurs to ſtop the clemency which his majeſty, who knows beſt their deſerts, would otherwiſe extend to the unfortunate criminal: For in caſe all the ends of inflicting puniſhment may be ſufficiently anſwered without the criminal's undergoing the puniſhment, and no ill conſequences can ariſe from remitting it, his majeſty has not only a right, but it is his duty, to extend his royal bounty and compaſſion on any whom he ſhall think deſerving of it, and whoſe pardon is not likely to damage himſelf or others.

see p. 425 PHILANDER.

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How to distress FRANCE.

Mr URBAN,

I Was lately in company with some particular friends, when the following important question was stated, *viz.* What is the most proper return we can make to the *French* for attempting to dethrone his majesty, and bring us under the subjection of a popish deputy? One reply'd, that it might be hop'd the government in a short time would answer that question, and shew by their vigorous measures a becoming resentment. Another of the company observ'd, that it was much in the power of this nation to lessen the trade of *France*, and contribute to the advancement of our own, and of a good peace, provided we would heartily unite as becomes those that have been deliver'd from an impending danger by the good providence of the almighty.——The person who spoke last was desired to explain himself, which he did to the following purpose. "I humbly think that a total abstinence from all manner of *French* "goods will distress our enemies, and "advance the interest of the farmers, "manufacturers, and fair tradesmen of "these kingdoms, beyond all belief. "For if no *French* brandy were smuggled into, or wool out of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, it would be some "hundred thousand pounds loss to the "*French*, and more saved to us yearly, "which now greatly contributes to "the power of an enemy meditating "on our ruin, and when we consider "the vast quantities of *French* wines, "silks, cambricks, lace from *Flanders*, "now in the possession of *France*, *&c.* "what sums of money have they not "receiv'd from us? It is monstrous "and absurd to see what numbers of "gentlemen, tradesmen and others are "lessening the value of their estates, "and ruining trade by the consumption of the above articles. How many thousands are daily drinking K. "*George*'s health in bowls of punch "made of *French* brandy, and adorning their heads and hands with cambricks and lace, the manufactures of "our enemies! not considering they "are paying taxes unto, and adding "strength to the *French* monarch! "which I verily believe proceeds more "from want of attention, *&c.* than "any extraordinary love to *France* or "*French* brandy, *&c.* for certainly our "own plantation rum is as agreeable in "general, and much more wholesome, "tho' somewhat dearer."——He went on to observe, that all those that have address'd his majesty, and enter'd into associations to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, are in honour bound not unnecessarily to expend any part of their fortunes in *French* goods, or lay out their money with the enemies of our happy constitution in church or state; the first is directly augmenting the power of *France*, and consequently is a dishonourable and criminal action, and the latter is enabling our domestic enemies to send larger collections to unite or support another rebellion. All who are receivers and consumers of smuggled goods, and know in short, or believe them so to be, ought also to know they are *robbers* of the fair tradesman, and injurers of the society to which they belong.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

When the six lords, mention'd *p.* 358 D, pleaded guilty, Lord *Winton* put himself on his defence, and after obtaining time, in order to send for his witnesses, from *Jan.* 19 to *March* 15, he was then brought to the bar, when the lord high steward (E. *Cowper*) made the following speech.

George Earl of Winton,

YOU are brought to the bar of this august judicature, in order to a fair and impartial trial, on the impeachment of high treason, exhibited against you by the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament assembled; to which you have answered, and pleaded, 'Not 'guilty:' Thereupon the commons have replied, and undertaken to prove you guilty of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

Under this heavy charge (of which your lordship has long since had a copy, and which you will now hear read again) nothing can be a greater support to your mind, (especially if not conscious of guilt) than to consider, that you are about to be try'd by your peers; not any select number of them, but by their whole body assembled in parliament, and indifferently summoned to attend this trial.

Hence your lordship may be assured, that justice will be administred to you, attended not only with that common degree of compassion, which humanity itself derives to persons in your condition; but also with that extraordinary concern for you, which naturally flows from a parity of circumstances common to yourself, and to them who judge you (those

(those bonds, the weighty accusation laid upon you, with its consequences, almost only excepted.)

On the other hand, you must not hope, that, if you should be clearly proved guilty, their lordships, being under the strongest obligation to do right, that can be laid on noble minds, I mean, that of their honour, will not break thro' all the difficulties unmerited pity may put in their way, to do perfect justice upon you, however miserable that must render your condition.

Your lordship will not be interrupted while you are making your defence in a proper manner; and therefore you will also attend with patience, to what shall be said by the managers of the house of commons, or given in evidence against you.

When any of the witnesses produced against you by the gentlemen of the house of commons, are throughly examined by them, your lordship will have liberty to cross-examine every witness before another is called.

But the council assigned you, are not to cross-examine any witnesses, nor to give you any assistance, public or private, while matter of fact only is in question; but if any matter of law arise, during the course of your trial, they may speak to it in your lordship's behalf: and, to that end, they are permitted to be within hearing, that they may be the more ready and able to serve your lordship on such occasion.

Your lordship is the first, that, on an impeachment for high treason, will have had the benefit of a good law, made in the first year of the late queen, (since the revolution) whereby in all trials for high treason, as well as other capital offences mentioned in the act, the witnesses produced on the part of the prisoner are to be examined on their oaths: so that your witnesses will become intitled, in respect of the obligation under which they give their testimony, to the same degree of credit, as the witnesses produced against you will be.

I take it for granted, that, if your lordship desires it, you will be allowed the use of pen, ink, and paper, to take notes, in order to your defence. And I doubt not, but if, during the trial, you are observed to omit any just advantage which the law allows you, I shall not only be excused, but approved, if I put you in mind of it.

I am also commanded to acquaint your lordship, that when you have occasion to speak, you are to address yourself to the lords in general, and not to any lord in particular; as all others, who shall have occasion to speak in this trial, will likewise take notice they are to do.

His lordship's trial lasted three days; but after the king's witnesses had been examined to prove he was active in the rebellion, and not forced, as he set forth in his answer, no witness was called in his behalf; his counsel were Sir *Constantine Phipps* and *Peere* Williams*, Esq; who argued, in arrest of judgment, that no particular day was fix'd in the articles of impeachment, and that it was therefore defective; but this objection being confuted by the managers, and king's counsel, on the third day, *March* 19, sentence was passed on him.

Lord High Steward's SPEECH *on passing Sentence on the Lord* WINTON.

George Earl of Winton,

I Have already acquainted you, that your peers have found you guilty, that is, in the terms of the law, convicted you of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

After your lordship has moved in arrest of judgment, and the lords have disallow'd that motion, their next step is to proceed to judgment.

The melancholy part I am to bear in pronouncing that judgment upon you, since it is his majesty's pleasure to appoint me to that office, I dutifully submit to; far, very far, from taking any satisfaction in it.

Till conviction, your lordship has been spoke to without the least prejudice, or supposition of your guilt; but now it must be taken for granted, that your lordship is guilty of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

My Lord, this your crime is the greatest known to the law of this kingdom, or of any other country whatsoever: and it is of the blackest and most odious species of that crime; a conspiracy and an attempt, manifested by an open rebellion, to depose and murther that

* This gentleman, in our speech, digressed, to insinuate a want of understanding in that unhappy lord—'Unhappy, says he; as being in 'that doubtful state of memory, not reason 'enough to be within the protection of the 'law, nor sane enough to do himself any 'respect, the least service whatever.'

that ſacred perſon, who ſuſtains, and is the majeſty of the whole; and from whom, as from a fountain of warmth and glory, are diſperſed all the honours, all the dignities of the ſtate; indeed the laſting and operative life and vigour of the laws, which plainly ſubſiſt by a due adminiſtration of the executive power.

So that attempting this precious life, is really ſtriking at the moſt noble part, the ſeat of life, and ſpring of all motion in this government; and may therefore properly be called, a deſign to murder, not only the king, but alſo the body politick of the kingdom.

And this is moſt evidently true in your lordſhip's caſe, conſidering that ſucceſs in your treaſon muſt infallibly have eſtabliſhed popery; and that never fails to bring with it a civil, as well as eccleſiaſtick tyranny; which is quite another ſort of conſtitution than that of this kingdom, and cannot take place till the preſent is annihilated.

This your crime (ſo I muſt now call it) is the more aggravated, in that, when it proceeds ſo far as to take up arms openly, and to make an offenſive war againſt lawful authority, 'tis generally (as in your caſe) complicated with the horrid and crying ſin of murdering many, who are not only innocent, but meritorious.

And if pity be due (as I admit it is, in ſome degree) to ſuch as ſuffer for their own crimes, it muſt be admitted a much greater ſhare of compaſſion is owing to them, who have loſt their lives meerly by the crimes of other men.

As many as have ſo done in the late rebellion, ſo many murders have they to anſwer for, who promoted it; and your lordſhip, in examining your conſcience, will be under a great deluſion, if you look on thoſe who fell at *Preſton*, *Dumblain*, or elſewhere, on the ſide of the laws, and in defence of ſettled order and government, as ſlain in lawful war, even judging of this matter by the law of nations.

Alas! my Lord, your crime of high treaſon is made yet redder, by ſhedding a great deal of the beſt blood in the kingdom: I include in this expreſſion the brave common ſoldiers, as well as thoſe gallant and heroic officers, who continued faithful to death, in defence of the laws; for ſure but little blood can be better than that, which is ſhed while it is warm in the cauſe of the true religion, and the liberties of its native country.

Believe it, notwithſtanding the unfair arts and induſtry uſed, to ſtir up a pernicious exceſs of commiſeration, towards ſuch as have fallen by the ſword of juſtice, (few, if compared with the numbers of good ſubjects, murdered from doors and windows at *Preſton* only) the life of one honeſt, loyal ſubject, is more precious, in the eye of God, and all conſidering men, than the lives of many rebels and parricides.

This puts me in mind to obſerve to your lordſhip, that

There is another malignity in your lordſhip's crime, (open rebellion) which conſiſts in this, That it is always ſure of doing hurt to a government, in one reſpect, tho' it be defeated. I will not ſay it does ſo on the whole matter.

For the offence is too notorious to be let paſs unobſerved, by any connivance: then is a government reduced to this dilemma; if it be not puniſhed, the ſtate is endangered, by ſuffering examples to appear, that it may be attack'd with impunity; if it be puniſhed, they who are publickly or privately favourers of the treaſon, (and perhaps ſome out of meer folly) raiſe undeſerved clamours of cruelty againſt thoſe in power; or the loweſt their malice flies, is, to make unſeaſonable, unlimited, and injudicious encomiums upon mercy and forgiveneſs: things rightly uſed, certainly of the greateſt excellence.

And this proceeding, it muſt be admitted, does ſome harm with filly, undiſtinguiſhing people.

So that rebels have the ſatisfaction of thinking they hurt the government a little, even by their fall.

The only, but true conſolation every wiſe government has in ſuch a caſe, (after it has tempered juſtice with mercy, in ſuch proportion as ſound diſcretion directs, having always a care of the public ſafety above all things) is this:

That ſuch like ſeeds of unreaſonable diſcontent, take root on very ſhallow ſoil only; and that therefore, after they have made a weak ſhoot, they ſoon wither, and come to nothing.

It is well your lordſhip has given an opportunity of doing the government right, on the ſubject of your ſurrender at *Preſton*. †

How

† The lords *Derwentwater*, *Widdrington*, *Nithſdale*, and *Nairn*, had aſſerted, in their ſpeeches to the houſe of lords, that they were put in hopes of mercy at *Preſton*, and that their ſurrendering would be the ready way to attain it, his majeſty being a prince of great clemency.

How confidently had it been given out by the faction, that the ſurrender was made on aſſurances, at leaſt hopes inſinuated, of pardon! Whereas the truth appears to be, that fear was the only motive to it; the evil day was deferred; and the rebels rightly depended, fewer would die at laſt by the meaſures they elected, than if they had ſtood an aſſault. They were awed by the experienc'd courage, diſcipline, and ſteddineſs of the king's troops; and by the ſuperior genius and ſpirit of his majeſty's commanders, over thoſe of the rebels; ſo that in truth they were never flatter'd with any other terms, than to ſurrender as rebels and as traytors; their lives only to be ſpar'd till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.

It was indeed a debt due to thoſe brave commanders and ſoldiers (to whom their king and country owe more than can be well expreſs'd) that their victory ſhould be vindicated to the preſent and future ages, from untrue detraction, and kept from being ſully'd by the tongues of rebels, and their accomplices, when their arms could no longer hinder it.

'Tis hard to leave this ſubject without ſhortly obſerving, that this engine, which ſets the world on fire, a lying tongue, has been of prodigious uſe to the party of the rebels, not only ſince, and during the rebellion, but before, while it was forming, and the rebels preparing for it.

Falſe facts, falſe hopes, and falſe characters, have been the greater half of the ſcheme they ſet out with, and yet ſeem to depend upon.

It has been rightly obſerved, your lordſhip's anſwer does not ſo much as inſiſt, with any clearneſs, on that which only could excuſe your being taken in open rebellion; that you was forced into it, remained ſo under a force, and would have eſcaped from it, but could not.

If you had ſo inſiſted, it has been clearly proved, that it had not been true; for your lordſhip was active and forward in many inſtances, and ſo conſiderable in a military capacity among your fellow ſoldiers, as to command a ſquadron.

Theſe, and other particulars, have been obſerved by the managers of the houſe of commons, and therefore I ſhall not purſue them further;

But conclude this introduction to the ſentence, by exhorting your lordſhip, with perfect charity, and much earneſtneſs, to conſider, that now the time is come, when the veil of partiality ſhould be taken from your eyes, (it muſt be ſo when you come to die) and that your lordſhip ſhould henceforward think with clearneſs and indifference, (if poſſible) which muſt produce in you a hearty deteſtation of the high crime you have committed; and, being a proteſtant, be very likely to make you a ſincere penitent, for your having engaged in a deſign, that muſt have deſtroyed the holy religion you profeſs, had it taken effect.

Nothing now remains, but that I pronounce upon you that ſentence, *&c.* *See p.* 361 E.

As any perſon may for three or four ſhillings lay his ſentiments before the public, we ſee many ſhort letters in the Daily Advertiſer, and anſwers to them. The following was inſerted, *Aug.* 12.

Of CLERKS *ſetting fiery, perſecuting* PSALMS.

NOthing of late years has been more abuſed by the caprice of pariſh clerks than pſalm-ſinging, who are ſo apt to give out pſalms adapted to their own taſte, that they ſeem to forget they are in a chriſtian congregation. In my pariſh church, for ſeveral months paſt, we have ſung hardly any thing elſe but faggots, fire, flame, gibbets, axes, hammers, and all the curſes in *David*'s pſalms. The clerk firſt invokes the congregation to praiſe God, and then impoſes upon them *David*'s curſes. Curſing might be lawful amongſt the primitive Jews, but our ſaviour and his apoſtles inſtructed us to bleſs, but curſe not; they prayed for their murderers. The pſalms forced upon us yeſterday were the 59th, Verſes 5, 6, 7, 8; the 83d, Verſes 15, 16, 17, 18; the 137th, Verſes 7, 8, 9, 10 in the old verſion; being quite reverſe to the excellent co[illegible] the day, and to the ſermons

clemency.——But, on Ld *Winton*'s trial, Col. *Churchill*, Col. *Cotton*, and Brig. *Munden* (who went into *Preſton* to agree a ceſſation, and bring out the Earl of *Derwentwater* and Capt. *Mackintoſh* as hoſtages) and the generals *Carpenter* and *Wills*, who ſent them, declared on their oaths, that no promiſe of mercy was made, but only that, if they ſurrender'd at diſcretion, (tho' then they might, part or all, be immediately kill'd, by the ſtrict rules of war) the king's troops ſhould be hindred from cutting them to pieces, and their lives ſhould be ſpared till further orders.

an which recommended mercy as the darling attribute of God. The present L—d B——p of *London* has given printed directions to parish clerks what psalms to sing, and ranged them under three different heads, *viz.* 1. Praise and thanksgiving. 2. Prayer to God, and trust in him. 3. Precepts and motives to a godly life, with other proper psalms for particular days, which will last half a year; wherein the 109th and such like psalms are prudently avoided, as unfit for a christian congregation. When we go to church, laying aside all rancour, malice and ill-will to our neighbours, intending devoutly to praise God, let it not be the constant practice of a parish clerk to stir up those heathenish passions amongst us. *I am*,

Sir, Yours, &c.

A Lover of Psalmody.

St M—n's, W——r, Aug. 11, 1746.

The ANSWER (on the 16th) defends the parish clerk's conduct, as imploring God's assistance for the confusion of our enemies, the safety of his anointed, and the preservation of our excellent constitution; to which it supposes this *lover of psalmody* to be no friend.

MR URBAN,

YOUR *Magazine* being chiefly intended as a repository of such things as will be of service to mankind, I flatter myself you will allow a place, as soon as possible, to the following method of *cure for the stone in the bladder*. The medicines therein made use of, are of the same nature, tho' safer, more easy to be taken, and more efficacious, than those of *Mrs Stephens*, which, after all the improvements made by Dr *Hartley*, are so bulky and nauseous, that some people cannot take them, and many use them with the utmost reluctance. I have extracted it from an essay wrote by the ingenious Dr WHYTT, and publish'd in the last volume of the *Edinburgh* transactions: A work, which contains a large fund of curious observations in all the branches of medicine, and which would be extremely useful, not only to the gentlemen of the faculty, but in several cases to others, had they an opportunity of being conversant with it. But the misfortune is, the price of these, and such like invaluable books is so great, that the bulk of mankind are not able to purchase them, and therefore would be often unhappily ignorant of (and consequently suffer much for want of knowing) those important truths therein related, was it not for those *means* that you, and such as you take to oblige the world. And especially in the case of the stone (a distemper the most painful and excruciating of all others) I think our fellow-creatures would suffer, in being kept unacquainted with this powerful remedy, which, some persons of undoubted veracity have assured me, has been highly serviceable to several in these circumstances. I have been pretty particular, but the importance of the subject seem'd to demand it, and I hope will be an excuse to

Your constant reader, &c.

Aug. 18, 1746. S. A.

A CURE *for the* STONE *in the* BLADDER.

FIRST of all the Dr advises the patient to swallow every day, in any form, that is least disagreeable, an ounce of (the internal part of) *Alicant* soap (which is of a blue colour marbled with white, whilst its surface, exposed to and injured by the air, is reddish and sometimes yellow or white) and to drink three *English* pints or more of oyster or cockle-shell lime-water. If he takes the soap in pills (which ought to be made fresh every day of the same sort of soap) he may divide it into three doses, the largest to be taken fasting in the morning early, the second at eleven before noon, and the third at five in the evening, drinking after each dose a large draught of the lime water, the remainder of which he may take after dinner or supper instead of other liquor. The taste of the lime-water may be blunted by adding a little sweet milk to it, and quite destroy'd by washing one's mouth, immediately after drinking it, with a little vinegar and water, which however must be carefully spit out again. But if the patient find difficulty in taking the soap in this form, or if it does not sit easy on his stomach, let him dissolve an ounce of it (for a solution is preferable to a decoction) in an *English* pint and a half of warm lime-water (which has not so disagreeable a taste) as a solution or decoction in common water) and take this at three different times, drinking the rest of the lime-water by itself. If shell-lime-water cannot be had, then let him take the same quantity of stone-lime-water, with at least an ounce and an half of soap, because the virtue of the former is much superior to that of the latter.

The soap is not only proper to be join'd with the shell-lime-water, as it is endued with a considerable power of dissolving the stone, but likewise as it will prevent any costiveness that might otherwise be occasioned by the lime-water: But if any patient has an invincible aversion to soap in any shape, the Dr's experiments give us reason to think that oyster and cockle-shell-lime-water drunk alone in large quantities, will have greater effect in dissolving the calculus, than stone-lime-water

even

even when assisted by soap; so that that in the place of all Mrs *Stephens's* medicines, which to many delicate people can be of little use, we may substitute this lime-water with equal, nay probably with greater success.

At first the patient should begin with a smaller quantity of the lime-water than what is mentioned above, which he may increase by degrees, and ought to persevere in the use of, especially if he finds any symptoms of the stone dissolving, or an abatement of his pain or complaints (which is generally the happy consequence, and a strong argument in favour of lime-water, even supposing it was not endued with a lithontriptic vertue) in such a case, I say, he should persist in the use of it for several months, nay, if the stone be large, years, during which time he should abstain from all acid and fermented liquors, as vinegar, wine, ale, beer, cyder, *&c.* For his drink, he may have water and milk, or a ptisan made with the roots of marshmallows, parsley, and liquorice; but if he cannot confine himself from more generous liquors, he may be allowed now and then a little weak punch made without souring. It will also be proper to be sparing in the use of salt-meats and honey, and to refrain from all fruits that have any acidity or sharpness, while, on the other hand, milk, sugar, and animal food, green and bohea tea, together with artichokes, asparagus, parsley, spinach, lettuce, succory, purslane, turnip, carrot, potatoes, radishes, green-peas, and particularly onions, leeks and cellary may be freely used.

As the cure depends upon the urine being strongly impregnated with the vertues of the lime-water, the patient ought to drink no more of any other liquors than is necessary to quench his thirst, and should retain † his urine as long as he can without uneasiness, that it might have the greater time to act upon the surface of the stone.

It may be observed by the bye too, that such as have no stone in the bladder, but are subject to frequent fits of gravel in the kidneys, might very probably prevent these, by drinking every morning, two or three hours before breakfast, a pint of oyster or cockle-shell lime-water, which, though too small a quantity to dissolve a stone, yet might possibly hinder any new concretions.

If the lime-water should occasion costiveness (which, as was hinted before, it is very liable to do) it will be proper now and then to take a gentle purge of aloes, rhubarb, jalap, senna, or manna, carefully avoiding soluble tartar, nitre, the purging bitter salt, Glauber's or sea-salt, which all remarkably lessen the vertue of the lime-water.

The oyster and cockle-shells, for making the water, must lie long exposed to the weather before calcination, and when calcined, be perfectly white, and used fresh from the fire; as must also the lime-stone. 7 or at most 8 pound of boiling water is to be poured upon one of the shells, and 10 pound upon the lime-stone, which boiling water gives a sweeter and softer taste than cold; the dissolving power of both is the same; but whether hot or cold, it should be allowed to stand four or five hours on the lime, then decanted off and filter'd through a brown paper. This water will keep for any time without alteration, if closely stopt up in bottles, but loses some of its qualities by boiling; and the severest test of its goodness is, its changing syrup of violets to a green colour.

In order to render the cure still more speedy, the Dr proposes that such persons as have a stone in the bladder, should at the same time they are taking the medicines above directed, have some tepid shell-lime-water injected into their bladder, by means of the catheter, twice at least every day. And in order to render the injection more safe, and less capable of injuring those tender parts, a drachm of starch, or the fourth part of the yolk of an egg, may be dissolved in six or seven ounces of lime-water. The world is obliged to Dr *Hales* for the first proposal of this kind; and since our author here mention'd it, Dr *Langrish* has made and published several experiments upon brutes, which makes it highly probable, that this method (especially in conjunction with the other) may turn out of infinite service to mankind. It is true, one cannot pretend to affirm that the menstrua, which have been found to fit easy in the bladders of dogs, will certainly do so in men, yet no son, at present, can be giv-

† With leave of our correspondent, this direction should be observed with great caution, for fear of a fatal effect;—*Luther* it is written dy'd of a retention of urine in a coach, thro' a modest regard to the company, and the Dr *Tyson* of the same forbearance in a passage boat, the bladder being so filled as, when he came on shore, not to permit an emission.——The Marq. of *T*——*e*, 'tis said, took also the same method in *Tyrone* to escape a public death.

trary. But this would ſoon be put beyond diſpute, were a ſufficient number of convicts allowed, by law, to ſome proper perſons, who ſhould be appointed by the college of phyſicians, or the royal ſociety, to make the experiments upon. It is to be taken for granted, that the gentlemen appointed for experimenters would be humane, charitable and good-natured; ſo that no hardſhip would be put upon the ſubjects under their care, no ſuch experiments made, as would put them to unneceſſary pain, or endanger their lives; Whence it is natural to think that every convict would gladly embrace ſuch terms, rather than ſuffer death, or even tranſportation.

Mr URBAN,

THE Lord *Balmerino*, having been ſo much extolled for his heroic behaviour at his ſentence and death, give me leave to recommend the revival of the heroic part acted by the E. of *Strafford*, than which, tho' I will not take upon me to make any compariſon, nothing can in my opinion be more magnanimous, diſtreſsful, and moving: As will appear beſt from his own letter.

The Earl of STRAFFORD's *Letter to King* CHARLES I.

IT has been my greateſt grief in all my troubles, to be taken as a perſon that ſhould endeavour to repreſent, and ſet things amiſs between your majeſty, and your people, and to have given counſel tending to the diſquiet of your majeſty and your three kingdoms.

Moſt true it is, that ſuch an attempt (my private condition conſider'd) had been a great madneſs, ſeeing, through your gracious favour, I was ſo provided, as I could not expect in any kind to mend my fortune, or to pleaſe my mind more than by reſting where your bounteous hand had placed me; nay, the buſineſs is moſt mightily miſtaken, for unto your majeſty it is well known, that my poor and humble advices concluded ſtill in this, that your majeſty ſhould never be happy, 'till there were a right underſtanding procured betwixt you and them; no other means to effect and ſettle this happineſs, but by the counſel and aſſent of the parliament, and no way to prevent the growing evils of the ſtate, but by putting yourſelf entirely upon the loyalty and good affection of your ſubjects.

Yet (ſuch is my misfortune) the [illegible]h finds little credit, the contrary [illegible]ns) is generally believed, and myſelf reputed the cauſe of this great ſeparation betwixt you and your people. Under a heavier cenſure than this, I am perſwaded, no gentleman can ſuffer; and now I underſtand that the minds of men are the more incenſed againſt me, notwithſtanding your majeſty hath declared that in your princely opinion I am not guilty of treaſon, nor are you ſatisfied in your conſcience to paſs the bill; this brings me into a great ſtreight.

Here is before me the ruin of my children and family, hitherto untouched in all the branches of it with any foul crime. Here are before me the many evils which may befall your ſacred perſon, and the whole kingdom, ſhould yourſelf and the parliament be leſs ſatisfied the one with the other, than is neceſſary for the king and the people. Here are before me the things moſt valued, moſt feared by mortal men, life and death. To ſay, Sir, there hath not been a conflict within me about theſe things, were to make myſelf leſs man than (God knows) my infirmities will give me leave; and to call a deſtruction upon myſelf and my young children, where the intentions (at leaſt) of my heart have been innocent of this great offence (may be believed) would find no eaſy conſent from fleſh and blood.

"But, but of much ſadneſs, I am come to a reſolution of that which I take to be beſt becoming me, that is, to look upon that which is principally to be conſidered in itſelf, and that is doubtleſs the proſperity of your ſacred perſon and the commonwealth, infinitely to be preferred before any man's private intereſt; and therefore, in few words, as I have put myſelf wholly upon the honour and juſtice of my peers, and ſo clearly as I wiſh your majeſty had been pleaſed to have ſpared that declaration of yours on *Saturday* laſt, * and to have left me entirely to their lordſhips; ſo now (to ſet your majeſty's conſcience at liberty) I do moſt humbly beſeech you, for the preventing ſuch miſchiefs as may happen by your refuſal to paſs the bill, by this means to remove (praiſed be God I cannot ſay this accurſed, but I confeſs) this unfortunate thing forth of the way towards that bleſſed agreement, which God, I truſt, ſhall for ever eſtabliſh betwixt you and your ſubjects. Sir, my conſent herein ſhall acquit you more to God than all the world can do beſide.

To

* The bill of attainder was then preſented, and his majeſty declared that he would give an anſwer on *Monday*.

To a willing man there is no injury done; and, as by God's grace, I forgive all the world, with a calmneſs and meekneſs of infinite contentment to my diſlodging ſoul, ſo, Sir, I can give the life of this world with all chearfulneſs imaginable, in the juſt acknowledgement of your exceeding favours, and only beg that in your goodneſs you would vouchſafe to caſt your gracious regard upon my poor ſon and his three ſiſters, leſs or more, and no otherwiſe, than their unfortunate father ſhall appear more or leſs † guilty of this death.

God preſerve your majeſty!
Your majeſty's moſt humble,
and faithful ſubject and ſervant.
STRAFFORD.

Tower, Sunday, May 9, 1641.

The Bill paſſed on the 10th, on the 11th the king ſent a letter to the lords by the prince of *Wales*, requeſting that the Earl's life might be ſpared; it was read twice in the houſe, but could not prevail. This great and unfortunate man was brought to the ſcaffold the very next day, where he made an eloquent and pathetic ſpeech, proteſting his innocence of any deſign againſt the conſtitution, concluding with the moſt ardent prayers for its proſperity; and deſiring thoſe of all preſent for himſelf, he calmly reſigned his head to the ſtroke. His life having ſatisfy'd the rage of his enemies, his children were reſtored to their birth, honour and eſtates, even on petition from the lords and commons.

† The act provided, that no man elſe ſhould be judged *guilty* by it as a precedent: and the King afterward bewail'd his paſſing with great remorſe of conſcience.

Advocates for MERCY *partial.*

Gen. Evening, Aug. 21, *ſign'd* A. Horne.

AMong other replications to theſe advocates, this writer ſays,——They would bury in oblivion the calamities of the late unnatural rebellion, and that our conſtitution, and the preſent royal family were intended for deſtruction. They mention not, that the *Roman* ſenate after ſolemn debate adjudged to death 400 ſlaves for the ſingle murder of their Lord *Pedanius Secundus*: And forget that *Auguſtus Cæſar*, their pattern, decreed 300 of the chief citizens of *Perugia* to be carried to an altar raiſed to *Julius Cæſar*, and there made victims to his *Manes*, contrary to treaty; and that from the citizens of *Marſia* he took their whole ſubſtance and city, and baniſh'd them, for only having raiſed a monument to their fellow citizens ſlain at *Modena*, inſcribed, *dy'd for publick liberty*, though himſelf had juſt before fought on the ſame ſide. Their favourite *Seneca*'s declamations of juſtice are alſo paſſed over, where he ſays the acquital is worſe than the crime. This writer mentions, next, the cruelties of *Charles* and *James* II. the execution of Col. *Sidney* and Lord *Ruſſel*, for whoſe life 100,000 *l.* was refuſed under baniſhment, though accuſed only of a forged plot; *Jeffery*'s butcheries, and the execution of the Duke of *Monmouth* without any trial by his peers: Alſo that Lady *Liſle*, though 70, and only accuſed of harbouring an unproclaimed perſon, was not *then* thought an *object of mercy*.

The Arguments for Mercy weak.

Gen. Even. Aug. 19, *ſign'd* COLIGNY.

THIS Writer ſhews at large, that——The law of nature and ſelf-preſervation oblige us to puniſh rebels, and to put it out of their power to hurt us again, which cannot be done but by the death of ſome; impriſoning would but add expence to the ſtate, and baniſhing give them opportunity to return to diſturb our tranquillity.——The king by law of war hath a right to put every invader of his kingdom to death, unleſs he hath contracted with the warring power not to uſe it, and this is laid down in *Calvin*'s caſe. *Coke*'s reports. ——The pretended anceſtors of the young pretender, and the houſe of *Bourbon* have been more rigorous than any other princes.——As for the *Stewarts* their three reigns alone employ'd the executioner's axe and knife more than any ten in the *Engliſh* hiſtory, *&c.*

On MERCY.

From SHAKESPEAR'S MEASURE *for* MEASURE, *Act* II. *Scene* 7, *reprinted, in the* London Evening Poſt.

NO *ceremony* that to the great belongs,
Not the king's *crown*, nor the deputed *ſword*,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's *robe*,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace
As MERCY does,—Alas! alas!
Why, *all the ſouls* that were, were forfeit once;
And He that might th' *advantage* beſt have took,
Found out the *remedy*. How would you be
If He, which is the *top of judgment*, ſhould
But *judge* you *as you are*? Oh, think on that,
And MERCY then will breathe within your lips
Like man *new* made,——[ſnare him.
To-morrow? Oh! that's ſudden.
He's not *prepar'd* for death.

Remarkable Effect of Humanity.

WIthout deciding whether the advocates *for mercy* have done right in publishing their pleas for it, or the writers *against* it, in insisting so unusually and publickly to prevent it, on a supposition that the king and council (who, by the way, might before have settled what proportion should be spared) could be influenced by either of them; we may be allowed to point out one instance which seems to be overlook'd. It is on the side of Lenity, which, if it would always have so good an effect, could not find opposers but in the most cruel of tempers.

In that bloody and general massacre of the protestants in *France*, the lieutenant governor of *Normandy* brought to the bishop of *Lisieux*, in that province, the order which he had received from court to massacre all the protestants in that diocese, as it had been executed at *Paris*, and all the cities of the kingdom. The good prelate vigorously opposed it. 'You shall not, says he, execute the orders, or you shall begin with me, for I will never consent to it. I am pastor of the church of *Lisieux*, and those whom you would worry are my flock. It is true they are stray'd, but I am not without hopes of bringing them back in due time into *Christ*'s fold. I do not find in the gospel that a pastor ought to suffer others to spill the blood of his sheep, but, on the contrary, that he is to shed his own, and even *lay down his life* for them. Go back then with your orders, it shall never be executed while God shall please to preserve my life, which I received from him for no other end but to be employ'd for the spiritual and temporal advantage of my flock.' The governor being much moved, and at the same time edified at such heroic constancy, desired of the bishop a writ of refusal for his excuse to the king. The good prelate gave him one immediately, telling him he was assured of the goodness of his prince [*Charles* IX.] who had been surprised on that occasion, and that he did not in the least doubt but his majesty would approve his refusal; but whatever might happen, he would be answerable for any ill consequence. The divine blessing attended the zeal of the generous bishop. The king, having received from the governor an account of the opposition, was troubled, and immediately revoked, with regard to the diocese of *Lisieux*, those orders, which were executed in all other dioceses, without any opposition from the bishops, who, on the contrary, testified their joy by processions, prayers, and public thanksgivings.—Observe the consequence.—The bishop of *Lisieux* had the comfort to see fulfilled what he had foretold the governor. For, whereas that horrible massacre, equally dishonourable and injurious to nature and religion, had no effect but to provoke, and drive into utmost desperation, the remains of the protestants in *France*, where they committed very great disorders, those of *Lisieux*, being affected with the goodness of their bishop, without which they must have had their throats cut, voluntarily renounced *Calvinism*, which was forever abolished in that city. See *Echard*, Biblioth. Script. Ord. Prædic. Tom. 2. *Maimbourg*, Histoire du *Calvinisme*. *Fleuri*, Histoire Ecclesiastique, Tom. 35. *Thuanus*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MR URBAN,

A Writer in the *Craftsman* of *July* 26th (*See* p. 374.) has laid down, and undertaken to defend, one of the most absurd tenets that ever I saw in print; 'That the man who rebels 'against his lawful prince, from a conviction in his own mind that he is 'right in such a rebellion, is an object 'of mercy in the eye of his victorious 'sovereign.'——This is so far from being true, that one may venture to assert, that such a rebel, *for this very reason*, is not an object of mercy.

If governors were to act upon the narrow principles of this author; if they had no other ends in inflicting corporal punishments, but *revenge*, and the *utter ruin* of the delinquent; then a man's rebelling upon principle, as it seems to lessen the offence, so it might be an argument for lightening the punishment: but *revenge* and *ruin* are not the principles that prudent magistrates act upon; *they are the ministers of God for good*, and were ordained, by making severe examples of some, to preserve the lives and properties of myriads, and to secure the world from that violence and confusion it would soon fall into, were it not for this constitution.

Do you think that a man is executed, and his head put upon *Temple-bar* to be revenged of him? Mean thought! No, the first is done to secure the innocent community from his wicked attempts; and (seeing when the body is dead no mortal power can do any more) the latter no way concerns him, yet is highly bene-

beneficial to the living, as it is a warning to his associates and partisans, who from the *Strand* may see and fear, *and do no more any such wickedness.*

[*To be continued.*] 488

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, August 15, 1746.

Yesterday in the Evening arrived a Messenger dispatch'd by Mr VILLETTES, *his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of* Sardinia, *with Letters to his Grace the Duke of* NEWCASTLE, *containing the following Account of the total Defeat of the* French *and* Spanish *Forces on the* 10*th Instant*, N. S. *upon the River* Tidone, *and of the Surrender of* Placentia.

From the King of Sardinia's *Camp at* Borghetto, August 11, N. S.

THE motions of the king of *Sardinia*, with a considerable body of the army on the other side of the *Po*, having obliged the enemy to abandon successively their posts of *Marignano*, *Lodi*, *Chignolo*, St *Colombino*, and others which they had between the *Lambro* and the *Adda*, and to draw nearer to their intrenchments at *Placentia* and upon the *Po*, determined them at last to take a desperate resolution, which was that of passing the *Po*, in order to attempt a retreat towards *Tortona*. For that purpose they drew down their boats which they had upon the *Lambro*, and brought up the *Po* those which they had at *Placentia*, and with them laid two bridges over the *Po*, between the mouth of the *Lambro*, and that of the *Tidone*, near the cassines called *la Corte di St Andrea*. They were finished the 9th in the evening, and their several bodies, which had been posted at different places, being drawn together at the said bridges, the army began to pass over them that same evening, and all the night between the 9th and 10th.

General *Botta* having notice, from the parties which patrolled along the *Po*, of the laying of the said bridges, and that the enemy had begun to pass over them, detached on the 9th, about six of the clock in the evening, general count *Serbelloni*, with a body of between 6 and 7000 men, who marched with all possible expedition. The said general met on the road Major Gen. Count *Gorani*, who not having been able to make head against the enemies that had already passed, was returning with his detachment, and another of 300 of our horse and dragoons, commanded by the Chevalier *Orechia*, Major of the dragoons of *Piedmont*. They joined general *Serbelloni*, and returned to the enemy's bridges, where being ranged in order of battle, they began to engage, and maintained their ground with that small body till ten the next morning, when Gen. *Botta*, who had marched at midnight with all the regular troops, arrived upon the *Tidone*. Then the battle was renewed with much more fury, and lasted till four in the afternoon. The enemy retiring in great disorder, and breaking in one upon another, the slaughter was very great, and especially of the *French*. The *Austrians* lost on their side between 3 and 4000 men, amongst whom Gen. *Bernelau* was left dead upon the field of battle, universally lamented. Gen. *Pallavicini* was wounded in the head, *Serbelloni* in the thigh, *Gorani* in one hand, *Fetchter* in the knee, and *Andlau* was likewise wounded. There are several more officers killed or wounded, particularly amongst the foot, who have suffered the most. But the loss of the enemy has been four times as great. The deserters and prisoners give out that it exceeds that which they sustained at the battle of *Placentia*, but as yet no exact account can be given of it. What is certain is, that we have taken from them 19 pieces of cannon, between 60 and 70 officers, and 900 soldiers prisoners, 20 colours and standards, nine of which were taken by our detachment of horse and dragoons, who began the attack first, and have distinguish'd themselves in the most particular manner. It is assured, that the greatest part of the artillery which the enemy had with them, has been thrown into the *Po*, or left in the bushes, as well as a great part of their equipages. The remainder of their army has taken the route of *Stradella*.

They have left no more than 700 men at *Placentia* to guard the castle, and as it is said, 11000 sick in the town, which is fill'd with vast magazines. 'Tis likewise given out that they have drawn out of it no more than 25 pieces of heavy cannon, so that there are supposed to be about 75 remaining. They have burnt the bridges they had between that town, and the intrenchments on the other side of the *Po*, as well as the two new ones over which they passed.

This account was brought to the king this morning by the Chevalier *Montoya*, adjutant general, who was sent by Gen. *Botta*. Count *Castiglione* has been dispatched to *Vienna* to carry the news to their imperial majesties.

The king thereupon sent Gen. *Brown* in a ferry-boat over the *Po*, to confer with General *Botta*, and concert with him the march of the armies for the pursuit of the enemy, and to settle what body should remain in order to the reduction of *Placentia*, which cannot hold out long. His majesty has already appointed, on his part, Major Gen. *Briguerasque*, with the brigade of *Piedmont*, to be left for that service. At the same time he has also sent Lieut. Gen. Prince *Picolomini*, with several companies of grenadiers, to assist in harrassing the enemy, till such time as the grand army can march.

Pavia, August 14, *N.S.* The action on the 10th instant, lasted near 14 hours, and was as hot and violent a one as was ever known. The enemy's loss in the battle is computed to amount to above 10,000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The Marquis *de Gages* is slightly wounded in the leg. The day after the action Gen. *Nadasti* was sent by marquis *Botta*, to summon *Placentia* to surrender; upon which the officer commanding there, immediately offered to capitulate, and the same day

day delivered up the town and citadel to the imperial general. There were found there, including the garrison and the ſick, and thoſe which had been wounded in the former action of the 16th of *June*, about 9000, who are all made priſoners of war; and vaſt magazines of all kinds, together with between 60 and 70 pieces of cannon, 40 mortars, and all the train and tackle belonging to them. The loſs on the ſide of the imperialiſts is now computed to be not above 2000. We are further informed by letters from the army on the other ſide the *Po*, that in purſuing the enemy they have picked up the beſt part of the artillery which they had left after the action, and that the enemy retires with the greateſt precipitation and diſorder towards *Tortona*. In the mean time their deſerters come in daily on both ſides the *Po* by hundreds; and it is plain by theſe ſeveral circumſtances, that they muſt be reduced to ſo ſmall a number, that there is no probability of their making a ſtand at *Tortona*; but rather that they will haſten into the *Riviera* of *Genoa*; and only leave a garriſon in that town ſufficient to amuſe us a few days. Marquis *Botta*'s army is in march towards *Tortona*, in the neighbourhood of which it will ſoon join that commanded by the King of *Sardinia* and Gen. *Brown*, which laſt are to paſs the *Po* near this city early to-morrow morning, in order to follow the enemy.

From OTHER PAPERS.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from an Officer on the Field of Battle.*

WE made 1300 priſoners, among them 51 officers; and 8 colours, 3 ſtandards, and 9 pieces of cannon, are brought to the general quarters. The loſs of the enemy is very conſiderable, but not yet to be determin'd. Ours conſiſts of 371 killed, 1574 wounded, and 264 loſt or ſtray'd. The brave baron *Bernclau*, Lieut. field marſhal, and Col. of a regiment of foot, is killed, and makes our greateſt loſs; he was but 45 years old, and conſequently young for the time he had lived, but very old if we reckon up his exploits.

By other accounts, the Imperialiſts found in *Placentia*, beſides vaſt magazines and proviſions which the enemy at an immenſe expence had drawn out of the ſtate of *Venice*, all the numerous train of heavy artillery, deſigned for promoting the eſtabliſhment of the infant don *Philip* in *Italy*. They take notice alſo that out of that numerous and powerful army which the *Spaniards* themſelves a year ago computed at 104000 men, and which has ſince received 30,000 recruits, their generals have not carry'd off full 20,000 into the territories of *Genoa*, all the reſt are kill'd, taken or deſerted.—Other freſher advices ſay, that count *Gages*, in his retreat by *Tortona*, withdrew the garriſon, and was making precipitate marches towards *Genoa*, in order to preſerve the poor remains of his army. He had learnt that he was to receive no more remittances from *Madrid*, and was therefore only to bring off his troops as well as he could; and his court appears ſo little ſatisfied with his conduct that he is remov'd from his command, and the marquis *de los Minas* appointed general under Don *Philip*. The K. of *Sardinia*, on the 12th inſt. N. S. was paſſing the *Po* with his army, and the marquis with the forces under his command are cloſe at the heels of the enemy.

ARTICLES *by Authority concerning the* REBELS.

From the London Gazette, *Auguſt* 2.

Edinburgh, *July* 27. WE have intelligence, that on Wedneſday laſt night the pretender's ſon got over the hill of *Morar*, in *Lochabar*, where he was received by *Lochgirrie*, with 80 men in arms, who conducted him into *Badenoch*. Orders are ſent for preſerving a ſtrict embargo along the coaſt, and for ſeizing and ſecuring every where all ſuſpected perſons.

From the London Gazette, *Auguſt* 9.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 2. BY the lateſt intelligence from *Arriſaig*, dated *July* 23. we are well aſſured that the pretender's ſon continues there, and is incloſed on all ſides, and it was believed that *Lochiel*, and ſome of the Highland chiefs, were likewiſe within the lines. General *Campbell* was then at *Appleroſs Bay*, and Col. *Campbell* at *Lochnahanch*; old *Mac-mun*, and the prieſt, *Lochiel*'s brother, are taken; as alſo *Rhonald M'Donald*, brother to *Kenloch Moidart*. Commodore *Smith* was at *Tobermorey*, and was joined on the 22d by 3 ſhips of war from the Northland; the *Glaſgow* man of war had, on the weſtern coaſt, taken a brigantine with 13 officers on board, who have ſince the firſt of *June* been trying to carry off the pretender's ſon. Yeſterday *Francis Anderſon*, and *John Tribbie*, were convicted before the court of juſticiary, of the murder of *John Catanach*, near *Glamis* (whom they ſuſpected to have given ſome information to the government) and condemned to be hanged in chains, the one between *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, and the other at *Forfar*, near the place where the crime was committed. This day *Alexander M'Donald* of *Kingſborrow*, who was taken up for having received and entertain'd the pretender's ſon at his houſe in *Skye*, was ſent hither a priſoner by the Earl of *Albemarle*, under a guard of the D. of *Kingſton*'s horſe, and committed to the caſtle of *Edinburgh*. And this day all the priſoners from *Aberdeen* were brought hither, and lodged in the goal of the Canongate.

Other ADVICES *concerning the* YOUNG PRETENDER.

Lochabar, *July* 20. WE have 2000 regular troops out, beſides Ld *Loudoun*'s and Gen. *Campbell*'s irregulars, in queſt of the pretender, who is now wandering about the mountains in the country of *Morror*, in an old Highland habit, and an old plad. He was in women's cloaths when he came to the main land. One of Sir *Alexander Mac Donald*'s factors, who conceal'd him in his houſe for 3 days, is now in irons at Fort *Auguſtus*, where the body of the army is to remain, till the ſearch

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ſearch be over. We have a chain of centries from *Inverneſs* to this place. It is almoſt impoſſible he (the pretender) can eſcape; he is in very bad health, and broke out to ſuch a degree that he is like a leper.——All the principal gentlemen of the clan *Cameron*, ſome of the *Appin Stewarts*, with all the *M'Donalds*, followers of *Clanronald*, *Glengary*, *Keppoch*, *Kinlochmoidart* and *Glenco*, are made priſoners by Gen. *Campbell*, and other officers, intheir ſearch thro' this country and the weſtern iſles.

Stirling, July 22. On the 15th Capt. *Jn. Campbell*, commanding the *Perth* volunteers in *Balquhiddar*, having information of ſeveral officers being return'd to the Braes of that country, found means to ſurround part of them in a lodge, or ſheilling hut, and after a briſk fire for a quarter of an hour from thedoor and two windows, obliged them, being all wounded but one, to ſurrender. They are major *Stewart*, brother to the laird of *Advorſick*, Capt. *Malcolm M'Gregor* of *Comour*, Capt. *Donald M'Loren*, ſerjeant *King*, alias *M'Rae*, late of Sir *P. Murray*'s company in Ld *Jn Murray*'s regiment, and 3 private men.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Auguſtus to his Friend in Newcaſtle, July 26.

"KINGSTON's horſe marches to-morrow for *England*. The regiments of foot make a chain all along the ſea-coaſt, to prevent any of the rebels getting off, eſpecially the pretender, who has been chaſed this fortnight paſt from one iſland to another, ſometimes dreſs'd as a Highlander, and ſometimes as a woman. We hang or ſhoot every one that is known to conceal him, burn their houſes, and take their cattle, of which we have got 8000 head within theſe few days paſt, ſo that if ſome of your *Northumberland* graziers were here, they might make their fortunes.

Edinburgh, July 29. An embargo is laid anew on all veſſels in the *Firth*, and it's ſaid ſome of the rebels of diſtinction, and even the young pretender, are come ſouthwards.——Laſt night Sir *John Douglas* of *Kilhead*, Bart. was taken into cuſtody of a meſſenger.—The elder laird of *M'Innon* is taken by the *Argyllſhire* men.——Capt. *Lorimer*, maſter of a veſſel belonging to *Saltcoats*, is arrived from *Bergen* in *Norway*; he had a paſſage of eight days to *Newcaſtle*; he ſays his veſſel was loaded with tobacco, and taken by two *French* privateers, who cruiſe between *Bergen* and the *Orkneys*, and have taken 25 *Britiſh* ſhips, ſome of which they ranſom'd, the ranſom-money amounting to 1360 *l.* Two days before he left *Bergen* the 13 rebels (*See p* 328.) confined there, made their eſcape. The day he came off a *French* cutter arrived there with about 30 rebels, ſome in the Highland dreſs, others in the habit of thoſe they called their life-guards, one a young man particularly reſpected.—The conſul would have had them ſeized, but being refuſed, he enter'd a proteſt.

Newcaſtle, Auguſt 9. The captain of the *French* brig taken by the *Glaſgow* was formerly on the coaſt of *Scotland*, in a dogger, which was chaſed aſhore and burnt by the *Bridgewater* man of war at *Peterhead*; but the captain and crew eſcaping on ſhore, ſeized the ſame veſſel they were now taken in, and carry'd her to *France*, where, ſoon after his arrival, the *French* king preſented him with a fine ſword, and 200 ducats; and promiſed if he would return to *Scotland*, and bring off Pr. *Edward*, he would make him captain of a man of war.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 11. The following is the exacteſt account of the pretender's motions we have yet met with.——*June* 28, under the diſguiſe of a lady's maid, he ſailed with her in a ſmall boat from *South Uiſt* to the iſle of *Sky*, and next day, in the ſame habit, landed at a gentleman's houſe, but not till he had got a ſignal from a truſty friend, whom he had ſent on ſhore about half an hour before. The lady din'd there, but refuſed to ſtay that night, and removed with her maid, who, putting on man's apparel, hired one *M'Kinnon*, a boatman, to *Raza*, from whence he return'd to *Sky*, and at laſt ſailed for the continent. Here, it is ſaid, he was joined by *Barriſdale*, in manifeſt violation of the proteſtion his royal highneſs had given him; and notwithſtanding the vigilance of the parties which guarded the paſſes, he eſcaped thro' *Glengary* to *Badenoch*. General *Campbell*, who was in *South Uiſt*, after ordering a certain chieftain's lady, who had protected him, and contrived his eſcape, to be ſeized, ſet out for *Sky*, having previouſly diſpatched captain *Ferguſon* in the cutter. They landed below the gentleman's houſe, went ſtrait to it, and enquired of his lady about her two gueſts, but as ſhe knew nothing of the ſecret of the matter, ſhe could give no ſatisfaction except as above. During this hunting for him, ſeveral, ſuch as Capt. *O Neal*, three prieſts, one of them *Lochiel*'s brother, the old laird of *M'Kinnon*, &c. were taken by Capt. *M'Neil* of the *Argyllſhire* militia. A party of the corps under Col. *Campbell* apprehended in *Moidart*, the Lieut. Col. of *Clanronald*'s regiment, with his ſervants, in a cave. Captain *Noble* took captain *Ranald M'Donald*, a brother of *Kinlochmoidart*. Vaſt quantities of arms, ammunition, ſeveral ſaddles and boots have been found in the rocks. Some *Engliſh* horſes, as they were roaming in the woods, were ſecured; all the cattle of the outſtanding parties have been brought into the camp, by the general's orders; ſo that the rebels muſt either ſurrender, leave the country, or ſtarve.——There was found in *Barriſdale*'s houſe a helliſh engine for extorting confeſſion, and puniſhing ſuch thieves as were not in his ſervice (for as he took *Black-mail* [money] for preſerving the cattle of the country round to a great extent, he entertained many ſuch) it is all made of iron, and ſtands upright; the criminal's neck, hands and feet are put into it, by which he's in a ſloping poſture, and can neither ſit, lie nor ſtand.——*Machinnon*, who ferry'd the young pretender from *Sky* to *Raza*, ſays, that he walked 24 miles with him from eight o'clock at night to eight next morning, and that he carried on his back a wallet containing two ſhirts and a bottle of brandy, and that he would not permit him to carry i

Old England Journal, August 2 and 9.

IN these papers are concluded an *old* argument (*See p.* 374.) concerning the SUCCESSION. *We shall only quote the following paragraphs:*

CERTAINLY it were a most dangerous thing to have an opinion prevail, That the king, in concurrence with his parliament, should not have power *to change the direct order of succession*, tho' the preservation both of him and his people did depend upon it; for it does directly tend to anarchy, and makes the government to want power to defend itself. There must be a supreme uncontroulable power lodged somewhere, and the men who talk at this rate can hardly find where it is lodged in *England*, if not in the king, lords, and commons, in parliament.

But when we ask a reason of this doctrine, that *proximity of blood gives a title unchangeable by any human laws*, the teachers of it differ exceedingly: some tell us of a divine, patriarchal right, which kings, as natural fathers of their people, have derived down to them from *Adam*; and this notion, tho' it be no older than the present age, has been very frequent in mens mouths and books, and has much pleased of late (as new things used to do). But they consider not, that, if this be true, there never can be but one rightful monarch in the universe; that is, he only who is the direct and lineal heir of *Adam* then living: and thus these great patrons of absolute power, instead of supporting, do shake the thrones of all the princes in the world, since none of them at this day can make out any such title.

There are others, who being desirous to bestow upon the crown a compliment of the like nature, which they were at the same time obtaining from it, have declared in general, that monarchy is of divine right, that princes succeed by the laws of God, that their title is not subject to any earthly cognisance, nor owing to any consent of the people. But the consequences of this opinion are not once considered by these men, that thereby the property of all subjects, and the laws of all countries are destroy'd together; for no human laws or contracts can bind or restrain a power divinely instituted; or (if you like it in the words of a great cardinal) [*Pallavicini*] a jurisdiction which is of divine right, is not alterable by the will or power of man.——

But when I reflect what sort of men 'tis arguing with, and how willingly they use to submit to authority, I think I shall convince them best by citing the opinions of two great men, the one a cardinal, the other a lord chancellor, both of them martyrs for the papal supremacy, I mean Bp *Fisher* and Sir *T. More*. They declared, 'That if the 'supremacy was left out, they would 'willingly swear an oath to maintain 'the succession of the crown to the issue 'of the king's present marriage, as it 'was then establish'd by parliament,' and gave this reason for it, that 'this 'was in the power of a parliament to 'determine, but not who was supreme 'head of the church.' Sir *T. More* said farther, *The people are bound in conscience to obey their laws, and must not pretend to enquire whether they were made upon just grounds.* By the same reason they may pretend that all other laws were made without just cause, and refuse obedience to any of them; and surely those that should do so would be an excellent loyal party. God defend this nation from such loyalty as opposes itself to the laws.

Old England Aug. 16. inserts a pamphlet intitled, *the character of a Swaker*, which he owns was printed in 1705, and makes no application of it to the present time.

Old England, Aug. 23. has another treatise printed in the reign of *Charles* II. shewing the designs of *France*. [Of this kind two were lately reprinted, one entitled *the political views of the court of* France; the other, *Christianissimus Christianandus.*]

Westminster Journal, August 2.

THIS paper proves, from parliament-rolls, and other records, that foreign dominions on the continent were always (*and consequently for ever will be*) a charge and a drain to *England* of her blood and treasure. He instances the dutchy of *Normandy* from *William* the Conqueror till the latter end of *Henry* VI. when, by the success of the *French* arms, the *English* crown was happily eased of the province and the expence together.— He adds further, *Brest* alone cost *Richard* III. 12000 marks a year, then a great sum. *Calais*, from the first acquisition of it by *Edw.* III. to the loss of it under Q. *Mary*, was a perpetual issue of the treasure of the land; as between the 30th of *Henry* VIII. and the death of *Edw.* VI. it cost the nation yearly upon an average above 26000 *l.* It cannot be deny'd but that this town, *Dunkirk*, or any other maritime place, the possession of which would be a security to our trade, in the present age, could hardly be acquired or maintain'd at too great expence; but the case was otherwise in the reigns of the *Plantagenets*, when we had nothing to fear from *French* invaders, and but little commerce. K. *Wm* III. being a prince of the empire, and Stadtholder of *Holland*, in his time, with a

view

view to these interests, first awake the system of *Great Britain*'s humbling *France* by land. And *France*, in return, will, upon every affront, direct her vengeance against such possessions as *England* may have upon the continent, thereby putting us to great expence for their defence, and hampering us in engagements, which, if the interest of *England* alone were consider'd, would be ridiculous.

Westminster Journal, *Aug.* 9. gives a dry account of foreign alliances, from *Henry* I. down to *Edward* III. and one of this last prince against the king of *Scotland*, as secondary to the king of *France*; and observes that the *Scots* nation, then abetting *French* measures, obtain'd the common conditions of war, but now being subjects to the crown of *Great Britain*, are no better than rebels.

Westminster Journal, *Aug.* 16. Contains a dissertation on the art of kite-making, and some hints for improvement. The diversion of kite-flying, which, tho' omitted by *Ainsworth*, probably as a childish thing, the author observes, cannot be justly consider'd as the mere pastime of boys; since the ingenious Mr *Condell*, who has imitated the figure and motion of the living kite in the paper one, frequently amuses himself with flying it, as well as several other persons, who are men, as far as age and stature can make them so.——To render this contrivance useful as well as entertaining, he hints (among other fancies) that a good artificial kite, dextrously play'd, may keep partridges couched on the ground till the net can be drawn over them; and that the likeness of the Duke of *Cumberland* flown over the Highlands would have the same effect on the skulking rebels.

Westminster Journal, *Aug.* 23. is on *mercy*, *&c.* of which we have several essays already.

Craftsman *August* 2 and 9.

These papers (like the last month's *Westminster Journals* (See p. 374 B) contain a charge against the late administration for laying the foundation of the rebellion, by the 'most extraordinary taxes ever known among 'free people; not (he says) by the consent of 'the nation, but the power of a few wretches 'who sacrificed public good to private gain; by 'the ill conduct of the war, which has ruin-'ed many, and disgusted more; and by a sub-'sequent neglect of public grievances, which, 'tho' long complained of, are still increasing.'

This, the writer alledges, encouraged the pretender to expect a formidable rising in *England*, for that he could never be supposed to build his hopes on the assistance of the Highlanders, any further than to facilitate his landing. He next, from a view of the dependance of the clans on their chiefs, supposes 'it cruel to reproach 'them for what was the necessary consequence 'of this circumstance, and still more so to sa-'crifice them by thousands to a corrupt and 'blundering ministry.' [Such is the light in which this *honest* and *sagacious* writer represents the slaughter of the rebel army at the battle of *Culloden*, in defence of liberty and a rational religion; the laws now meeting to prevent the like calamity for the future; and the punishing, by judicial process, a very inconsiderable number of the leaders of those who would have overturn'd the constitution.]

As a remedy for these evils, he proposes a redress of grievances, and an act like that made in *Henry* VIIth's time, to increase the Highland farms, by adding such an extent of land as may render the tenant independant, and enable him not only to live, but to make a saving; concluding with this *wise* maxim, "that the tempering justice with mercy is the worst way of quelling a rebellion, and that we should either cut off every offender, or punish none at all." But the great lord *Cowper* happened to be of a different opinion. (See p. 520, F.)

The *Craftsman Aug.* 16. contains an invidious parallel between the conduct of absolute governments in the east, and the method now taken to secure our own.—'When a rebellion 'in *Turky* is defeated, says this author, the 'nobleman and commoner are delivered up an 'unpity'd prey to the sabre and bowstring.—'how unkind and inhuman the policy that re-'quires such numbers of life-offer'd sacrifices, 'and how much more miserable the unfortunate 'subjects of such a royal butcher! For whom 'are all these murders? what vast, what na-'tional interest is served? Alas, no national in-'terest at all—Why then this massacre?—'Why but to establish the grand Seignor's fa-'mily—A very private interest indeed!'—This may serve as a specimen of the *Craftsman*'s eloquence, and accuracy of stile.

The *Craftsman*, *Aug.* 23. gives a short account of several *Scottish* rebellions; from which he infers, that, while the property of the land in that kingdom is vested in a few, it will always be subject to the like commotions, when, among these few, there are some ambitious spirits, who, either from real or feigned injuries, as patriots or usurpers, animate the people to sedition and revolt.——At the conclusion of this paper the author tells us that he has proved 'the clans to have been necessi-'tated into the rebellion, by their natural cir-'cumstances; and, as to the gentlemen of un-'derstanding and genius who took part in it, 'he considers them as acting from principles 'which they thought honourable.'——[The latter will be readily allow'd him; but, to infer that a man who sins against the community *from principle* is not a proper subject of punishment, is to justify all the horrid massacres of popery and superstition.—But this is to be consider'd further by a correspondent. (See p. 426.)

On the Cr——n, *and its present Author. Not applicable to this Paper only.*

C—le toils with malice from a wretched head,
To animate a paper long since *dead*.
So silly imps (we're told) their pranks exhibit
In some *dead* body borrow'd from a gibbet.

ERRAT. Page 342, for 1737 read 1739. *p.* 358, note †, for *impeachment* read *indictment*. *p.* 384, for *Earl of* read *Earl Brook*. *p.* 384, for *Baron of* read *Baron Luxborough*.

Mon-

Monſieur URBANE,

Madame de *Tencin*, ſiſter to the Cardinal, has at her *Hotel* a regular aſſembly of wits and poets, to each of whom once a year ſhe makes a preſent of a pair of *velvet breeches*. In return Mr *Pyrhon* ſent her ladyſhip a *Cloſe-ſtool*, in which ſhe found the following verſes:

La Chaiſe Percee du PYRHON.

FEmme! au deſſus de bien des hommes,
Du ſiecle heroique on nous ſommes;
Femme! digne tout d'une voix,
Qu'on la celebre d'age en age;
Comme ayant eu tout a la fois
Eſprit, beaute, graces, courage,
Sentiment & gout delicat:
Femme! forte que rien n'etonne,
Ni n'enorgueillit, ni n'abat;
Femme! au beſoin homme d'etat,
S'il le falloit meme Amazonne:
Bref, femme rare de tout point!
Et telle que n'en eurent point
Rome, Athenes, Lacedemone:
Je voudrois bien en verite
Ne vous pas moins offrir qu'un trone,
De vous millefois merite;
Mais qui n'en ſait la rarete?
Vous voyez que bien loin qu'il en vacque
Que pour un ſeul, en voila deux,
Se prennant l'un l'autre aux cheveux,
Pour etre ou fut celui de Jacques.
Donc au lieu d'un ſiege eminent,
Qui branle ou cracque a tout moment,
Je vous en offre un, bas, mais ſtable,
Plus neceſſaire aſſurement,
Plus utile & plus agreable:
Ou vous aurez cela de doux,
Qu'a la barbe au nez des jaloux
Vous ſiegerez en paix profonde,
Et que ſi le tonnere y gronde
Ce ne ſera que deſſous vous.
Autre difference infinie,
Celui-la, poſte vis a vis
Le grande monde, & la calomnie,
Environne de noirs ſoucis,
Adoſſe contre l'inſomnie,
Altere la ſante ſouvent:
Celui-ci, benin, ſalutaire,
Loin de l'altercer, au contraire
L'entretient ſans ceſſe, ou la rend.
Du reſte aſſiſe en ſouveraine
Sur ce ſiege des plus decens,
Donnez vous un plaiſir de Reine;
Etendez y votre domaine
Sur ce peuple, affame d'encens,
Que deſaltere l' Hippocraine:
Que Meſſ. les beaux eſprits ris
Soient applaudis ou condamnis
Au ce tribunal reſpectable,
Et qu'ils y ſoient tous ajournis
Comme ils le ſont a votre table:
L'aiſe, & d'un œil equitable,
Le vous jugerez, ſans appel,
Le vers de Mr Tel & Tel.
Gardez les bons par privilege,
Et pour ceux dont vous direz ſi
Laiſſez les en quittant le ſiege
Ou vous aurez trouve ceux-ci.

The CLOSE-STOOL.

A Tranſlation of the foregoing.

O Woman more than man! tho' born
When heroes ev'ry clime adorn,
Thy worth ſhall win, from age to age,
Praiſe from each tongue, and ev'ry page:
For, join'd in thee, we wond'ring trace
At once, wit, courage, beauty, grace,
The ſolid judgment, taſte refin'd,
Each charm of body and of mind!
Thy ſteady ſoul no turn of fate
With fear can ſink, with pride elate;
When knotty points perplex, we ſee
The ſkilful ſtateſman ſhine in thee,
If needful too, the ſword, and ſhield,
An *Amazon*, thy hands would wield.
A woman you, excelling far
All *Greece*, all *Rome*, in peace and war;
If all I wiſh my pow'r cou'd do,
A throne, nor leſs, I'd offer you:
But tho' your merit thus excel,
That thrones are ſcarce is known too well;
There's none to ſpare the world around,
For one two claimants oft are found.
Now fields with ſlain two heroes heap
For that which *Jemmy* cou'd not keep.
Inſtead of this, which rear'd aloft,
Cracks ev'ry hour, and totters oft,
A ſeat I ſend, more low indeed,
But firm, a ſeat which more you need;
More eaſe, more pleaſure this beſtows,
And bleſſes, under envy's noſe.
Here while you ſit, in peace of ſoul,
They roll beneath, if thunders roll.
Beſides the ſeats of kings expoſe
Their faults, and follies, to their foes;
Thrones glittering on exalted ground
The world beholds, and cares ſurround;
Thence *grandeur* exiles *health* and *ſleep*,
And *fears* perpetual vigils keep.
Far other is the ſeat I ſend,
To *peace*, and *eaſe*, and *wit* a friend:
Health, if ſhe leaves the turgid veins,
This firſt recals, and then retains.
Here, from unhallow'd eyes retreat,
A ſov'reign, fill your decent ſeat;
Mean while, to taſte of regal joy,
Yet ſhun the cares which queens annoy,
O'er all, your peaceful empire raiſe,
Who hunger, and who thirſt, for praiſe;
Who drink at *Hippocrene* in vain,
And thirſt, and drink, and thirſt again.
Before this awful judgment-ſeat
Let wits applauſe, or cenſure, meet,

Who

Who at your table us'd to wait
Submiſs, and anxious for their fate;
Here, from whence no appeal can lie,
Judge at your eaſe, with equal eye,
Of this, and that, and t'others merit,
And ſave the piece that's wrote with ſpirit.
But for the rhimes that give the ſpleen,
Thoſe gingling ſounds which nothing mean,
E'en leave them, when the ſeat you quit,
Where you found theſe which I have writ.

VERSES *ſent to a young* LADY *at* L——s *with a Ring.*

FLora, deign this gift to take,
And wear it for the giver's ſake:
May the little preſent prove
Emblematical of love.
Flora, view it well, and ſee,
How the ring reſembles thee;
The ſimilitude will hold
In the jewels, in the gold——
What can with the di'monds vie,
But the luſtre of your eye?
What can with the gold compare,
But my love-alluring fair?
The gold is bright, and tempting too,
Charming *Flora*, ſo are you:
This will but your finger bind,
You have manacled my mind.
Thus, fair excellence, you ſee
In what the ring and you agree.
As the gift reſembles you,
May it prove an omen too——
May your years with bliſs be crown'd,
Rolling in a perfect round:
May each bright and golden day
Sweetly, gently, glide away,
Without mixture or allay;
Till the ends of being meet,
And life's great circle grows compleat:
Then willing quit all earthly toys,
Vain hopes and fears, and fleeting joys,
Empty, inſincere, uneven,
For perfect happineſs in heaven;
Exchange the name of *Venus* here
For that of cherub, angel, there.

Aug. 14, 1746. FLORIO.

To Mrs ELIZ. P—— *of* L——s.

Conſolatory on the ſudden loſs of her ſpeech and fine Complexion.

CHloe the fair, the gay, the young
Arthur complains has loſt her tongue.
Dick cries, alas! more doleful caſe,
Chloe has loſt her charming face.
Yet grieve not, *Chloe*, glad I'd be
To have a wife as dumb as thee;
For oft thy folks, I do not doubt,
Have wiſh'd, thy clack to be without.
Ne'er mind complexion—This one grace
Will make amends for loſs of face.

HEY HOE.

To the Rev. Mr EDW—DS, *on his State of the Caſe between* STEBBING *and* WARBURTON.

STEBBING and WARBURTON conteſt,
Heroes of more than common ſize;
This with a daring genius bleſt,
In that the ſtrength of judgment lies.

One ſkill'd a fabrick ſoon to raiſe,
Ingenious architect of fame;
The other merits equal praiſe
For quickly pulling down the ſame.

The guardians of religion's cauſe
Sit tame ſpectators of the fight;
EDW—DS alone indignant draws
His pen to *ſtate* the matter right.

Thus in a puppet-ſhew I've ſeen
Two laurel'd heroes act their part,
When, lo! the grandeur of the ſcene
Punch interrupts—and lets a fart.

See Vol. XVIII. 424. & XVII. 96.

Mr URBAN, *H—ll, Aug.* 20.

The thoughts on death in your laſt *appear'd ſo beautiful to me, that I could not hinder the following reflections preſenting themſelves without order to my mind, which I venture to ſend you for your next.* *I am, Yours, &c.*

To SENEX.

The Sting of DEATH *is* SIN.

THrice bleſt the man, whom virtue ſhields from fear,
When age unnerves him, and when death draws near;
Who plainer ſtill, and plainer as more nigh,
In death's thin form can all the friend deſcry;
Whoſe hands for him the gates of life diſplay,
For him unlock the manacles of clay;
Give the freed ſoul on joyful wings to riſe,
From earth God's footſtool, to his throne the ſkies;
Where joy ſhall prompt to join the ſeraphs' ſongs
Of praiſe, to whom all nature's praiſe belongs.
Not ſo ye man, who treads where vice hath trod,
Who loves no virtue, and believes no God;
His eyes in death with terror trace the foe,
He dreads his preſence, and expects his blow.
It comes—and lo! th' anticipated dart,
While his firſt pray'r aſcends, pervades his heart.
By guilt incumber'd, freed from clay in vain,
He ſinks forever to the realms of pain.
O *Senex*, ſtartled at this tranſient view,
Sure all ſhou'd more than *wiſh* to live like you;
Thrice happy bard! whom innocence inſpires,
Whoſe glowing breaſt religious ardour fires:
O! round thee ſtill diffuſe the ray divine,
Still let religion in thy numbers ſhine:
That each young breaſt like mine may catch the fire,
Imbibe thy thoughts, and emulate thy lyre;
Thy calm contentment ſeek, and find it too,
Thro' life, that lab'rinth, ſtill thy ſteps perſue;
Thro' death's dim ſhade, like thee, the guiding ray,
Perceive and trace to everlaſting day:
Where God's ſole ſon, who once on *Judah*'
As mortal dy'd, immortal lives and re

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The GAMES at FAIRS.

I Never beheld such a *string of bites*, truly,
As at *N—tt—gh—m* races the first week in *July*,
Of which some had *raffles for flower and gold*,
With *very few* prizes, but blanks *manifold*;
The prizes were fixt on such *high* and *low* chances,
As *seldom* were thrown—To the blanks the advances
Were *easy*, by being to such coffs unmeet
As *many ways* happen'd: The *whole* so perplext,
By being *promiscuously* mix'd, that but few
Of *many* Spectators, the *cheat* cou'd see thro'.
Some, hid in a *crowd*, o'er an old *buffet-stool*,
With old-hat and a shower gull'd many a fool;
Some *oil-cloth and flyer* expos'd to the view,
With nine chances them, and but six chances you;
Some *skim-dish and whirly-gig* manag'd, and there
To' unwary had just the before-mention'd share;
Some, *shaking the dice*, tic'd the silly to choose,
If by-under or over, or seven they'd lose.
For to tell you a secret, those scandalous elves
(Who *live* by it) *always* claim'd *seven themselves.*
One often declar'd with a boast to all ranks
He'd thirty-four prizes to seventeen blanks;
Another, to tempt 'em, *unthinkingly* cries
Come venture away, you'll have each time a prize;
Here *ten* or a *dozen* cry'd, *under or over*;
There *more* who bawl'd, *Cover away my lads*,
Another, *she's up and about she goes*; [*cover*;
A third roar'd out, *money for winning & who throws?*
In the midst of this rabble *one* bite did decoy,
To prick in *old-hat*, a poor innocent *boy*,
By which who has try'd it *sufficiently* knows
There's no way to win but a many to lose;
I, seeing the *cheat*, cou'd no longer forbear,
But *tore* the *old-hat*, and warn'd *all* to beware
Of old-hat, and gold raffles, and cover away,
With under or over, as dangerous play.
Here *one* of 'em, *rattling* his box at my *nose*,
Said, *master reformer! Be pleas'd to disclose*
Th' advantage I have at this over or under,
The middle-chance seven: Like one struck with thunder.
I stood at the *question*, not knowing I vow,
A, ha, quoth the sharper, *I've silenc'd you now.*
Ye *artists* who (*only to guard you from bites*)
Have learn'd *chance's laws*, please to set me to *rights*
By some *easy* method, which I will, *most truly*,
Reveal to my neighbours *next first week in July.*

On an odd piece of writing in Queen's College Library *in* Oxford.

AN *Oxford* rarity at *Queen's* is shown,
Unmatch'd by all the rarities of *Sloane*;
A manuscript, yet, as the learn'd have thought,
Such as by mortal hand was never wrote;
Druids and *Sybils!* this transcends ye all.
A dark, orachular, mysterious scrawl,
Uncouth, occult, unknown to ancient *Greece*,
The *Persian Magi*, or the wise *Chinese*.
Nor *Runic* this, nor *Coptic* does appear;
No, 'tis the diabolick character.
No more, ye criticks, be your brains perplext
T' elucidate the darkness of the text;
No farther in the endless search proceed,
The devil wrote it—let the devil read.

On the HEBREW *and* GREEK EPITAPHS *in* Westminster Abby.

WHene'er in pensive mood we chuse to tread
The sacred mansions of the mighty dead,
Still to our breasts must some reflection rise,
When here we're told a king or hero lies:
A sigh is nat'ral when we read the fate
Of all that's fair, or wise, or good, or great:
But 'midst the rest, lo! here and there a stone
Of language strange, or characters unknown.
What is their use? what?—why to draw a tear
For so much *Greek* and *Hebrew* buried here! S. W.

On a certain LADY'S STUDY.

TO *Cloe's* study shall we go
(For ladies have their studies too)
Oh what a splendid sight is there!
'Twould make the dullest hermit stare.
There stands, all rang'd in proud array
Each *French* romance, each modern play,
Love's magazine of flames and darts,
Whole histories of eyes and hearts.
But oh! view well the outward scene,
You'll never need to look within:
What *Cloe* loves she plainly shows,
For lo! her very books are beaux.

On the DUKE'S *triumphant Return.*

IO BRITANNIA! Io PÆAN sing!
Let acclamations round our island ring.
He comes, the glorious youth, with laurels crown'd,
Exulting crowds his victor-car surround:
Ten thousand pray'rs were for his weal prefer'd,
Ten thousand pray'rs were with acceptance heard.
And now innum'rous benedictions tell
How WILLIAM conquer'd, and how FRENCH fell.
Ye fond abettors of a *Tyrant's* claim,
Now hide your conscious heads, and blush for shame.
Growl that you're cum'd with hated *freedom* still,
And forc'd to happiness against your will;
While grateful *Britons* loud their joys attest,
We feel, and therefore boast, how much we're blest:
Boast the long prospect, that delights our eyes,
Of future chiefs from BRUNSWICK'S race to rise,
That shall, we trust, our LIBERTY secure,
As long as sun, and moon, and time endure.

EPIGRAM.

THE pope of *Rome* has got a maggot,
We must submit to fire and faggot;
But, with his holiness's grace,
We'll have a *brush* in the first place.
J. SACKETTE.

To his Mistress BARBARA.†

COme dearest, come to better resolutions,
And let us draw affirmative conclusions.
All the learn'd world would laugh to hear me say,
"There's nought but negatives in *Barbara*.
J. SACKETTE.

† *Being in Logic, trebly affirmative.*

The PRISONERS.

WE all are *innocent*, the prisoners cry;
Believe us: None *here* willingly *wou'd lie.*
J. Sackette.

A SCHEME *to prevent all future Rebellions in the* HIGHLANDS.

HIgh on a ſummit near the *Ford of Frew*,
Facing the frozen North, and full to view,
A ſtatue breathing life let *Phidias* place,
Expreſſing youth and health, and manly grace;
Freſh bloom his cheeks, and ſmile his brow ſerene,
With modeſt look, and with a gentle mien:
Let it confeſs the beauties of a mind
That freedom loves, and lives but for mankind;
That is alike to friends or foes, ſincere,
Deſpiſing riches, and unknowing fear;
That pants for glory in the glorious cauſe
Of true religion, liberty, and laws:
Glitter the royal faulchion in his hand,
That threatens ruin to a wicked land.
If fierce *Bellona* ever rouſe to arms,
Her cruel ſons, to ſtrike us with alarms;
If they from dreary dens, and mountains riſe,
And ruſh, like torrents down, with hideous cries;
Soon as the royal image they ſhall view,
Guarding the paſſage of the *Ford of Frew*,
Amaz'd, appall'd, they ſhall their dread confeſs,
And tremble like their ſires at *Inverneſs*;
Back to their mountains fly, their lives to ſave,
And growl for hunger in a brutal cave.
When man grew rebel to his gracious lord,
He plac'd the cherub with a flaming ſword,
Who *Eden* kept, the joy of life below,
And giants ſtruck, and giants ſons, with awe.

Darlington, June 24, 1746. N. T.

SIR,

I Do not doubt but your readers will take the hint from the following lines, and ſhew their affection for the brave duke, by wearing the flower that bears his name, as the Jacobites do theirs for the pretender, by wearing roſes of the colour that always tinges the cheeks of the *Stuarts* when they are in danger, and which will be hereafter a proper emblem for their friends, when they lament the battle of *Culloden*.

The SWEET WILLIAM.

THE pride of *France* is Lilly white;
The Roſe in *June* is Jacobite;
The prickly Thiſtle of the Scot
Is northern knighthood's badge and lot:
But ſince the duke's victorious blows,
The Lilly, Thiſtle, and the Roſe,
All droop and fade, all die away;
Sweet *William*'s flower rules the day:
'Tis *Engliſh* growth, of beauteous hue,
Cloath'd, like our troops, in red and blue:
No plant with brighter luſtre grows,
Except the laurel on his brows,
That everlaſting wreath of fame;
To guard and ſpread the hero's name.
Britons, the tarniſh'd roſe deteſt,
And ſtick Sweet-*William* in your breaſt:
The factious roſe in pieces tear,
And this more charming noſegay wear;
Let this remain the loyal ſign
Of *Brunſwick*'s valiant, virtuous line;
Sweet-*William* be the *Britiſh* toaſt,
As *William* is *Britannia*'s boaſt:
The ſoldier on his caſque ſhall wear
Sweet-*William*, on her breaſt the fair:
The flow'r ſhall nerve the warrior's arms,
And add new luſtre to the maiden's charms.
St *George*'s ſtar, with feebler rays,
By this victorious flow'r ſhall blaze;
And knights of Bath ſhall own their red,
Compar'd with *William*'s purple, dead.
There is no red with this can vie,
But godlike *William*'s modeſty;
Who bluſhes to deſerve the praiſe
Which reſcu'd *Britain* fondly pays.
Then let this warlike ſprig be worn,
On either white auſpicious morn;
One gave great *William* birth, and one
Proclaims him *George*'s martial ſon:
In happy order link'd we ſee
The hero's birth and victory;*
And *April*'s happy ides ſhall bloom,
Succeſſive with Sweet *William*'s rich perfume.

* The Duke was born on the 15th of *April*, and on the 16th gain'd the victory at *Culloden*.

An Anſwer to the RIDDLE *in your laſt.*

BY your parents we gueſs, you can be no leſs,
Than the blade which produceth our bread,
'Till by art you're refin'd, and to *Chloe* conſign'd,
As a bonnet of STRAW for her head.
To invention what's due, let's conſider in you,
Who elſe might have been in ſuch ſtation,
On a dung-hill to rot; tho' now you are got
To adorn the beſt part of creation.

GAMBLE.

ANOTHER.

AS walking with *Polly*, laſt night, o'er the green,
I pull'd from my pocket your laſt Magazine;
And thus, '*Urban*'s willing to pleaſure the young,
'He hath ſent us this month both a *riddle* and *ſong*.'
"The riddle explain to me, *Poll*, if you can;
"You ſee, verſe the third, 'tis a rival to man.
She read it, and anſwer'd me thus, with a ſneer,
"'Tis only a STRAW—don't be frighted, my dear."

July 20. J. S.

Another EXTEMPORE.

THO' I ſhall not, dear *Urban*, point out any flaw,
Much leſs your Æniigmatiſt's character draw,
Yet his lines, I muſt own, are as light—as a STRAW.

Oxon, Aug. 15, 1746. *Simon Quipcrank.*

EPIGRAM.

LIARS *compared.*

SUch a liar is *Tom*, there is none can lie faſter,
Excepting his maid, and ſhe'll *lie* with her maſter.

J. SACKETT.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Auguſt* 1746.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 1.

THE Lord High Steward, and the peers being come to *Weſtminſter-hall*, the three rebel lords were brought to the bar, with the axe carry'd before them. Then the E. of *Kilmarnock* and E. of *Cromarty* were ſeparately aſk'd if they had any thing to propoſe why judgment ſhould not be paſſed upon them; to which they anſwer'd in the negative. Then his grace inform'd Ld *Balmerino* that, having ſtarted an objection, deſir'd counſel, and had their aſſiſtance (*See p.* 382.) he was now to make uſe of it, if he thought fit to argue that * point. His lordſhip anſwer'd, he was ſorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers; that he would not have taken that ſtep, if he had not been perſuaded there was ſome ground for the objection; but that his counſel having ſatisfy'd him there was nothing in it that could tend to his ſervice, he declined having them heard, ſubmitted to the court, and was reſolved to rely upon his majeſty's mercy.

His grace then made a ſpeech to the priſoners, almoſt to the ſame effect as that pronounced by Earl *Cowper* [*See p.* 419). But as the preſent rebellion was oppoſed with more unanimity and zeal than the laſt, his grace took occaſion to obſerve to their lordſhips, that the beginnings of the rebellion 'were ſo weak 'and unpromiſing, as to be capable of 'ſeducing none but the moſt infected 'and willing minds to join in ſo deſpe'rate an enterprize.—That it was im'poſſible even for the party of the re'bels to be ſo inconſiderate or vain, as 'as to imagine, that the body of this 'free people, bleſt in the enjoyment of 'all their rights both civil and religi'ous under his majeſty's protection; 'ſecure in the proſpect of tranſmitting 'them ſafe to their poſterity, under the 'proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal houſe, 'would not riſe up, as one man, to op'poſe and cruſh ſo flagitious, ſo de'ſtructive, and ſo unprovoked an at'tempt.——Accordingly the rebels 'ſoon ſaw his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, 'conſcious both of their duty and in'tereſt, contending to outdo one ano'ther in demonſtrations of their zeal 'and vigour in his ſervice.——Men of 'property, of all ranks and orders, 'crouded in with liberal ſubſcriptions, 'of their own motion, beyond the ex'amples of former times, and uncom'pelled by any law; and yet in the 'moſt legal and warrantable manner, 'notwithſtanding what has been *ignorantly and preſumptuouſly* ſuggeſted 'to the contrary.'——His lordſhip concluded thus: 'It has been his 'majeſty's juſtice to bring your lord'ſhips to a legal-trial: and it has been 'his wiſdom to ſhew, that, as a ſmall 'part of his national forces was ſuffi'cient to ſubdue the rebel army in the 'field, ſo the ordinary courſe of his 'laws is ſtrong enough to bring even 'their chiefs to juſtice.'

Then, after a ſhort pauſe, his Grace pronounced ſentence as in caſes of high treaſon. (*See p.* 361 E.) Afterwards breaking his ſtaff, put an end to the commiſſion.

The ſix ſoldiers, and *Wm Bruce* (*See p.* 381.) were executed at *Tyburn*. —*A Gentleman obſerves, that if the ſoldiers were kept in barracks, inſtead of being quartered moſtly in the wicked parts of the town, their officers could take more care of their conduct, and fewer robberies would be committed by them.*

Yeſterday the judges ſat at the court-houſe on St *Margaret*'s hill for the tryal of the *Scotch* rebel officers; when *James Nicholſon*, Lieut. in the D. of *Perth*'s regiment (who broke the capitulation at *Carliſle*, by endeavouring to eſcape over the walls) and *Donald M'Donald*, a Captain in *Keppoch*'s regiment, were brought to the bar, one after another, and pleaded guilty, begging to be recommended to his majeſty's mercy.—— Next, *Alexander M'Gruther* the elder, a Capt. in *Perth*'s regiment, pleaded not guilty,

* It may be proper to give this point more particular than we had time to do in our laſt, p. 382 G. It was to this effect:——That the indictment was founded on an act of parliament paſſed in *March* laſt, by which priſoners charged with high treaſon were to be tried in ſuch county as his majeſty ſhould appoint; but as the treaſon with which his lordſhip was charged, is laid to be committed at *Carliſle* in the *December* before, he ought to have been indicted there, and not in *Surry*, becauſe the treaſon alleged to be committed was before the paſſing of the act, and therefore he could not be affected by it, and conſequently the whole ſuperſtructure built thereon muſt fall to the ground. This objection, it is ſaid, was ſuggeſted to all the lords in a letter ſent to each in the *Tower*, by an officious perſon; but the very title of the act includes *ſuch perſons as* HAVE *levied, or ſhall levy war againſt his Majeſty.*

guilty, and that he was forced; but after a tryal of three hours, not being able to prove (*see p.* 402) the force, he was brought in guilty of high treason.

SATURDAY 2.

The court met again on St *Margaret's Hill* for the tryal of the rebels; when *James Stratton*, late a surgeon in the rebel army at *Carliſle*, was brought on his tryal, but none of the witneſſes proving that he bore arms, and it appearing that he was forced into the ſervice, he was acquitted and immediately diſcharged. *Walter Ogilvie*, Lieut. in Ld *Lewis Gordon*'s regiment pleaded guilty.—— The counſel for the priſoners moved in arreſt of judgment, but after ſome ſhort arguments the motion was overul'd. Then the lord chief juſtice *Willes* made a very pathetic ſpeech, which drew tears from many of the auditors, at the end of which he pronounced ſentence.

The heads of *Townley* and *Fletcher* (not *Morgan*'s) were fix'd on *Temple-bar*, thoſe of *Chadwick*, *Barwick*, *Deacon* and *Syddal*, were preſerv'd in ſpirits to be carry'd to *Mancheſter*, and there ſet up in proper places. *Townley*'s body was bury'd at *Pancras* from an undertaker's, and the heads of the others with their bodies were bury'd all together under the direction of the keeper of the *New Gaol*, who had a warrant for that purpoſe.

The papers and records were removed from the Trade and Plantations office to the New Treaſury, the office of Trade, *&c.* being to be pull'd down to make room for continuing the new ſtreet, call'd Parliament ſtreet, to the broad opening near *Whitehall*.

SUNDAY 3.

Maddox, and many other witneſſes againſt the rebels, ſet out with Mr *Carrington*, the meſſenger for *Carliſle*.

MONDAY 4.

The Weſtern mail was robbed of 15 bags of letters by a ſingle highwayman; for taking of whom a reward is offer'd of 200*l.* beſides that allow'd by act of parliament foe apprehending highwaymen.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and a committee of the common council of *London* went in a grand proceſſion, and preſented his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city in a gold box, curiouſly engraved with the city arms, which his R. H. accepted in a very obliging manner.

THURSDAY 7.

Several perſons were examin'd at the cock-pit, *Whitehall*, and nine of them order'd into cuſtody of a meſſenger.

Was fixt the key-ſtone of the laſt arch of *Weſtminſter* bridge.

FRIDAY 8.

A man and woman were committed to priſon, the man for perſonating and taking upon himſelf the name of Mr *Holland* in *Newgate-ſtreet*, to whom the woman was houſekeeper, and for marrying her; and the woman for procuring the ſaid man ſo to marry her, under the character and name of her maſter, and in his cloaths. This woman a few days before went to *Doctors Commons*, and in order to obtain a licence took the uſual oath of her being under a contract of marriage to her maſter, whoſe deſtruction ſhe probably deſigned, in order to adminiſter to his effects.

SATURDAY 9.

The Earl of *Traquair*, who had been ſome time in cuſtody of a meſſenger, was carry'd priſoner to the *Tower*.

SUNDAY 10.

The court went into mourning for the late king of *Spain*, and the late dauphineſs of *France*.

THURSDAY 12.

The Earl of *Sandwich* ſet out for the *Hague*, being appointed his majeſty's plenipotentiary to the congreſs to be held at *Breda*, for treating of a general peace.——'Tis ſaid, that on taking leave at *Leiceſter Houſe*, his R. H. told him, that he had a particular friend to recommend to his care in his preſent embaſſy. The Earl aſſur'd him of the ſingular reſpect he ſhould pay to his R. H.'s commands; upon which the Pr. after profeſſing a great affection for his friend, was pleaſed to make him known by the name of CAPE BRETON.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to,

An act for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the year 1746; and for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a farther ſum of money for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned: and for the further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed.

—— For the further puniſhment of perſons going armed or diſguiſed, in defiance of the laws of cuſtoms, or exciſe; and for indemnifying offenders againſt thoſe laws upon the terms in this act mentioned; and for the relief of officers of the cuſtoms in informations upon ſeizures.

—— More effectually to prohibit and prevent paſtors or miniſters from officiating in epiſcopal meeting houſes in *Scotland*, without duly qualifying themſelves according to law, and to puniſh perſons for reſorting to any

meeting houſes where ſuch unqualified paſtors or miniſters ſhall officiate.

—— For the more effectual diſarming the Highlands in *Scotland*, and for the more effectual ſecuring the peace of the ſaid Highlands, and for reſtraining the uſe of the Highland dreſs; and for further indemnifying ſuch perſons as have acted in defence of his majeſty's perſon and government during the unnatural rebellion; and for indemnifying the judges, and other officers of the court of Juſticiary in *Scotland*, for not performing the Northern circuit in *May* 1746; and for obliging the maſters and teachers of private ſchools in *Scotland* to take the oaths to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and to regiſter the ſame.

—— To allow the purchaſe, for his majeſty's uſe, of naval ſtores brought into this kingdom on board neutral ſhips, by any of his majeſty's ſhips, and to allow ſuch ſtores to be landed and entered during the continuance of the preſent wars with *France* and *Spain*, or either of them.

—— To regulate the inſurance on ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of *Great Britain*, and all merchandizes or effects laden thereon.

—— For amending the laws relating to bankrupts.

—— More effectually to prevent the frauds and abuſes committed in the admeaſurement of coals within the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and that part of the duchy of *Lancaſter* adjoining thereto, and the ſeveral pariſhes of St *Giles* in the fields, St *Mary le Bon*, and ſuch part of the pariſh of St *Andrew*, *Holborn*, as lies in the county of *Middleſex*.

—— To indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices, employments and promotions within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpoſe. And to five private bills.

After which his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech (*ſee p.* 413.) and the parliament was prorogued to *Sept.* 30.

THURSDAY 14.

Sir *John Douglas*, Bart, member for *Dumfries*, was brought to town in cuſtody of a meſſenger; Dr *Barry*, who had been ſome time in cuſtody, was committed to *Newgate*.—'Tis ſaid that great ſums of money collected in and about *London* for carrying on the rebellion, but under pretence for the relief of *a young gentleman in diſtreſs*, paſſed chiefly thro' his hands.

It was aſſerted that for ſix years laſt 700,000 *l.* has been collected for the ſervice of the pretender, of which 400,000 *l.* ſince the beginning of the rebellion, and of this 170,000 *l.* during the laſt winter, in and about *London*; 1500 names of ſubſcribers, ſeveral of them perſons of note, have alſo been diſcover'd.

FRIDAY 15.

Simon Fraſer, Lord *Lovat*, arrived at the *Tower* in an open landau, drawn with ſix horſes, guarded by a party of *Liganier's* horſe, and accompany'd in the landau by an officer.—As he paſſed through the ſtreets he ſeem'd very unconcern'd, but coming on the hill, he turn'd his eyes towards the ſcaffolds erecting for beholding the execution of the lords, and lifting up his hands, ſaid, *A few days and it will be my unhappy fate.*

SATURDAY 16.

At the aſſizes at *Chelmſford*, *John Skinner*, late an oilman and dry-ſalter without *Aldgate*, was condemn'd for ſhooting his ſervant in 1744, for which he fled, but lately returned into *Eſſex* to take poſſeſſion of an eſtate.

A PROCLAMATION *by his Excellency* William Shirley, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſet's *bay in* New England.

WHereas his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order, that a number of troops, under the command of the honourable lieutenant-general *Sir Iſaac*, do proceed from *Great Britain* for *Louiſbourg*, with a ſufficient convoy of men of war, and with a great part of his majeſty's troops now in garriſon at *Louiſbourg*, and alſo with ſuch troops as ſhall be levied for that purpoſe in his majeſty's colonies of *North America*, to attempt the immediate Reduction of *Canada*; and has ſignified his royal pleaſure to me, as alſo to the governors of the ſeveral provinces and colonies of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſylvania*, *New Jerſey*, *New York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode Iſland*, and *New Hampſhire*, by letters diſpatched from his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, that the neceſſary diſpoſitions ſhould be forthwith made for the raiſing as many men within this and the above-mentioned governments, as the ſhortneſs of the time will admit, for proceeding on the ſaid expedition:

And whereas the great and general court of this province have, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and unanimity, voted to give all neceſſary and proper encouragement for 3000 volunteers, that ſhall inliſt into his majeſty's ſaid ſervice;

In obedience therefore to his majeſty's ſaid commands, I have thought fit, with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, in order to make known his majeſty's gracious intentions and declarations for the encouragement of all able-bodied effective men, that are inclined to inliſt themſelves into his ſervice, in the ſaid expedition, together with the further encouragement which is offered by this government, viz. that the ſaid volunteers will be under ſuch officers as I ſhall appoint; that they will be immediately intitled to his majeſty's pay, the officers from the time they ſhall engage in his majeſty's ſervice, and the ſoldiers from the reſpective days on which they ſhall be inliſted; and if proviſion cannot be made of arms and cloathing for them, by reaſon of the ſhortneſs of the time, reaſonable allowance will be made in money for the ſame; that they ſhall be entitled to a ſhare of the booty that ſhall be taken from the enemy, and ſhall be ſent back to their ſeveral habitations when this ſervice ſhall be over, unleſs any of them ſhall deſire to ſettle elſewhere.

And for the further encouragement of all volunteers who ſhall engage in this ſervice, it is provided that they ſhall receive 30 *l.* in bills of credit of the old tenor, as a county; as alſo for each man a good blanket, and a bed for every two men; the ſaid county to be paid upon their enliſtment, and the blankets and beds at the time of their embarkation, or proceeding on the ſaid expedition; and that all ſuch volunteers as ſhall proceed on this expedition, ſhall be exempted from all impreſſes for two years after their return.

Given at the council-chamber at *Boſton*, *June* 3, 1746. WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

'Tis ſaid this deſign will not ſucceed ſo well as that on Cape Breton. It being to public, that the French are fully prepar'd againſt it, and a ſquadron under M. Danville ſailed ſome time before Leſtock and Sinclair, by reaſon of contrary winds and counter-winds, have been late to get to ſea from Portſmouth.

About

MONDAY 18.

About 12 o'clock were executed on *Tower-Hill*, *Wm* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino*. For the particular circumstances of their execution, and their behaviour (*See p.* 391,2,3,4)

The Earl of *Cromartie* was pardon'd.

WEDNESDAY 20.

Twenty six *Scotch* rebels were brought up from *Sheerness* and *Tilbury* fort, to be evidence for the king, under the care of two messengers, and lodg'd at the plaisterer's arms in St *Margaret's lane*, *Westminster*, and a strong guard of soldiers placed over them.——A vessel, with above 130 rebel officers, among them young *Glenbucket*, came up to *Woolwich*.——Among the *Scotch* rebels at *Tilbury*, was a distemper which had carry'd off several, and some of the officers at the fort.——The eight condemn'd rebels (*see p.* 383A) were reprieved for three weeks longer.

THURSDAY 21.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, when it was agreed, that the court of directors should be impower'd to sell so much of the bank stock of those proprietors, who had not comply'd with the call of 10 *l. per Cent.* as would answer the said call: And that the sale of the said stock shall be at such time as the court thinks proper; which stock is to be transferred by Mr *Jones*, the accomptant general of the bank of *England*. Whereupon it being moved by Mr *Sampson Gideon*, for the governor to declare what quantity of bank-stock might be transferred upon this occasion, he said it would be about 12,000 *l.*

FRIDAY 22.

The three rebel officers, *Mac Donald*, *Nicholson* and *Ogilvie* were executed at *Kennington*. *Mac Grouther* was reprieved for 3 weeks. (*See the account p.* 400.)

A *French* officer, supposed a spy, and concern'd in the rebellion, was taken in *Essex*; and brought under a guard of soldiers to the *Savoy*.

SATURDAY 23.

The judges met at the court-house on St *Margaret's Hill*, when bills were found by the grand jury against

Sir John Wedderburn, volunteer in *Ogilvie's* regiment, collector of excise for the pretender.

Sir James Kinloch, lieutenant-colonel in *Ogilvie's* second battalion.

Alex. Kinloch, } captains in *ditto*, brothers
Cha. Kinloch, } to Sir James.

Nicholas Glascoe, major in *ditto*. He raised the battery against the hazard sloop (which was commanded by captain Hill) and took her.

Roderick Mackenzie, lieut. in the earl of *Cromartie's* regiment.

Thomas Watson, ensign in *Ogilvie's*.

James Rattray, major in *Tullibardine's*.

Andrew Hood, captain in *Roy Stewart's*.

Allen Cameron, captain in *Lochiel's* reg.

Collin Mackenzie, capt. in *Cromartie's* reg.

Francis Farquharson, col. of his own reg.

John Farquharson, captain in ditto.

Henry Kerr, colonel and aid de camp.

Mr Lochlin, major in *Tullibardine's* reg.

James Bradshaw, captain in the *Manchester* regiment, who lately kept a *Manchester* warehouse in *London*.

James Lindsay, a life-guard-man in lord *Pitsligoe's* troops.

James Stewart, major in the duke of *Perth's* regiment, and steward, as 'tis said, to the duke

Hector Mackenzie, ensign in *Cromartie's*

Roderick Macculloch, captain in *ditto*.

John Mackenzie, called lord Macleod (son to the earl of *Cromartie*.) And

John Murray, Esq; of Broughton, secretary to the young pretender.

But the two last were not brought to the bar, being to receive mercy.

A duel at sword and pistol was fought in the fields between *Tottenham-Court* and *Marybon*, between Ld *Belfield*, a baron of *Ireland*, and *Rich. Herbert*, Esq; member for *Ludlow*, and Col. of one of the new regiments, when the latter received a ball, which went in at his eye, and out at the back part of his skull, but the surgeons had hopes of saving him. Lord *Belfield* is very much wounded; who, 'tis said, was challenged for demanding a debt of honour long due.

SUNDAY 24.

The Princess of *Hesse*, who had landed the 23d at *Dover*, came to *Kensington*.

Admiral *Lestock* with the fleet of men of war, and transports (*see p.* 438) with land forces sailed from St *Helens* with a fair wind; this is the seventh time of their sailing. (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 29, 97.)

MONDAY 25.

The distemper among the horned cattle breaking out afresh in the parts adjacent to *London*, the *Fair* for the sale of *Welch* cattle near *Islington*, was kept at *Barnet*.

TUESDAY 26.

Came an account to the General Post Office that *Nathaniel Miller* the person who robbed the Western mail, was taken at *Rye* in *Sussex*, being shot thro' the back by some custom-house officers.

A proclamation was published for observing a publick thanksgiving on the 9th of *October* next, for the suppression of the late unnatural rebellion.

SUNDAY 31.

The Lady *Eliz. Germain* gave 500 *l.* to the foundling hospital.

By a vessel arrived in 25 days from *Cape Breton*, came an account that the express sent by admiral *Martin* to inform

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form them of the sailing of the *Brest* fleet, was arrived; and as commodore *Knowles*, the governor, had 9 men of war of the line, and 6000 land forces, they apprehended no danger.

A battalion out of each of the first and second regiments of guards which is to consist of 2000 men, are soon to embark at *Woolwich* for *Flanders*, to be followed by a greater number, as it is thought, to attack the enemy in some other quarter, as they cannot now join the allied army.

Commodore *Barnet* has taken the following ships in the *East-Indies*, besides what has been formerly mention'd,—the l'Amiable Maria, at St *Jago*; the Mahomet, *Charles*, from *Manilla*, taken by capt. *Moor*, of the Deptford, in the streights of *Malacca*; the La Heruex*, from *Surat*, the Duplex*, from *Bosseuren*, and the two pilot sloops from *Bengal*, all taken by lord *Northesk* off point *Palmaris*; the Cardanagore*, from *Judah*, taken by capt. *Rosewell*, in the Lively man of war; the Cæsar, from *Pondicherry*, and the Expedition*, a privateer of 80 men and 14 guns, with a pacquet from *France*, are taken off *Malacca* by the Medway man of war, and a small sloop from *Ponticherry*, taken by lord *Thomas Bertie*.

The Ships marked with * are in the *Gazette*, which also mentions the arrival of six of the *E. India* companies ships at St *Helens*, *viz.* the *Wager*, *Lincoln*, *Hardwick*, *Queen Caroline*, and *Vernon*; and relates that commodore *Barnet* was blocking up *Pondicherry*, and had by a stratagem defeated a design of the *French* to attack Fort St *Davids*.

'Tis affirm'd that against the next session of parliament all the penal laws in regard to papists, which are now but a *dead letter*, will be reduced into one regular body, with just and reasonable coercive clauses, for the security of church and state, to be effectually carried into execution in town and country.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Berkeley, *of Gen. St* George's *Dragoons, at* Athbroath *in* Scotland.

WE have been dismounted these two months past, and taken a great many rebels both in the Highlands and Lowlands; numbers refused to surrender, which has caus'd many skirmishes, wherein several of the rebels have been killed, in which number, it is confidently asserted, the young pretender is one. We seize and divide all their goods and cattle, which is distributed among the private men, by order of his royal highness, who by his conduct has rendered himself the bravest and best general of the age. Our horses are at *Dumfries*, 150 miles from this place, and we shall march to them in a week.

A LIST *of the* REGULAR FORCES *(besides some independent Companies, and a Train of Artillery) now in* Scotland, *under the chief Command of the Rt Hon.* William, *Earl of* Albemarle, *Lt Gen.*

DRAGOONS *five Regiments.*

1. Major Gen. St George's. 2. Field-marshal Visc. Cobham's. 3. Gen. of foot, Lord Mark Kerr's. 4. Col. Naizon's. (late Gardiner's.) 5. Major Gen. Hamilton's.

FOOT *sixteen Battalions.*

1. One of Lt Gen. St Clair's two battalions of royal Scots; *at Perth.* 2. Lt Gen. Barrel's. (the king's Tangier regiment) *at Stirling.* 3. Major Gen. Skelton's *at Perth.* 4. Brig. Gen. Price's; *at Stirling.* 5. Lt Gen. Handasyd's; *at Elgin*, &c. 6. Brig. Gen. Mordaunt's (royal Irish) *at Nairn*, &c. 7. Ld Geo. Sackville's (late Bligh's). *at Perth.* 8. Major Gen. Campbell's (Scot's fusileers) *at Glasgow.* 9. Brig. Gen. Houghton's; *at Fort William.* 10. Major Gen. Blakeney's (Inniskillin regiment); *at Inverness.* 11. Brig. Gen. Gen. Fleming's; *at Aberdeen.* 12. Col. Pelean's (late Monro's); *at Cullen*, &c. 13. Col. Lee's; *at Edinburgh.* 14. Col. Conway's (late Ligonier's) *at Stirling.* 15. Col. Battereau's. 16. Earl of Loudon's Highlanders and independent companies; *at Fort Augustus.*

A LIST *of the* BRITISH FORCES *in the* Netherlands, *under the chief Command of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir* John Ligonier, *Kt of the Bath.*

DRAGOONS *three Regiments.*

1. Field-marshal Earl of Stair's Scots greys. 2. Maj. Gen. Earl of Rothes's Inniskillin regiment. 3. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope's. [the queen's regiment.]

FOOT *seven Regiments.*

1. Major Gen. Wolfe's. [The king's own regiment.] 2. Col. Graham's (late Sawle's) 3. Major Gen. Pulteney's. 4. Major Gen. Howard's. 5. Brig. Gen. Ld Sempil's. 6. Brig. Gen. Douglas's. 7. Maj. Gen. Johnson's.

A LIST *of the regular Forces in* Ireland, *under the chief Command of the Hon. Lieut. Gen.* Gervais Parker.

HORSE *three Regiments.*

1. Colonel Brown's. 2. Lieut. Gen. Wentworth's. 3. Lt Gen Bowles's royal carbineers.

DRAGOONS *three Regiments.*

1. Lt Gen. Visc. Molesworth's royal Irish. 2. Brig. Gen. de Grangues's. 3. Brig. Gen. Bligh's. (late Whitshed's.)

FOOT *four Regiments.*

1. Major Gen. Irwin's. 2. Lt Gen. Otway's. 3. Sir John Bruce's. 4. Col. Folliot's.

N. B. In our next will be resumed the DEBATES *in the* SENATE *of* LILLIPUT.

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A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

AUG. 22. THE wife of Mr *Williams of Coventry-ſtreet, Piccadilly*, deliver'd of two boys and two girls, all like to live.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

AUG. 2. *John Sharp* of *Kirton Hall, Northumberland*, Eſq——to widow *Palgrave* of *Ipſwich*.

9. Hon. *Wm Finch*, Eſq; vice chamberlain to his majeſty,——to Lady *Charlot Farmer*, daughter to the E. of *Pomfret*.

11. Lord Viſc. *Peterſham*, eldeſt ſon to the E. of *Harrington*,——to the lady *Caroline Fitzroy*, youngeſt daughter to the D. of *Grafton*.

Geo. Goatley of *Alford, Kent*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Sarah Mills* of *Canterbury*.

16. Rev. Mr *Murray*, brother to Ld *Elibank*,——to a daughter of Gen. *St Hypolite*.

Sir *Henry Mackworth*, Bart,——to Hon. lady *Anne Hamilton*.

20. *James Frampton* of *Moreton, Derſetſhire*, Eſq;——to the only daughter of *Joſeph Houlton* of *Farleigh, Wiltſhire*, Eſq;

26. Sir *Wm Irby*, Bart,——member for *Grampound*,——to Miſs *Selwyn*, maid of honour to the Princeſs of *Wales*.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

July 29, *Tho. Huckes*, Eſq; brewer in *Southwark*.

30. *Joſeph Windham Aſpe*, Eſq; member for *Downton, Wiltſhire*.

AUG. 5. Capt. *John Prentice* of *New London*, commander of the *Defiance* at the taking of *Cape Breton*, of the ſmall pox.

6. N. S. His *Daniſh* majeſty, *Chriſtian* VI. of a conſumption, in the 47th year of his age, and the 16th of his reign.

9. Hon. *Jamis Brudenell*, Eſq; uncle to the E. of *Cardigan*, a commiſſioner of trade &c. and member for *Chicheſter*, of an apoplexy.

Dr *Reuben Clarke*, archdeacon of *Eſſex*, vicar of *Chigwell, Eſſex*, rector of St *Magnus London Bridge*, and one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary.

10. *Jonathan Oliphant* of *Bedfordſh.* Eſq;

11. *Wm Harris* of *Saliſbury*, Eſq;

Bald Waring of *Dunſham, Berks*, Eſq;

13. Sir *Robert Sutton*, knight of the Bath, formerly ambaſſador to *France*, twice member for *Nottinghamſhire*, and laſt parliament for *Great Grimſby*.

Wm. Fitzherbert of *Scotland Yard*, Eſq;

13. *Laurence Todd*, Eſq; lately arrived from the *W. Indies* of the ſmall pox.

15. *John Knapp* of *Eaſtham, Eſſex*, Eſq;

17. Miſs *Smith*, a maiden lady in St *Ambelie's*, worth 70,000 *l.*

Nicholas Trout in *Soho*, Eſq; aged 97.

11. Rev. Mr *Abbot*, maſter of *Magdalen* college, *Cambridge*, found dead in his bed.

20. *Tho. Rake* of *Cold Bath Fields*, Eſq;

21. *Winſcomb Howard Packer* of *Donnington Caſtle, Berks*, Eſq; member for that county.

22. Sir *Alex. Shard*, Kt of *Kenington, Surrey*.

23. *Geo. Clark*, Eſq; of *Weſtminſter*, much wounded at the battle of *Culloden*.

24. Sir *James Steward*, one of the rebel priſoners juſt committed to the *New Gaol, Surrey*.

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Aug. 19. THE king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. *John* Baron *Hobart*, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, ſtile and title of Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*.

——To grant unto the Right Hon. *Wm* Lord *Fitzwilliams*, baron of *Milton*, the dignities of a Viſc. and Earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, ſtile and title of Viſc. *Milton*, in the county of *Northampton*, and Earl *Fitzwilliams* of *Nanborough* in the ſame county.

Whitehall, Aug. 23. The king has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. *Wm Anne*, E. of *Albemarle*, Lieut. Gen. of his majeſty's forces, to be commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

From other Papers.

James Brudenell, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the Hon. *James Brudenell*, Eſq; dec. appointed one of the pages to his majeſty.

Lt. *Townſhend*,——Capt. Lieut. in room of Capt. Lieut. *Hepburn*,——Capt. in Brigadier *Richbell's* regiment, in room of Capt. *Cadzand*.

Hon. *Jn Forbes*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to Ld *Forbes*,——Capt. in *Handaſyde's* regiment.

Sir *Andrew Agnew*,——Col. of a regiment of marines, in room of Col. *Jeffreys*, caſhier'd by a court martial for falſe muſters.

Tho. Vanſittart, Eſq;——a Lt. of *Princeſſa*.

Benj. Wheatley, Eſq;——clerk of the navy office in *Carolina, America*.

Robert Oſborne, Eſq;——a commiſſioner of the Navy, in room of

John Cleveland, Eſq;——deputy ſecretary of the admiralty.

Tho. and *Rob. Hardy*, Eſq; by grant, the office of ſurveyor of his majeſty's works and

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

REV. Mr *Parris*, fellow of *Sidney-Suſſex* college, *Cambridge*, elected maſter, in room of the Rev. Dr *Adams*, dec.

Sam. Nicolls of the *Temple*, LL.D. appointed one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary.

Wm Gibbon, D. D. by grant, a prebendary of the free chapel of St *George, Windſor*.

ALTERATIONS *in the Liſt of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Downton,	*Geo. Edgcombe*,	*Jo. Windham Aſpe*, dec.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Joſeph Holding, late of Ratcliff Highway, Midd. mariner.
Geo. Henry Allius of Norwich, merchant.
Robert Wells Greenall of Worceſter, ditto.
Tho. Barnes of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, haberdaſher.
Henry Johnſon of White Chapel, Midd. baker.
Neale Divine, late of St James's, Weſtminſter, dealer.
Tho. Willoughby of Briſtol, merchant.
Tho. Cope of St James's Weſtminſter, periwigmaker.

S. Sea Stock 106
—Annu. 106
New Annu. 102 ½
3 *per C.* An. 89 ¼
Bank 136½
—Cir. 8l. 7s. 6d. *Pre.*
Million Bank 106 ½
India No Pr.
4 *per C.* Bank An 102½
—Bonds 3l. 2s. *Pr.*
Royal Aff. No Pr.
Lon. ditto 11
Lott. Tick. 16*s.* 6*d. Pr.*
India Books shut till *July* 27.
S. Sea till *Aug.* 11.
Eng. Cop. 5 l.

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from July* 22 *to Aug.* 26.

Chriſtned	Males 666	Femal. 656	1322
Buried	Males 1162	Femal. 1177	2339

Died under 2 Years old --- 883

Between	2 and 5	265
Between	5 and 10	93
Between	10 and 20	77
Between	20 and 30	170
Between	30 and 40	197
Between	40 and 50	224
Between	50 and 60	158
Between	60 and 70	120
Between	70 and 80	108
Between	80 and 90	37
Between	90 and 100	6
Between	100 and 110	1
		2339

Buried: Within the walls 186; Without the walls 543; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 1110; City & Sub. *Weſt.* 500 = 2339

Weekly *July* 29 — 404; *Aug.* 5 — 455; 8 — 491; 15 — 454; 22 — 535 = 2339

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Wheat 16 to 24s. *per Quarter*
Rye 9s. to 10s.
Barley 10s. to 12s.
Oats 12s. to 14s.
Peaſe 16s. to 19s.
P. Malt 16s. to 18s.
B. Malt 16s. to 18s.
H. Beans 13s. to 16s.
Coals, Pool 26s. to 35s.
Hops 5l. to 6l. 10s.
Hay 36s. Load.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

DENMARK.

THE new king, *Frederic* V. ſhews ſuch evident tokens of an extraordinary capacity, and truly royal diſpoſition, as raiſe the greateſt expectations. He has wrote a moſt dutiful letter with his own hand to his *Britiſh* majeſty, who has anſwer'd it with his own hand in the moſt obliging manner.

ITALY.

The *French* and *Spaniſh* account of the battle at *Rottofreddo*, (as it is called) widely differs from that *p.* 427. making the loſs but about 2500 men, and 2 pair of colours, M. *de Candel*, a *Spaniſh* Lieut. Gen. killed, and the Marquis *de Caſtellar* dangerouſly wounded. It adds, that Count *Gages* cauſed the city of *Placentia* to be evacuated the night before the action, and only left the ſick there with a ſmall garriſon, and the artillery which could not be carry'd off, he nail'd up, but took 82 pieces with him. To raiſe credit to this account, the officer who brought the news of the battle to *Paris*, was made a marſhal de camp, and *Te Deum* was order'd to be ſung there, and in the camp of marſhal *de Saxe*. The truth is, the *Spaniards* have by this deſperate action open'd their way to *Genoa*, brought off a great part of their troops, with ſome of their artillery and baggage, and what was more material, the perſon of the infant, which was in great danger of being ſurrounded, and obliged to ſurrender with all the reſt priſoners at diſcretion. There were found in *Placentia* 91 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, 300,000 cannon bullets, 14,000 tents, 12,000 fuſees, 6000 pair of piſtols, 8000 ſabres, 3000 pieces of cloth, and 30,000 ſacks of corn. The two brave *Auſtrian* generals, *Pallavicini* and *Serbelloni*, are dead of their wounds.

SPAIN.

The new king, after his coronation on the 11th inſtant N. S. thus addreſs'd his nobles,

My noble Lords, and great good Men,

"Be aſſured, the whole future buſineſs of my life ſhall tend, with the aſſiſtance of the almighty, to the promoting the honour and happineſs of *Spain*, and the welfare of my dear countrymen. I ſhall ſet out with a hearty endeavour to terminate, as ſoon as poſſible, the preſent diſtracting troubles of *Europe*, tho' my beſt endeavours (thro' the prevailing ambition of princes) may prove fruitleſs. But the manner in which I ſhall act, with regard to thoſe which more nearly concern theſe kingdoms, I truſt, will not be inconſiſtent with the glory of *Spain*, or appear in your eyes unworthy the high dignity this day conſummated."—His catholic majeſty is a frugal as well as a wiſe and juſt prince, has retrench'd ſeveral expences of the court, and is reſolv'd to have all the complaints of his ſubjects convey'd to him by a private box. Great rejoicings were made at *Valencia* for the death of the late king, where the ſcholars form'd themſelves into a conſiderable body, and ran about the ſtreets, crying "Since the *French* king is dead, let us put to death all the other *French*-

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Frenchmen;" and several tumults have happen'd, particularly at a gate of *Madrid*, where 11 *Frenchmen* were mortally wounded. The queen has been presented by her brother, K. of *Portugal*, with jewels worth 2 millions of pieces of eight, and there is the greatest harmony between the two courts of *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, which, considering the catholic king's pacific inclinations, may be the means of promoting a general peace. With this view the Marquis of *Tabernaci* (*see p.* 381.) is set out for *Madrid*, and Mr *Keene* for the court of *Portugal*.

FRANCE.

It is now no longer doubted but that the D. D'*Anville*'s squadron was design'd for reconquering *Cape Breton*, or, if that should appear impracticable, to supply *Quebec*, and other places in *Canada*, with troops, and necessary stores for their defence against the *English*, from whom an attack is expected at this court. The D. of *Newcastle* having desired M. *Van Hoey*, the *Dutch* ambassador, to procure a passport for a nobleman his nephew, who had some particular affairs to transact in *France*, *Van Hoey* apply'd himself to count *d'Argenson*, who sent the passport desir'd in a very obliging letter, signifying how pleased he was he the said ambassador had so happily discharged himself of the reparation exacted of him (*see p.* 318.) and that the king being greatly pleased with the States General's friendly letter of condolence on the death of the dauphiness, had, on their representation, order'd Count *Saxe* to forbear exacting contributions in the district of *Maestricht*.—The actions of the *India* company, which fell very much on the capture of their ships in *America* and the *E. Indies*, were much revived by the accommodation in respect to their three ships sold by commodore *Barnet* to the governor of *Batavia*, which was settled at a million and half of florins of *Holland*; and now the hopes of reconquering *Cape Breton*, and the reports of peace have raised them to 1450 livres.——The king has publish'd an edict in order to secure the commerce of his subjects to the *American* isles, forbidding all captains and masters of ships to sail without convoy, under penalty of 500 livres forfeiture, and being obliged to serve a year before the mast, without excuse, on board his majesty's ships. For those who quit their convoy when out without just reason, the fine is 1000 livres, and a year's imprisonment; besides the owners forfeiting 1000 livres.——The pretender's friends in *France*, so lately caress'd, are entirely slighted at court, and starving.

NETHERLANDS.

The *French* by the conquest of *Mons* on the 13th past, and of *Charleroy* on the 22d, are become intire masters of *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Hainault*, the most considerable provinces of the *Austrian Low Countries*. It is great pity that the allied army was not able to relieve *Mons*, the capital of *Hainault*, and the only well defended place in the country, as it held out, tho' the fortifications wanted repairs, and the magazines were ill furnished, 26 days. The garrison at the beginning of the siege was but 3149 effective men, scarce a third part of the force requir'd for the defence of the works: On the other hand the besiegers were provided with 800 waggons laden with bombs and bullets, 140 pieces of heavy cannon, and 80 mortars. But the brave garrison, tho' obliged to abandon their outworks one after another, as the enemy advanced, did not surrender prisoners of war, till the great and continual fire of so formidable an artillery had made several breaches wide enough for an assault; it cost the *French* at least 7000 men. *St Ghislain*, which had a garrison of 600 men, was forced to submit after about a week's resistance on the same terms; and *Charleroy*, tho' strong enough to hold out a considerable time, was unhappily lost on a sudden, thro' the miscarriage of a sally, which enabled the enemy, by dint of numbers, to get in some men along with the garrison upon their retreat into the lower town. This necessitated a surrender, the garrison of 1500 men being prisoners, of which the *Dutch* to be sent into the interior parts of *France*, the *Austrians* into the frontier towns.——The body under the Pr. of *Conti*, which was employ'd in this siege, having since joined marshal *Saxe*, the allied army found itself too weak to attack that general, as was designed, and the armies have been dodging each other's motions, till the *French* by their numbers obtained some advantages, by surprising *Huy*, where the allies had considerable magazines, and thereby cutting off their communication with *Holland* by way of *Maestricht*. This has necessitated Pr. *Charles*, who commands the confederate army, to pass the *Maes* at *Namur*, and to draw his supplies of provision and forage from the dutchies of *Limbourg* and *Luxembourg*; and the siege of *Namur* will probably not be prevented, except by a suspension of arms to be agreed upon at the approaching congress at *Breda*.

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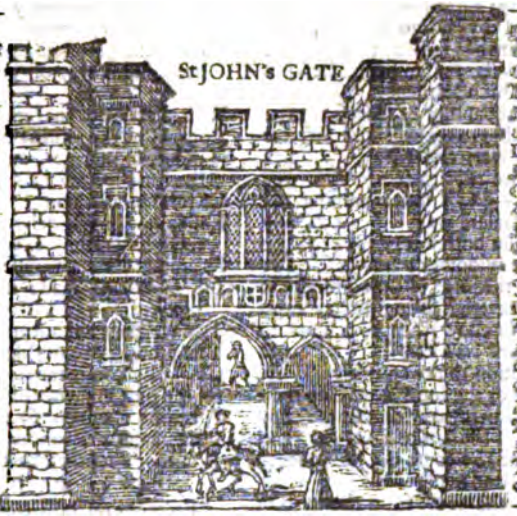

For SEPTEMBER 1746.

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III. Ships taken on both sides.

IV. Letter from the lords of the admiralty to the court martial at *Chatham* to allow the prosecutors to ask questions *viva voce*, with the court's resolution to the contrary.

V. Proceedings of the court martial at *Deptford*, on their president's being served with a copy of a writ, when they resolved not to act again till satisfaction made.

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XII. Of the magnificent entertainment given by the factory at *Lisbon*.

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*** The Papers of this month (particularly *Old England* 6.) have expatiated on the importance of *Cape Breton*; but they say no more than what we had long since, chiefly from P. *Charlevoix* (*See* p. 123, 126, 128.) illustrated with a map of all that part of *North America*, which we gave our readers in the Magazine for *January*. (*See* also Vol. XV. p. 356.)

THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER, 1746.

DEBATES *in the Senate of* LILLIPUT.

On the Expediency *of engaging in the* War *on the Continent.*

On the 11th of the month of the *Goose* (or *April*) the *Clinias* went into a committee of the whole houſe, by appointment, to finiſh the money-ſupplies of the year. Sums proportionable to the neareſt eſtimates had been granted to maintain the fleets and armies, for defence of the nation and every other domeſtick ſervice. Accordingly the rebels, who had advanced to the heart of the kingdom, were driven back to their mountains in *North Lilliput*, and the miniſters having leiſure to turn their thoughts to the continent, a propoſal for hiring 18,000 *Hanoverians* having been referred to this committee, it was now to be conſidered what aſſiſtance, by means of money at leaſt, was to be given to the allies. The buſineſs began by reading ſome papers, referred but the day before to this committee; 1. Memorials from the imperial miniſter. 2. One from the *Sadrinian* miniſter. 3. A letter to the *Belgian* miniſters from the hurgo *Hantonrig*, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate; and 4. A reſolution of the *Belgians*, in anſwer to the ſaid letter: after which

The Urgo Plemahm, [*Cb---n---l---r of the E-----r*] *got up and ſpoke to the following effect.*

SIR,

THAT the motion, which I propoſe to make to the committee, may not appear to be obtruded upon them without notice, or without preparation, I think it neceſſary to lay before you the opinion which I have been able to form upon the ſtate of *Degulia*, from the intelligence which my employments afford me, and from the enquiries to which I have been led by my curioſity, or incited by my duty; that by examining the preſent condition of the continent, and obſerving the diſpoſitions of the neighbouring powers, we may determine, with as much probability as enquiries of this fluctuating and variable kind allow, what meaſures are to be taken by this nation, and how the preſent ſafety, and future happineſs, of our country may be beſt eſtabliſhed, or moſt firmly ſecured.

The committee has already received the informations neceſſary to enable them to judge of many circumſtances of the queſtion, which will be now before them. They have heard the memorials of the Imperial and *Sadrinian* miniſters, and the letter of one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, to the *Belgian* miniſters, alſo the reſolution which has been, in conſequence of that letter, taken by the ſtates, and therefore——

The hurgo Sternag.

SIR,

I Hope it will not be conſidered as an act of diſreſpect to the right hon. gentleman, that I take the liberty of interrupting him for the ſake of obtaining further information, without which I think we cannot properly en-

ter upon the consideration of the question; for if we do not understand all its circumstances, we cannot hope to decide it with the approbation of our own hearts.

Though I doubt not of receiving great information from the account, which the right hon. gentleman is now about to give us of the state of *Dunkirk*, it seems to me necessary that we should be furnished with more materials, which have the sanction of authority, and upon which our resolutions may be safely grounded, without danger of failing in the foundation. It appears, Sir, from the papers read just now, that more might have been exhibited to us, which, if we may judge of them by their titles, would not have been of less use than those which we have heard. The states of *Belgia*, in their resolution which has been now read, refer to their resolution of last year upon the same question, and to the reasons by which they were then determined not to declare war against *Bleſuſcu*, which they affirm, in their answer to the noble lord's letter, are now become more cogent, and more important. These papers are, in my opinion, necessary to such information as we may justly expect on this great occasion; and therefore I hope they will be produced, or that at least such extracts will be given, as may contain whatever is necessary to a complete knowledge of the situation and design of our old allies.

The Ucy; Plemahm.

SIR,

THE demand made by the noble lord is so unexpected, that I have not any answer to give him as preconceived in my own mind; but the demand is such as may, I think, without any premeditation, be easily shown not to be of any great importance. The papers which we have now heard, are exhibited to the committee, not in consequence of an address for information, but by the voluntary command of his majesty, who, as he has thus anticipated our wishes, cannot be suspected of intending to deny us any intelligence, which he could imagine necessary to us in this deliberation. And therefore since he appears so desirous to inform us, we may reasonably believe that the papers which are not sent, are withheld only because no information could have been received from them.—.

This, Sir, is the answer which has on this sudden occasion occurred to me, and with which I think, upon review, the committee may very reasonably be satisfied. I shall now endeavour to recollect my thoughts, which an interruption so little expected has somewhat dissipated, and proceed, though perhaps not with that accuracy of method which I had first planned out, or with that clearness of consequences which I might have attained, if I had escaped the embarrassment of this demand, to lay before the committee my sentiments on the present state of the continent, and my opinion with regard to the question, which is justly thought so arduous and interesting, and which we are this day assembled to debate.

There can be surely no need of expressing my desire that this question may be considered with attention, and debated with calmness; for its importance must awaken every mind, by which it is comprehended, to the most vigorous exertion of all its powers; and the reflection, that he is summoned to give his opinion on the question of this day, must exalt every man, who is warm either with glory or patriotism, who has either a proper notion of his own dignity, or a rational or honest regard to the happiness of mankind, above all mean considerations, or contracted designs.

In order to dispose our minds to this necessary attention, it will be proper to consider the question, not as it is complicated and entangled with circumstances that may affect interest, or inflame

inflame paſſion, may inflame partial paſſions, or touch perſonal intereſts; for all theſe will embarraſs our enquiries, and lead us away from our principal deſign. It is neceſſary to diveſt ourſelves of all foreign conſiderations, and to fix all our regard upon this one enquiry, Whether it is moſt for the advantage of our country to engage in the preſent diſturbances on the continent; or, to exhibit the ſame queſtion in more words, Whether the *Lilliputians* are likely to preſerve their religion, their liberties, and their commerce longer, by ſtanding alone, and collecting their ſtrength in their own iſland, friendleſs, and unaſſiſted; or, by uniting themſelves with other nations, equally intereſted in oppoſing the ſchemes of *Bleſuſcu* and *Iberia*, and endeavouring by our conduct to raiſe a general ardour in the common cauſe, and a general reſiſtance againſt the common enemy.

In diſcuſſing this queſtion, I do not find that we can eaſily differ in opinions, unleſs we are miſled by our conceptions of a confederacy, and ſuffer ourſelves to wander into uſeleſs ſpeculations. A confederacy is well known to be a mutual ſtipulation for the joint uſe of certain means, in order to the attainment of a common benefit, or the repulſion of a common danger; and therefore the failure of one confederate in the performance of his engagements, muſt be allowed to abſolve the other from his ſtipulations. Upon this principle it may be objected, with great appearance of honeſt ardour, that we have no reaſon to involve ourſelves any longer in the perplexities of our neighbours, and many hours may be loſt in enumerating the failures of our allies, and in proving that we are about to do for them what they would not do for us, if their condition could be changed for ours.

But that this topic of fruitleſs declamation may be taken away, I make no difficulty to confeſs, that our allies have not acted in ſuch a manner as I can approve, and that I wiſh they will now change their meaſures. By this conceſſion, it appears that I have no intention to defend the conduct of other powers, and I hope that none in this committee will think it proper to attack thoſe who will not have any to defend them; but that all will unite their endeavours in this ſingle enquiry, how it is moſt for the publick advantage to act in this ſtate of our allies, our enemies, and ourſelves; by what means we may beſt ſecure ourſelves from the danger, which the concurrence of different cauſes is bringing upon us.

It muſt be remembred, in the courſe of the debate on which we are now to enter, that we are deliberating, not about the danger or happineſs of our neighbours, but our own ſafety; that tho' we may be ſaid to give aſſiſtance to the powers of the continent, we aſſiſt them for no other reaſon than that which inclines them to aſſiſt us, or to fight for themſelves; we act without regard to any intereſt but our own, and others are only accidentally benefited, becauſe we cannot be ſeparated from them. We are therefore to conſider not how we may juſtly treat our allies, but how we can moſt prudently conduct ourſelves; not what the behaviour of others has deſerved, but what our own intereſt moſt evidently requires; we are not to abandon our ſafety becauſe others have neglected their own, we are not to ruin ourſelves that we may puniſh our allies.

Having thus endeavoured to reduce the queſtion to its natural ſimplicity, and to cut off all conſiderations which may hinder the progreſs of our chief enquiry, it is proper to proceed to the examination of our preſent ſtate, that by obſerving the dangers which threaten us, and on which ſide they advance towards us, we may judge what obſtacles it is proper to oppoſe, or by what way it is poſſible to eſcape.

The danger, Sir, which now threatens us, and which has, for many years paſt, been a conſtant and juſt occaſion of alarm, ariſes from the power, ambitio

ition and activity of *Blefuſcu*; activity not to be repreſſed, ambition not to be ſatisfied, and power which, if it be ſuffered to gain any more increaſe, will be no longer to be reſiſted.

It is well known that the *Blefuſcudians* have, for many years, acted, either openly or in ſecret, with no other intention than that of enſlaving the reſt of the world, and of bringing all the powers of *Degulia* into an abject dependence upon their own king. The pernicious tendency of this project I have no need of explaining, ſince every man knows the calamities of dependence, and every *Lilliputian* muſt know that intereſts more important than thoſe which commonly fill the world with bloodſhed, intereſts more valuable than riches or power, are in danger of being injured by the greatneſs of *Blefuſcu*.

The deſigns of this aſpiring nation have hitherto been chiefly hindered by the vigour of *Lilliputian* counſels, and the force of *Lilliputian* arms; but though they have been often obliged to ſuſpend their ſcheme, they have never laid it aſide; when they have made peace, they have only watched a more convenient opportunity of renewing war, and while they have intermitted the batteries of war, they have ſapped the liberty of *Degulia* by more deſtructive negotiations. They have however been till now oppoſed with ſo much ſucceſs, at leaſt, that their progreſs has been retarded, tho' not ſtopped; but the time is now arrived, in which there is reaſon to fear that the deſtruction of liberty approaches, and that the world will in a ſhort time own no other authority than that of the tyrant of *Blefuſcu*.

That this dreadful hour is near, every man will ſuſpect, who conſiders what acquiſitions have lately been made in the *Low Countries*, and in how ſhort a time it may be expected that the remaining part of thoſe important provinces will be over-run. The rapid progreſs which has been hitherto ſeen, the weak reſiſtance which the garriſons have been able to make, and the inequality of the forces which have entered the field againſt theſe reſtleſs champions of tyranny, are well known to this aſſembly; nor can it be doubted but that new deſigns, and more fatal attempts will be incited, by ſuch an addition of force and of riches as theſe new dominions will ſupply.

There will not remain, indeed, when this conqueſt ſhall be once compleated, any other enemy than *Lilliput*, upon which the arms of ambition can be imployed. The *Belgians* will be compelled to accept a neutrality, or to purchaſe a ſhort exemption from the horrors of invaſion, by ſubmitting to ſuch terms as ſhall be impoſed upon them; the Empreſs, notwithſtanding her heroic perſeverance in the aſſertion of her rights, will be forced to give way at length to reſiſtleſs power, and to ſit ſtill while her ruin is accompliſhed; and when the *Blefuſcudians* have the continent at their mercy, they will ſoon imagine themſelves able to add this envied iſland to their conqueſts. There will then, Sir, be reaſon to fear, that thoſe who have lately adviſed that we ſhould intrench ourſelves within our own coaſts, and depend, for the defence of our liberties, upon the ſtrength of our ſituation, and the courage of our people, will find that they have miſtaken their own ſtrength, and, by neglecting the proper time of oppoſition, betrayed themſelves to ſlavery, and their country to ruin.

Theſe conſequences are ſo apparently deducible from the conqueſt of the *Low Countries*, that I ſuppoſe none will deny their probability; and therefore I ſhall not endeavour to make the deduction more clear, or to enforce my opinion by any reaſoning. I rather expect to hear that our danger is too evidently ſuch as I have repreſented it, but that it is to no purpoſe to diſturb our own minds with gloomy repreſentations of inevitable calamities, and of evils without remedy;

remedy; that we are now reduced to a ſtate, in which all ſtruggles will be fruitleſs, and all conſultations vain; and that nothing now remains, but that we ſubmit, without hopeleſs reſiſtance, to the miſeries which are about to ſeize us, and that we ſtudy patience rather than reſiſtance.

In favour of this opinion, uncomfortable as it is, too much may be at this time offered. There is indeed reaſon to fear, that we have too long neglected the growth of that power, which we knew, though we concealed our knowledge from ourſelves, encreaſed only to overwhelm us. But though the power of *Bleſuſcu* is indeed great, is it therefore above reſiſtance? The power of *Lilliput* is likewiſe great, the power of *Auriſta* is by no means little, and that of *Belgia*, if it were exerted, is likewiſe formidable; and if an union could be formed and continued, there is no reaſon that we ſhould deſpair of repelling a force, even more formidable than the *Bleſuſcudians* can hope to bring into the field againſt us. But in all enquiries of this kind, it is dangerous to loſe ourſelves in general declamations, in which the reaſon is too often dazzled by the fancy; and men, who have heated their minds with grand ideas, impoſe equally upon themſelves and their hearers. Let us therefore truſt only to calculations, and examine minutely what numbers can be brought into the *Low Countries*.

The prince of *Wadleck* demanded for the operation of the campaign an army of ninety five thouſand men; but having found that ſix thouſand were to be employed in *Lilliput*, he afterwards declared that there was need of one hundred and nine thouſand. I know not, Sir, upon what new diſcoveries his new computation was built; for the deduction of ſix thouſand could require only an addition of the ſame number. Upon this propoſal it may be obſerved that generals always make demands of a greater number than they think abſolutely neceſſary, and perhaps than they expect to be granted them.

Let us now, Sir, enquire whether we may not hope to aſſemble ſuch a force, as may bear, at leaſt, the uſual proportion to the general's demand; and in enumerating the troops, let us make all reaſonable deductions for the want of their full number. I have no intention nor deſire of perſuading the committee to believe what I do not believe myſelf, and therefore ſhall not amuſe them with an account of aſſiſtance only in proſpect, or with the enumeration of any other force than that which is now prepared to enter the field. The *Auriſtans* have ſtipulated to furniſh fifty thouſand, which we will only eſtimate at forty thouſand effective men; the *Belgians* have promiſed forty thouſand; from which, according to the uſual deficiencies of troops, ten thouſand may be deducted. The *Hyſſeans* and *Lilliputian* cavalry may be reckoned together at ſix thouſand, and his majeſty, as elector of *Hanover*, engages to furniſh five thouſand horſe, and thirteen thouſand foot. All theſe bodies together will compoſe an army of ninety four thouſand men, and will want only one thouſand of the number firſt demanded by the prince *Wadleck*. Of theſe it muſt be granted that a conſiderable body will be employed in the garriſon of *Luxmebrug*, for which ſervice let us aſſign ten thouſand, a greater number than it can be ſuppoſed to require, there will ſtill remain eighty four thouſand to act in the field, which is a force greater than *Degulia* has often ſeen drawn out to battle. I ſhall pay no great regard to the computations of the number of troops, which are generally communicated to the publick; for it is well known that armies fall always far ſhort of their reputed numbers; and therefore I hope no gentleman will be ſurpriſed to hear me aſſert, what I do not ſpeak but in conſequence of good information, that the great nardac of

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Mauroburgh never saw himself at the head of so great a number, and yet we know that the *Blefuscudians* had no reason to despise him, or to look with great satisfaction upon the superiority of their force.

I hope it will be observed that, in this account of our forces, I have not reckoned any of whom we are not certain, because we have too long flattered ourselves with chimerical succours. I have therefore not mentioned ten thousand men, whom we have hopes of obtaining from the king of *Poldrand*, because the treaty is not yet brought to its conclusion. But that this assistance may not be thought more distant than it is in reality, I shall make no difficulty of informing the committee, that the true reason which has hitherto retarded the motion of these troops, is the want of money, which the heavy contributions lately exacted by the king of *Paruſby* makes it impossible to raise in so short a time; but yet there is sufficient reason to hope, that this obstacle will be surmounted, and that these likewise will be added to the allied army.

There is another change in the state of *Degulia*, which may be said to add great strength to our confederacy; since, though it does not immediately augment the number of our troops by the concurrence of any other powers to the alliance, it yet gives us the liberty of employing our full force against *Blefuſcu*. The treaty lately concluded by the mediation of his majesty between the courts of *Paruſby* and *Auriſta*, has at last removed a very potent enemy, though it has not yet gained us a friend. It has at least elevated our condition above despair, and is sufficient to show us that difficulties may be removed by perseverance and address; and that, even when there is least hope, it is yet more rational to continue the struggle, than to suffer despondency to destroy us without a blow. It has been said that fortune favours the brave, and it is at least certain that he who tries to attain his end is less likely to miss it, than he that uses no endeavours, but with lazy timidity, magnifies obstacles, which perhaps would entirely vanish, if he had courage to encounter them.

The motive which incites the industry of mankind, is the prospect of advantage in proportion to what shall be hazarded in the trial. And what can I urge in our present condition, as an incitement to vigorous measures, which the most negligent, the most transient reflection will not place immediately before your eyes? We are now in a state in which we may gain, at least may save, all that reason teaches us to value, and in which we can lose nothing by the attempts which we shall make for its preservation. For what can we suffer by the contest, which we shall not suffer at least equally by endeavouring to avoid it? If we are at last by a series of ill success reduced to beg peace of *Blefuſcu*, is it more detrimental than to submit to the terms which shall be imposed upon us without opposition? Shall we not suffer with greater ignominy those evils which we have not endeavoured to escape? and will not our enemies contemn us more, and our friends pity us less?

It cannot be denied, but that in these circumstances, it will be most eligible to try the event of war; and therefore, I think, the question that must naturally arise to us is, whether the critical time is now arrived in which we must struggle or perish; or whether we may put off the effort to another time, and continue to make use of petty artifices to divert the danger which we are unwilling to meet.

I have no desire of filling my fellow subjects with false terrors, and therefore shall not exaggerate the greatness, nor blacken the designs of the *Blefuſcudian* nation, but shall content myself with declaring my sentiments, that if we suffer ourselves to lose the opportunity which the present disturbances

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of the world afford us, we shall scarcely be able to make any future stand against our enemies. If the *Blefuscudians* have once established themselves in the *Low Countries*, they will, by the entreaty of their territory, and the slow and silent accessions which will be every day made to their power, by the ambition of one princess and the feuds of another, become in a short time masters of *Dagulia*, nor will any of the neighbouring princes imagine himself secure in the possession of his dominions, but by the favour of *Blefuscu*.

We are, therefore, now to declare whether we will engage in the war on the continent, and endeavour, in conjunction with our allies, to repress the exorbitant and insatiable power of *Blefuscu*, or whether we will sit passive and silent, and expect our fate, without any attempts to obviate or avoid it. If we should now, after a solemn deliberation, declare that we resign the continent to its own fortune, and that we propose hence-forward to confine our regard to our own immediate safety, we are to expect that those who are at present in arms, or who are preparing for war, will run to the feet of the conqueror, and endeavour to outbid each other for a short, uncertain, and dependant peace. For why should they struggle who can have no hope, or why should they not, by a timely compliance, endeavour to delay those miseries, which would be precipitated and heightened by a fruitless resistance?

It may perhaps be urged, that before we engage in these measures our allies of the united provinces ought to declare war against *Blefuscu*; but I do not conceive that any gentleman, who considers their present situation, will think it reasonable to insist upon such a demand. It must be considered, that the sword of *Blefuscu* is now impending over them, and that they cannot adventure the declaration of war without first knowing the resolutions of *Lilliput*, which, as farther removed from danger, may with less hazard publish her designs. For if, after having informed the *Blefuscudians* monarch of their resolutions to make war upon him, they should find themselves not seconded by *Lilliput*, they must then expect only to see the armies of *Blefuscu* bursting upon their dominions, ravaging an undefended country, laying unresisting towns in ashes, and at length giving laws to them and their posterity.

It is not, Sir, to be imagined that they will be persuaded to expose themselves to the fury of such an enemy, without a certainty of support, nor can they be denied to act according to the strictest maxims of prudence, if, whatever they may design, they carefully conceal any hostile schemes, till they see an army on their confines sufficient to defend them; and it is reasonable to hope that when such a force shall be assembled, they may be induced to take resolutions more vigorous than those which you have heard.

How such a force is to be raised, is to be the subject of our enquiry. I have already informed the committee what numbers of men are to be expected, and nothing therefore remains but that I lay before them the sums demanded for their support. To enable the Queen of *Hungrisland* to send her army into the field, four hundred thousand sprugs are required; his majesty, as elector, demands three hundred thousand; and the king of *Sadrilia* asks one hundred thousand, to enable him to pursue his advantages, and continue his opposition against his enemies.

The whole, therefore, is eight hundred thousand sprugs, a sum which, tho' it is large in itself, and indeed very large to be paid by this nation, after so long a course of expences, is yet small, if it be compared with the effects which are to be produced by it. To bring into the field sixty eight thousand disciplin'd troops, for seven hundred thousand sprugs, is surely to employ money to uncommon advantage; for the same number cannot be

in the common method, even by doubling the ſum.

These demands, however, are to be particularly conſidered, and the neceſſity and frugality of each more fully explained. The queen, who furniſhes the moſt numerous body, is well known to be miſtreſs of large dominions, and of dominions abounding with men; but ſhe is known likewiſe to be without money, and therefore wholly unable to ſend her armies to diſtant countries, tho' ſhe can raiſe numerous bodies for her own defence; but tho' ſhe is therefore under the inevitable neceſſity of applying to us for pecuniary aſſiſtance, ſhe has ſhewn, by the moderation of her demand, that ſhe has no intention of being burthenſome to us, beyond what the real wants of her troops demand; and has undertaken to furniſh more men than could be hoped for the ſum required.

In favour of this propoſal, compared with others of the ſame kind, it may be obſerved, that, when money has been heretofore granted to the queen of *Hungruland*, there have been no ſtipulations with regard to the purpoſes for which it was to be employed, and therefore it might have been diverted to uſes not immediately beneficial to this nation; but, in the preſent caſe, the money which ſhall be granted is appropriated to that purpoſe which it is our particular intereſt to promote; and we cannot therefore fear that we are ſquandering our money in uſeleſs generoſity, or that the aſſiſtance which is received from us will fail to be repaid us.

The ſum required by his majeſty, as elector of *Hanevre*, is likewiſe ſuch as can leave no room for any objections; for many of the articles contained in all other contracts of the ſame kind, are in this wholly ſuppreſſed, and the reſt all reduced to the loweſt eſtimation. His majeſty's zeal for this great cauſe is, I believe, very little doubted; but his power, as elector of *Hanevre*, is not ſuch as enables him ſend, at his own expence, ſo large a body of troops to ſo great a diſtance; and therefore I hope the committee will not think it by any means unreaſonable to furniſh the aſſiſtance which he requires.

We are now to conſider the demand of one hundred thouſand ſprogs made by the heroic king of *Sudrinia*, whoſe merit, with regard to the common cauſe, has been ſuch, that nothing, which can be granted, ought to be denied him. Tempted by promiſes on one part, harraſſed by diſtreſſes on the other, driven from paſs to paſs, and obliged to ſee the conqueſt of one fortreſs after another, he ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution, and continued to ſet thoſe enemies at defiance who had poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of his dominions, and who ſhook his throne, tho' they could not ſhake his conſtancy. If we conſider how long he has ſtood alone againſt ſuperior force, and how large a part of his territories has been for years in the poſſeſſion of his enemies, we ſhall not wonder that his revenues are exhauſted; and, if we reflect on the magnanimity with which he has ſupported ſo many misfortunes, and the valour with which he has at laſt driven out his enemies, and cruſhed the deſign which had been ſo long purſued, of erecting another kingdom for the houſe of *Buerbon*, we ſhall not doubt but that, as he muſt certainly now need the aſſiſtance which he deſires, we ſhall moſt conſult our own advantage by granting it, ſince there is none who has given ſo ſtrong proofs of unconquerable reſolution, and invariable adherence to the common cauſe.

I cannot, indeed, believe that any gentleman can refuſe his conſent to this demand, and ſhould, therefore, not enlarge ſo much upon it, were it not pleaſing to dwell on the contemplation of ſo much fortitude and integrity, as this great prince has ſhewn during the courſe of all the years in which he has been harraſſed by continual attacks. He hath now obtained the proper reward of bravery, he has

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at length recovered his dominions, and it may be hoped that the assistance which is now solicited will enable him to persue his enemies into their own country, and repay his losses by reprisals.

The sum, therefore, which may be hoped to purchase us a superiority to the enemies of our country, is eight hundred thousand pounds more than has been already provided for the service of the year, to which must be added, what I had forgot, ten thousand pounds for the train of artillery to attend the troops of *Hanevro*. This sum is indeed to be raised by a nation, already overburthened with taxes and expences; but such is, in my opinion, our present condition, that we can preserve the whole only by sacrificing a part; and as I have no reason for proposing these measures, but that I think them, upon the most careful enquiry, and most deliberate consideration, most for the honour and the safety of my country, so I shall be willing to hear the objections which any gentleman shall urge against them, provided they are stated with candour, and enforced with decency. I have not endeavoured, in this enquiry, to excite the passions, but to inform the understanding; and I hope every one, who shall now assist his country with his advice, will consider this emergence with seriousness becoming its importance, and not wish to display his abilities by entangling, but by clearing the question.

If it were proper for me to prescribe rules to this assembly, I should wish that those who oppose this scheme would offer another; for no plan of extensive and complicated measures is free from inconveniencies, or exempt from objections; but you must always be satisfied, where human nature is admitted, with excellence merely comparative, and those measures must be allowed to be good, to which no better can be opposed.

I hope no gentleman will on this occasion adopt the arguments used by the secretary of state in his letter to the states general. For it is to be considered, that it was then his duty to enforce the position which he had laid down, by all the reasons which should occur to him; even by such as himself might not think conclusive. This is the constant practice of negociators, and this was the duty of his lordship when that letter was dispatched.

If it should be agreed by the committee, to add this sum to the supplies granted for the services of the year, it will be necessary, in the committee for that end, to consider by what ways and means it is to be raised; and I cannot but take this opportunity of proposing that it may be done, without burdening the people with a new tax, by appropriating this year the produce of the sinking fund to the present service. The sum yearly produced by this fund is known to be about a million, of which eight hundred and ten thousand pounds may be applied to the uses which I have recommended, and the one hundred and ninety thousand which remains may be employed by the senate, if any future exigences may require.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to explain the scheme which appears to me most likely to restore the peace of the world, and to establish the happiness of our own country; and having thus delivered my opinion, shall willingly hear it debated by the committee. Which sum shall be moved for first is of no importance, because upon any motion it may be with equal propriety enquired, what part we shall take in the war on the continent: I move, therefore,

That a sum, not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds, be granted to his majesty towards defraying the expence of the pay and subsistence of two bodies of the troops of *Hanevro*, consisting of five thousand horse, and thirteen thousand foot, making in the whole eighteen thousand men, to act in the *Low Countries*, with the *Austrian* troops, and those of the states general of the United Provi- the present year.

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Tranſlation of Lord H——ngton's *Letter to Meſſ.* de Boetſlaer *and* Hop. Jan. 3, 1745-6. (See *p.* 455 A.)

Gentlemen,

THE king having maturely conſidered the repreſentations and demands on the part of the States General, contained in their reſolution of the 25th *November, N. S.* I am commanded by his majeſty to acquaint you, by this letter, with his ſentiments thereupon, deſiring you to make them known, without loſs of time, to their High Mightineſſes.

You will pleaſe, Gentlemen, to aſſure them, at the ſame time, that the king's having deferr'd 'till now the returning an anſwer, in form, to the ſaid reſolution, has not proceeded from any want of regard to the ſecurity of the Republick, (which his majeſty has always extremely at heart) nor to any difference in opinion with reſpect to the importance and neceſſity of procuring an early ſuperiority, next *Spring*, in *Flanders*, but from the almoſt deſperate ſituation, to which public affairs had been reduced, on one hand, by the continuance of the *Pruſſian* war, and, on the other, by the very dangerous circumſtances of his majeſty's own dominions.

It is true that the latter of thoſe two cauſes, of his majeſty's ſilence, does ſtill ſubſiſt, and is, even every day, increaſing by the vaſt preparations now making by *France*, to ſupport the rebellion in this country; but the former being now happily at an end, by the peace concluded the 25th paſt at *Dreſden*, the king, who has always declared to the States his readineſs to join with them, in proper meaſures, for the defence of their own frontiers, and of the remainder of the *Netherlands*, lays hold of this firſt appearance of a more hopeful proſpect, to open to their High Mightineſſes his own ſentiments, as to what may be ſtill done for the benefit of our common intereſts, and to explain to them, what he is able, and willing to contribute thereto on his own part.

But in the firſt place, with regard to this point, his majeſty deſires it may be conſidered, how greatly the caſe is altered ſince the concert entered into with the States the laſt winter, at which time there being nothing to be apprehended, with reſpect to the ſecurity of his own kingdoms, the king was enabled to tranſport a large body of *Britiſh* troops into *Flanders*, and to maintain them there during the whole campaign, over and above the foreign troops, which he took into his pay; whereas now, by reaſon of the rebellion in his majeſty's dominions, and the invaſions threatned, and on the point of being executed by foreign powers, it has been neceſſary, not only to recall all our national force, but to ſend for the 6000 *Heſſians* beſides, for our domeſtick ſafety. The former are an equal charge to the nation whilſt employed here, as when abroad and the latter a much greater here. The additional load of expence now incurr'd for neceſſary protection of our ſea coaſts againſt the fleets of *France* and *Spain*, and the great and burthenſome augmentation, which his majeſty has been obliged to make in his land forces, upon account of the rebellion, muſt be likewiſe brought to account, and all this at a time when the publick revenues are exceedingly diminiſhed, by the almoſt total ſtagnation of our inland trade, and the difficulties ariſing from the war to our foreign commerce, and when the publick credit is, as may be well imagined, ſo greatly affected by theſe internal diſturbances, and apprehenſions from our foreign enemies, that it cannot be practicable to raiſe money in the ſame proportion as before for the ſervice of the continent.

In the mean while the States General are in a very different ſituation from that of *England*, the ſecurity of the *Netherlands*, which is to us a foreign, but indeed very important object, is to them, in a manner, a domeſtick one, inſomuch that whatever troops or money they raiſe for that ſervice, are, in fact, employed for their own immediate protection; and as, by having hitherto declined to declare war againſt *France*, as the king has a right to expect they ſhould do, in purſuance of their treaties, they have kept themſelves clear of all hoſtilities by ſea, their trade, and conſequently their revenues are not expoſed to the ſame diminution as thoſe of his majeſty; notwithſtanding which, their High Mightineſſes have recalled the troops which they had ſent to his majeſty's aſſiſtance, and, after having firſt reduced their naval ſuccour, from twenty to ten ſhips, they juſt now, in the time of our greateſt neceſſity, have withdrawn the whole, both which articles muſt be replaced by the king, and thus what is ſaved thereby to the States becomes a freſh charge upon his majeſty. This, however, is not ſaid by way of complaint, but for the ſake of ſhewing in how much better a condition their High Mightineſſes are, than *England*, to contribute to the expence of the war in *Flanders*; and the neceſſary concluſion from the whole is, that at this juncture, when they now apprehend ſo great danger from the deſigns of *France*, to their own Republick, it is rea-

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reasonable that they should redouble their efforts for the next campaign, but unreasonable to expect even equal efforts to those of the last campaign, from his majesty.

The king is persuaded, from the known equity of the States General, that they will give all due weight to these considerations, and does not hesitate to assure them, that he will to the utmost of his power, according to the present circumstances of his dominions, co operate with them toward opposing the further progress of the *French* arms in the *Netherlands*, and defending the frontiers of the Republick, and that, as soon as our domestick affairs will admit of it, his majesty will be disposed to give his assistance, in such further proportion as may then become practicable. But that, as the joint efforts of the maritime powers do not appear sufficient to answer the ends which they propose to themselves, it is necessary to be informed, without loss of time, what we have to expect from the empress, as Sovereign of the *Netherlands*, now she is free from her *Silesian* war, towards their defence and preservation.

As to what concerns the king in particular, I am ordered to say, that his majesty having seen the plan proposed by the prince of *Waldeck*, by which it is represented, that an army of 95,000 men is necessary to be employed the next year in the *Netherlands*, his majesty does, for his own part, approve the same, and will do his utmost to facilitate the execution of it.

To this end, the king offers to continue the 8,000 *Hanoverian* troops there, will be able to send the 6000 *Hessians* thither, as soon as the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and will take, jointly with the States, the 10,000 *Saxons*, granted by the treaty of *Warsaw*, into the service of the maritime powers.

And in case the queen of *Hungary*, who is obliged to furnish, by the barrier treaty, 24,000 men to the service of the *Netherlands*, in time of war, will increase that contingent to the number of 30,000, exclusive of the garrison of *Luxembourg*, his majesty will, by a proper subsidy to be paid, not in general as before, but in proportion to the real musters of effective men in the field, contribute to enabling her to support the expence of them.

If the States will therefore furnish 40,000 of their troops to the service of the *Netherlands*, as there is reason to believe it is their intention, from what M. *Boetslaer* has declared, and make such an addition to their present forces, as their own immediate preservation, and the necessity of affairs absolutely require, and join with his majesty in taking the *Saxons*, as abovementioned, it only remains, that the empress's intentions be known, in order to settle the whole upon this foot, by an agreement between the three powers, that we may immediately proceed to the execution of it.

I have not touched in this letter upon what relates to the defence of the empire, because his majesty is not in condition to contribute to it, and cannot doubt of the emperor and empress taking all proper measures, in conjunction with the princes and circles for that purpose. And with regard to *Italy*, the king ought to believe that the empress will now give that attention to it which she is obliged to by the treaty of *Worms*, and enabled to do by the conclusion of that of *Dresden*, his majesty being, on his part, still disposed to fulfil the engagements which concern him, with the same exactness as he has hitherto, provided that be done.

The king having thus explain'd his ideas and intentions to the States General, and open'd to them, in the greatest confidence, the true situation of his affairs, his majesty flatters himself, that their High Mightinesses will be equally frank and explicit in their answer to him, and that he shall receive it as soon as possible, his majesty not doubting but that, as the object of the war in *Flanders* is no longer the assistance of the queen of *Hungary* only, but extends to the independance, and to the very being of the Republick itself, which has been treated with the most insolent and indecent menaces by *France*, the States General will be ready (as indeed they have of late often insinuated it to be their intention) to exert their utmost power, by augmentations in their land and sea forces, and all other means for the preservation of their religion and liberties, by keeping the enemy at a due distance from their frontiers, in like manner as his majesty, whose dominions are in a still greater state of danger, being already actually invaded by *France*, in support of the pretender to his crown, has been obliged to increase his forces, and subject himself to many new and immense expences; and that their High Mightinesses, now that the case is become directly their own, and that they have thought it necessary to have recourse to his majesty's assistance against the common enemy, will no longer hesitate to put themselves upon the same foot with the *British* nation, by declaring war against *France*. By this means they will support the honour of the Republick, injuriously, and even [illegible] *France*, fulfil [illegible] lies, and [illegible] themselves [illegible].

SHIPS *taken from the* French *and* Spaniards, Auguſt 1746.

TWO privateers of Hiſpaniola, taken by 3 privateers fitted out by the planters in the W. Indies.

A French ſloop, laden with fiſh, oil, &c. from Newfoundland, taken by the Martin, capt. Laws, and ranſom'd for 90,000 livres.

The N. S. de Montſerrat, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz. car. to Jamaica.

A French privateer of Bayonne, 4 carriage, 6 ſwivel guns, and 57 men; and

Three Spaniſh barks, all taken the 4th Ult. in Lat. 44, by the Saltaſh privateer, capt. Geo. Powell, and burnt after taking out what was valuable.

The St Dominique, from Bayonne for Martinico;

The N. S. de Carnia, 26 guns, 9 pounders, and 170 men, from St Sebaſtians for Cadiz; and

The James and Louis, from Bourdeaux for the Weſt Indies, all taken by the ſquadron under commodore Boſcawen, and carry'd into Kinſale.

A French ſnow, with 80 hogſheads of clay'd ſugar, from Guardaloupe for St Maloes, taken by the Wilmington privateer, capt. Sibbald, and car. to Philadelphia.

The St George, 300 tons, 22 carriage guns, taken by the Prince Frederic privateer, capt. Marſhall, of Rhode Iſland, and her conſort, capt. Johnſon of New York, after an engagement of five glaſſes, in which capt. Johnſon, and the maſter of the Prince Frederic, and two private men were killed. The prize came from St Maloes with a fleet of 70 ſail, and her cargo coſt 8 or 10,000*l.*

The La Ville de Roan, from Roan to Stockholm, taken by the Carliſle privateer, car. to Dover.

A Bayonne priv. of 30 guns and 200 men, ſunk by an Eng. priv. and all the crew drown'd but 5.

The Le Bon, Majeſque, from Bourd. for Martinico, taken by the Blandford priv. car. to Briſtol.

A ſmall French prize, taken by the Diamond galley, capt. Goatley, from Leghorn.

The Orange Tree, of Amſterdam, Maganis, from Rochelle for Boulogne, laden with brandy and ſugar, taken by the Carliſle privateer, and carry'd into Dover. Capt. Owen told the Dutch captain when he boarded him, that he belong'd to Bologne, and bid him take care of the Engliſh privateers, on which the Dutchman, believing him, deſir'd he would take care of his ſecreted papers, which diſcovered that he was bound for Bologne, tho' pretended for Amſterdam.

A rich French ſhip from Angola, with ſlaves, elephants teeth, and other valuable goods, taken by the Betty brigantine privateer, capt. York, to the windward of Martinico.

A French ſloop, with ſugar, coffee, &c. and a large quantity of dollars, taken by one of his majeſty's ſloops of war near the Bermuda Iſlands.

Nine prizes, three of them under Genoeſe colours, taken by two Engliſh men of war, on a cruiſe in the Levant, and carry'd into Leghorn.

Several polacres chaſed and deſtroy'd by one of his majeſty's ſloops of war near Cadiz.

A French brigantine, with 13 officers on board, taken by the Glaſgow man of war, on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland. *Gaz.* (*See* p. 428 D.)

A French man of war of 50, ſome ſay 70 guns, laden with furrs from Canada, taken by two Engliſh men of war in the bay of St Laurence.

A French brigantine, laden chiefly with cacao, taken on the coaſt of the Caraccas, by the Falcon privateer, capt. Fowler, of St Kitts.

A rich ſchooner, taken by the Molly priv. belonging to the American colonies, capt. Exmouth.

The St Criſpin privateer, a la ge Spaniſh ſloop, taken by the Mercury privateer of Charles Town, and the Cruiſer ſnow of Philadelphia.

A ſmall ſloop taken, and another ſunk, by an Engliſh privateer, capt. Lampree.

The Francis, a French privateer of 20 guns and 144 men, taken the 15th Inſt. off Uſhant, by his maj. ſhip the Inverneſs, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

A Fr. ſhip of 22 guns, with a rich cargo, from Nantz for the coaſt of Guinea, taken by the Shoreham man of war, capt. Oſborne, and carry'd into Liſbon.

A large and very rich French ſhip, of 20 carriage and 20 ſwivel guns, laden with ſugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, &c. taken after three hours fight, by his majeſty's ſhip the Wager, and brought into Port Royal, Jamaica.

A Fr. ſhip of 22 guns ſix pounders, taken by the Pr. Charles priv. of N. York; ſhe was the largeſt and deepeſt laden of any veſſel carry'd into that port ſince the war, and had on board a Fr. commiſſary, and a judge of the admiralty.

La Fortune, Le Fevre, from Cape Francois for Nantz, taken by the Vulture ſloop of war, and Fox privateer of Briſtol.

A French ſhip from Marſeilles for Cape Francois, very richly laden with great quantities of dry goods, as velvets, ſilks, gold lace, &c, taken by a priv. of Philadelphia, near Hiſpaniola.

A Fr. priv. of 18 guns, taken by one of his maj. ſloops of war on the banks of Newfoundland.

A Fr. ſhip of 24 guns from Martinico for France; and another from Nantz for Cape Francois, with wine, brandy, &c taken by a North American priv. capt. Tyrrel.

A Swediſh ſhip, from Marſeilles for Hamburgh, brought into Pool by the Swift privateer.

The ———, Vidal, from Santa Cruz, carry'd into Gibraltar.

The Exchange ſnow, John Bagſter, from the Canaries to Port Louis, with wines; and the Jupiter brigantine, Lancelot Skinner, from Plymouth to the Canaries, with pilchards, brought into Liſbon by his maj. ſhip the Pr. Edward, Hon. capt. Wm Montagne, and the Grand Turk.

The Heureux, Francis Mitard, 600 tons, 18 guns, and 100 men, from Surat, laden with cotton; the Chardanagor, Du Caſſe, 650 tons, 18 guns, and 100 men, from Baſſora, with ſalt, copper, and bale goods; the Dupleix, John Le Blanc, 380 tons, 12 guns, and 70 men, from Mocha, with coffee

coffee and ſalt; a cruizer called the Expedition, M. de l'Eſqulen, 14 guns and 58 men; all four taken by commodore Barnet in the Eaſt Indies; the three former were all the French ſhips bound into the Ganges. *Gazette.*

The l'Amiable Maria, at St Jago; the Mahomet, Charles, from Manilla, two pilot ſloops from Bengal, the Cæſar, and a ſmall ſloop from Pontichcrry, all taken by the ſame. (*See* p. 440 B.)

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, Auguſt 1746.

SEveral prizes belonging to the American colonies, 3 of them ſaid to be very rich, taken by 3 Spaniſh gallies of conſiderable force, in their paſſage from Cadiz to the Havanna.

The Young Nathan, Dalton, with ſtores from New England for North Carolina, carry'd by the Spaniards into Hiſpaniola.

Several Britiſh veſſels taken by the Spaniſh ſhips in the bay of Honduras.

The Benſon, Rawlinſon, from Liverpool to the Leeward Iſlands, taken by the Fr near the ſame.

The Prince Charles, Taylor; and the Yarmouth, Montgomery, both from Boſton for Antigua, carry'd into Martinico.

A ſnow from Barbadoes for South Carolina; and the Henry and Lydia, Garman, for the Bermuda Iſlands, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The Chriſtian, Lee, from Virginia to London, taken and carry'd into Bergen.

The James, Fergus, from London to Monſerrat, taken by 3 French privateers, after a ſtout reſiſtance, and carry'd into Martinico.

The Reſolution, Davidſon, from S. Carolina for Liſbon, taken by a French privateer.

The Betty ſnow, Warren; and

The William and Betty, Read, both from Milford for Topſham, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Mary, Goldſmith, from Lynn for Rotterdam; and

A bark, Tho. Potts, maſter, both carry'd into Dunkirk.

A collier, carry'd into the ſame place.

The Reſolution, Taylor, from New England for Rotterdam, carry'd into Bergen.

The Young Theodore, Decker, from London for Embden, carry'd into Oſtend.

The Humble, Weſtcomb, from Tingmouth, taken the 6th Inſt. off Dartmouth, by a Fr. cutter priv. who the ſame day took a boat loaded with cyder, from Dartmouth to Plymouth, ranſom'd.

The Anna Maria, Fontaine, from the Mediterranean for Ireland, carry'd into Breſt.

The Kinnerſley, Symſon, from Ireland for Madeira and the Weſt Indies, car. to Bayonne.

An Engliſh privateer, capt. Clymer, taken by two Spaniſh xebecs in the Weſt Indies.

The Lyon, Woodward, from Cork to Antigua, taken off the Iſland, by a Fr. privateer, in company of two other veſſels, one of which ran aſhore, and the other got in.

The ſnow Lilly's Prize, from Glaſgow to Charles Town, S. Carolina, taken by 8 Spaniſh priv.

The Loyal Jane, Raines, from Riga to Plymouth, carry'd into Cherburg.

The Angilla, Brown, for Antigua, carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The Veſtervick's Arms, Horner, from London to Leghorn, carry'd into Algeuras.

A veſſel of Saltcoats, laden with tobacco, capt. Lorimer, taken by two French privateers cruiſing between Bergen and the Orkneys. The captain ſaid they had taken 25 Britiſh ſhips, ſome of which they had ranſomed for 1360 *l.*

The Humming-bird, Ainger, from Boſton to Jamaica, carried into Porto Rico.

The Good Intent, Bouden, from Caroliua, taken the 16th Ult. by a French priv. car. to Bilboa.

A north country veſſel, laden with plank, taken off Seaford by a Fr fiſhing-boat.

The William and Betty, from Tenby for Southampton, carried into Morlaix.

The Samuel, Moor, and ſix colliers, taken off the Humber, by a Fr. dogger privateer of 21 guns, and 3 other ſhips, attended with a Fr. man of war of 50 guns.

The ——, Swart, from Ireland to St Euſtatia, carried by a Fr. priv. into Martinico.

A collier, taken by a French priv. off Broad Staves.

The Margaret, Beattie, from Montroſe to Riga, taken off the Naze of Norway, by a Calais privateer, and ranſomed for 100 *l.*

The Nancy, Parkin, from Memmell to Lancaſter, taken by the ſame, and ranſomed for 900*l.*

SHIPS *taken from the* French *and* Spaniards, September 1746.

THE Anna Elizabeth, capt. Dauw, from Hamburgh for Marſeilles and Cadiz, laden with tobacco, taken by the Carliſle priv. capt. Owen, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ſhip from Bourdeaux, belonging to St Maloes, taken by an outward bound ſhip, and car. to Barbadoes, or ſome other iſland in thoſe parts.

A ſhip from the Havanna, ſuppoſed for St Auguſtin, taken and car. to S. Carolina.

A veſſel from the Caraccas, taken by the Molly priv. ſloop, and car. to Rhode Iſland.

Three Fr. ſhips bound to Marſeilles, taken by two Engliſh privateers in the Levant.

A valuable Fr. ſhip, capt. Peter Leporte, taken by an Engliſh man of war, car. to Port Mahon.

The Magnanimous, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, tak. by the Laurel and Terrible, car. to Plym.

The Guds Hielp, Grundcall, of Stockholm, with wine and fruit from Malaga, brought into Cowes by the Swift privateer, Capt. Sheall.

A Fr. ſloop of 100 tons, with 250 caſks of flour, ſeized by 8 of the Tryal privateer had eſcaped out of priſon at Rochelle, by letting themſelves down the caſtle wal

they boarded her with their knives only, and drove 6 Frenchmen under deck, then cut her cable, hoisted sail, and put the Frenchmen on board their boat, and brought the vessel into Topsham.

A Fr. ship of 260 tons, laden with valuable effects, the greatest part pieces of eight, taken by a ship bound for the West Indies, and car. to their intended port.

Several vessels for Canada, with ammunition, warlike stores, and a good number of men, taken by 3 American privateers near the banks of Newfoundland.

Three Fr. prizes, laden with soap, wine, oil, &c. taken by the Sally brigantine privateer, and car. into Jersey; she also ransom'd several others.

The St Clair, from St Domingo, taken by his maj. ship the S. Sea Castle, car. to Lisbon.

A Spanish Barcelongo, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with 3000 quintals of lead, 800 quintals of gunpowder, and 4 brass cannon, &c. taken by the Hardwick privateer, capt. Sampson.

The La Proure, Ladone, from Rochelle for Missisippi, taken by the D. of Bedford privateer, and carried into the isle of May.

A Fr. ship with a valuable cargo, taken by the Allen priv. off the Bermuda islands, car. to N. Eng.

A Martinico ship, taken by the Terrible privateer, and sent into Liverpool.

Two prizes, a snow and a schooner, tak. by a priv. of Rhode-Island, and sent into Providence.

A schooner, laden with sugar, cut out of a harbour at the west end of Grand Terre, by the Warren snow privateer, and sent to Philadelphia; the crew escaped on shore.

A French prize taken by a privateer, capt. Bayard of N. York.

The St Rose, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by the English.

A French snow privateer, 150 tons, and 12 carriage guns, from Martinico to Old Spain, with valuable effects, taken by an English American privateer.

A ship from the Carraccas, for Martinico, with cordage, beef, &c. with a considerable quantity of money, taken by a North American privateer.

A Fr. ship, laden with sugar, taken by a priv. of N. York, capt. Clinton, car. into that province.

The Angelic, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with coffee, sugar, &c. taken by his majesty's ship the Inverness and Portland's prize, and sent into Plymouth.

Eight small prizes, and a large ship, some say of 54 guns, laden with stores and ammunition for several ships building at Canada, and a large quantity of money for the payment of the Fr. troops, taken near the banks of Newfoundland by his majesty's ship the Pembroke.

A Sa. priz. taken to the westward of Porto Rico, by the Earl priv. and car. into New York.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, *September* 1746.

THE Figueira, from Lisbon to Dublin, taken by the French, and car. into Bilboa.

The Aldborough frigate, Wilson, from Antigua for Piscataque, taken by a small privateer of Cape Francois, and carried into that place.

The Arabella, capt. Codd, from St Kitts for London, taken by a Spanish privateer.

The Mary, Bird, and the Mary Galley, both taken by the Count de Maurepas, a Fr. privateer.

The Duke, Saunderson, from London for Virginia; and

The Elisabeth, Orr, from Glasgow for Virginia, both taken off the banks of Newfoundland by two French men of war, and the latter burnt.

The Anne, Finely, from Africa to Jamaica, carried into St Jago de Cuba.

The Barbary and Hannah, capt. Caul, from the Mediterranean, carried into Brest.

The Endeavour, Kippings, from Jamaica for Bristol, carried into St Maloes.

The Happy Return, Caverly, from Boston to the Isle of Ratran, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Queen of Hungary, Steel, from Montserrat for London, carried into Martinico.

The Leon, Green; the Lovely Sally, Murphy; the Myrmidon, Morang; the Dolphin, Hall; the Success, Rollingstaff; the Revolution, French; the Dove, Osborn; the Dove, English; the Charming Sally, Holden; the Mary, Smith; the Anthony, Welch; the Argyll, Gotham; the Elisabeth, Ramsay; the Addison, Peel; the Elisabeth, Adams; the Exchange, Wheeler; the Ranger, Mills; the Expedition, Bowden; the Sea-flower, Batchelor; the Ranger, Bloch; and the ships of the following commanders, viz. Donavon, Simmons, Freewen, Pearce, Wilks, Oliver, Buck, Vavaser, Hodge, Fergus, Townsend, Parmiter, Cocker, Webber, Parsons and Evans, all taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe. [*Those seem to be included in the number* 40, *mentioned* July, *p.* 348].

The Albany sloop of war, capt. Colby, who sail'd express from Louisburg, on July 7th, to admiral Warren at Boston, taken by the Castor, a French man of war, and carried into Chibuctou, where they left all the Albany's men among the Indians, except the capt. lieutenant, purser, and surgeon. They say that this ship with her consort the Aurora, took 14 other small English vessels, most of which they burnt.

The Industry, Tucker, from Marblehead for London, carried into Bilboa.

A large ship, with salt, wine, lemons, &c. for N. England, taken by a Bilboa privateer.

The K. of Sardinia, Jackson, from Santa Cruz, taken the 9th ult. in Lat. 49 30, by the Shoreham priv. of 22 guns, and 300 men, [formerly an English priv.] and carried into Brest.

The P. William, Butler, tak. near Gibraltar, by 5 Xebecs, and two Barks, after two hours fight.

The Pearl priv. ——, taken by two Fr. men of war, car. to Milo, an island in the Archipelago.

The Industry brig. of Philadelphia, taken by a French privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Providence, Lock, from Hamburgh to Leith, taken and ransom'd for 100 *l.*

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Answer to the Widower's Argument for marrying a Brother's Widow.

Mr URBAN,

THE *widower's* reasons in your last *Mag.* p. 410, for the legality of marrying a brother's widow seem to be inconclusive throughout: For in *Levit.* Chap. XVIII. the 16th verse cannot be explained (as he pretends) by the 18th verse, the two verses treating of two different precepts; for the 16th forbids to marry a brother's widow, the 18th to marry two sisters. And indeed in no sense can the prohibition of the 16th verse be dilated to the not marrying the brother's wife whilst he was alive; for it was not lawful to take any man's wife from him living, nor to marry her, unless divorced; which no way appears to be the case under consideration in this place. And it is worth observing that the words are as express as in any other parts of this chapter, which therefore ought to be explained according to the same phraseology: Thus verse 8, *the nakedness of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover*, &c. Surely the *widower* cannot suppose that upon the father's death, the son might marry his mother-in-law. It is *such a fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles*, 1 Cor. v. 1.

As to the 18th verse the learned are much divided in their explication of the word *sister*, which is a word of great latitude in the original, and some think that this precept forbids the taking a second wife whilst the first is alive, and lives with him (as the margent of our bibles reads the verse: *Neither shalt thou take a wife to another to vex her*, &c.)—So this was probably intended to restrain *Polygamy*; else we do not see the pertinency of the reason alledged, *to vex her in her life-time*. Rather it should seem to me as if a wife would be less vexed to have her sister for a partner in her husband, than a stranger.—However whatever be the true meaning it is too uncertain, at this distance of time, to build any thing of consequence thereon, and especially to endeavour by it to overthrow a prohibition, which is plain and very express; and repeated again, Chap. XX. 21.

The *widower* says, that the marriage he pleads for, is not forbidden by the act of 32 *H.* VIII. This is another mistake. In this act there is plainly an exception for the case in hand: "No degrees of "kindred *not mentioned in the law of "God*, shall be pleaded to annul a marriage." Is it therefore not plain that degrees of kindred mentioned in the law of God may annul a marriage? And that the marriage with a brother's wife was then reckoned unlawful, may be seen, in *express* words, in *The necessary erudition of any christian man*, set forth by this king, A. D. 1543. Give me leave to add an observation from this book: After he has mentioned that and other forbidden degrees: "In the declaration of the which laws of prohibition, *Moses* so temper'd his words, "that not only the *Jews*, but also all other the people of the world, were "as much and as streightly bounden to "the continual observation of the "same laws, as they were to the other "moral laws of the ten commandments." p. 31. What this judicious author says here, seems to flow naturally from the 24th verse of the chapter we are upon: *Defile not yourselves in any of these things, for in all these, the nations are defiled, which I cast out before you, and the land is defiled, therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land itself vomiteth out her inhabitants.*—From whence we may conclude that these laws must extend to all nations (as well as to the *Jews*) otherwise they could contract no guilt by their violation of them.

The Acts our *widower* refers to, 1 *Edw.* VI. and 1 *Eliz.* were only confirmations of 25 and 28 *Hen.* VIII. and must therefore be understood in the same sense. Let me add that if our widower's opinion prevailed in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, it would have been very odd for archbishop *Parker* in this very reign (viz. *A.D.* 1563) to put out "an "admonition to all such as shall intend "hereafter to enter the state of matrimony, godly and *agreeably to* LAWS," and therein say that "a man may not "marry his brother's wife," (as we may see it to this day, in the folio common prayer books) whilst yet according to this widower there were no laws in being to forbid it.

I observe that these acts of parliament before-mentioned make no allowance in favour of a brother's widow when the brother died childless; for it is the opinion of both Jews and Christians that the allowance of such a marriage was peculiar to the *Jewish* nation, and founded upon such political reasons as never had any place among any other people that I ever heard of. *I am*,

Sir, Your constant Reader,

Sept. 8, 1746. OBED. REFERET.

Copy of a Letter from THOMAS CORBETT, *Esq; Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated* October 6, 1745 *to Sir* CHALONER OGLE, *Knt, President of the Court Martial then sitting on board his Majesty's Ship the* London, *at* Chatham, *on the Trial of Captain* GEORGE BURRISH.

SIR,

AS my lords commissioners of the admiralty are thoroughly convinced of the integrity and upright intentions of the gentlemen who compose the present court-martial at *Chatham*; it is with concern they have heard, that great offence has been taken by the publick, at the refusal given to * Messieurs *Sharpe* and *Crespigny* to ask questions of the witnesses, in the course of the present examinations. Their lordships have inquired into that fact, and find the method taken, is, to allow the prosecutors to write down their questions, which are afterwards read to the court by the president. As that method, though designed to answer the same purpose, seems attended with great inconvenience and delay, and certainly will not give so much satisfaction to the nation, as if the prosecutors were suffered to examine *viva voce*; I am commanded by their lordships to state, for the consideration of the court, whether it may not be advisable to change the present method.

You are to consider, That these gentlemen attend, in pursuance of an address of the house of commons, and an order from his majesty, directing them to prosecute in his name: And, though no occasion has hitherto existed, in which it has been thought necessary to appoint a prosecutor in this solemn manner; yet, in every court-martial, where one officer complains of another, the complainant is considered in the light of a prosecutor, and, as such, is permitted to ask questions *viva voce*, by the mouth of the president.

The officer complaining is really a prosecutor on the behalf of the king; in his name the suit is instituted; and, between the king and the prisoner, the court is sworn to give judgment."

If therefore this is the usual form observed in all common courts-martial; will it not be thought extraordinary to refuse those, that appear on the behalf of the crown, on this important occasion, the same privilege as is granted to all other prosecutors, and to introduce a method liable to many objections and inconveniencies, and which has never been practised before?

I am, &c.

THOMAS CORBETT.

This letter being read, the court took it into consideration, and agreed unanimously in opinion,

THAT, as the appointment of prosecutors, in the manner that has been done on occasion of the present tryals, is intirely new and unprecedented; the court have shewn all possible respect to the address of the House of Commons, and the King's order, in admitting the prosecutors to sit at a side-table in the court, to hear all the examinations, and in allowing them to deliver, in writing, to the judge-advocate, to be laid before the court, such questions as they may think necessary: That, as this method enables the prosecutors to have such further questions asked, as they may judge to have been omitted, the court are also unanimously of opinion, that it is fully sufficient to answer the purpose of coming at the truth; that it takes up less time, than if they were to be permitted to interrogate *viva voce*; and that it does not, at the same time, lay the court open to any innovations of law-forms: And therefore they cannot agree to alter the present method, as, they think, the doing so, might be introductive of many real inconveniencies, and infringe upon the liberties of courts-martial.

And the judge-advocate was order'd by the court, to deliver an attested copy of this resolution to the president, in order to his transmitting the same to Mr *Corbett*.

* Who were appointed by their lordships to manage the prosecution.

Friday, May 16, 1746.

Ship, Prince of Orange, Deptford.

At a Court Martial held this Day by Adjournment,

PRESENT, *Perry Mayne*, Esq; rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief, *&c.* President.

The Hon. *John Byng*, Esq; rear-admiral of the blue.

Captains, *Rentone, Colby, Laton*, Sir *Cha. Molloy, Erskine, Catford, Orme, Legg, Frankland, Hamilton, Hamer, Smith*

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Smith Callis. Pitman, Hanway and *Sprague.* (See *p.* 279.)

The Court being aſſembled as uſual,

THE Preſident acquainted the court that he had been yeſterday afternoon, after the court was up, arreſted by a writ at the ſuit of Mr *Frye*, for a ſentence paſſed on him at a court-martial held on him in the *Weſt Indies.*— Capt. *Hamilton*, one of the members of the court, moved that the writ might be read: the judge advocate accordingly read the ſame, being a writ of Capias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas, atteſted *May* 12, and returnable *June* 1, againſt Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, *Perry Mayne*, &c. perſons who were members of that court martial. Then the court, on the motion of Capt. *Hamilton*, came to the following reſolutions, *viz.*

Reſolved, That it appears the higheſt indignity offer'd to the court, and thro' this court to every other court of judicature, that is or may hereafter be form'd in this kingdom; and the higheſt infraction of the prerogative of the lord high admiral, and of the ſtatute law of this realm, to arreſt or ſerve any writ of capias upon the preſident, or any member of this court now ſitting, or of any other court martial; and therefore the court unanimouſly reſolve to deſiſt farther proceeding on this tryal till ſatisfaction be made for this high inſult.

Reſolved, That this court make repreſentation by letter to the lord high admiral, of the high infringement made on his prerogative, by arreſting the preſident of this court, duly aſſembled, by virtue of his authority; and that the court do adjourn till Thurſday morning 9 o' clock, to give time for every member to deliberate upon proper methods for obtaining ſatisfaction for the high inſult on their preſident, from all perſons, *how high ſoever in rank or office*, who have *ſet on foot* this arreſt, or in *any degree promoted* or *adviſed* it.

Theſe reſolutions being ſigned by the preſident, and the ſeveral members of the court, the preſident directed it to be incloſed in a letter, and deliver'd by the judge advocate to the lords of the admiralty.

Then the court adjourn'd till Monday morning 9 o'clock, and from thence to Thurſday the 22d.

On the 22d a Letter from Mr *Corbett*, Secretary to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, incloſing one from the D. of *Newcaſtle* to their Lordſhips, was read before the Court, and are as follows:

Mr Corbett's *Letter to the Preſident.*

SIR,

HAving laid the letter of the 16th inſtant, and alſo the reſolutions of the court martial of the ſame date, brought hither by the judge advocate, before the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, their lordſhips thought the ſaid reſolutions to be a matter of ſuch importance that they laid the ſame before his majeſty. In conſequence of which, their lordſhips received a letter from his grace the D. of *N.* principal ſecretary of ſtate; I am commanded to ſend you incloſed an atteſted copy thereof, in order to your laying the ſame before the court martial at your meeting to-morrow. Their lordſhips make no doubt but that every gentleman who is member of the court, will be greatly ſatisfied with his majeſty's moſt gracious expreſſions contained in the ſaid letter; and as they are aſſured of his majeſty's protection, and of having full ſatisfaction for the late indignity offer'd them, and that methods will be taken to prevent any thing of the like nature for the future, their lordſhips hope they will be unanimous in agreeing to go on immediately in hearing and adjuſting the tryals that are depending, and to continue ſo till they are finiſhed.

Admiralty Office, I am Yours, &c.
May 21, 1746. T. CORBETT.

D. of N——LE's *Letter.*

To my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

I Received your lordſhips letter of the 16th inſtant, with the papers incloſed relating to the writ ſerved on Rear-adm. *Mayne*, who preſides at the court martial at *Deptford*, for enquiring into the conduct, &c. of Mr *Leſtock* and others, and the reſolutions of the court thereupon, and have laid them before his majeſty. His majeſty expreſſed great diſpleaſure at the inſult offer'd to the court martial, by which the military diſcipline of the navy is ſo much affected, and the king highly diſapproves the behaviour of Lieut. *Frye* on this occaſion. His majeſty has it under conſideration what ſteps may be adviſeable to be taken on this incident, and in the mean time his majeſty would have your lordſhips acquaint the members of the court martial, that they may depend on his majeſty's moſt *gracious protection* for procuring them a *ſufficient ſatisf*

on for the late indignity offer'd them, and that proper methods *will be* taken for preventing any thing of the like nature for the future.

(*Received May* 22, 1746.) *I am, &c.* H. N.

The Answer of the C—t M——l to the Letter sent by Mr Corbett, *by Order of the Lords of the Admiralty*, May 21.

SIR,

WE desire you would be pleased to inform their lordships, that, having heard their lordships letter read to us, as well as the authentic copy of the letter to their lordships from his majesty's principal secretary of state the D. of *N.* signifying his majesty's royal assurance of his most gracious protection, for procuring to us a sufficient satisfaction for the late indignity offer'd to us, and that proper methods will be taken for preventing any thing of the like nature for the future, according to their lordships desire, we are unanimously agreed to proceed upon the business of the trials; but think it incumbent upon us to give their lordships our reasons for the steps we have already taken, submitting them to their lordships' farther consideration, as this attack appears to us of the most dangerous consequence to the security of the nation, the authority of the lord high admiral, the privilege of the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled, and the prerogative of the crown.

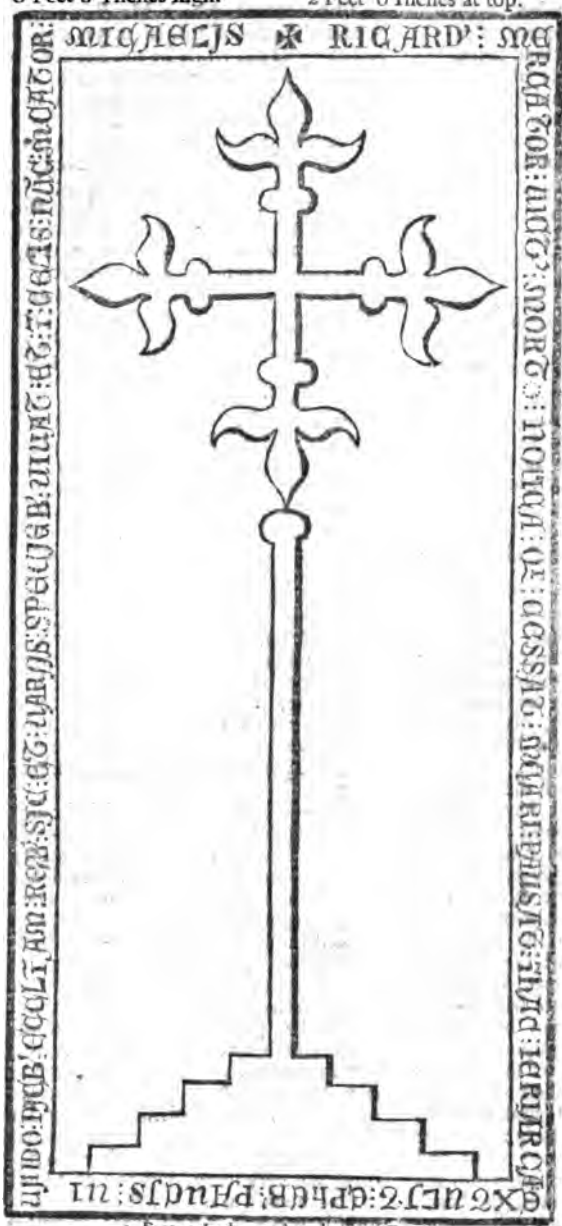
First, It appears to us, that Sir *J. W.* Kt, L. C. J. of the court of c——p——, having no regard to the honour and safety of his majesty, the security of the liberties and properties of his subjects, the support of the constitution, or defence of his dominions, in time of actual war with two powerful nations, favour'd, aided and abetted by rebellion at home (contrary to his duty and trust, and in violation of the statute laws of the realm as well as those established by use and custom time immemorial, by which his majesty's arms by sea have been prudently, wisely and effectually governed, to the great glory of his majesty, and protection of his subjects, as well as in open defiance of his majesty's commands, in consequence of an address from the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled) the said L. C. J. *W.* did issue his writ, on the 12th day of *May*, in the 19th year of his present majesty's reign, to arrest, seize and secure the persons of *Perry Mayne*, Esq; and *James Rentone*, Esq; members constituent, and judges of the court martial then sitting, by orders of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of *Great Britain*, and by virtue of the power to them given by the stat. of 13. K. *Cha.* II. the said judges being duly qualify'd as the act requires, and did cause the said writ to be served on the said *Perry Mayne*, Esq; by which craft and subtle device, as far as in him layeth, he did let, respite, and disturb the laws of the land, and, by forcibly taking away the judges, prevent the execution of justice, and elude the commands of his majesty, grounded upon the address of the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled; and tho', in a clause subjoined to the said writ, it was artfully added, that the president is served with this process, to the intent that he may, by his attorney, appear in his majesty's court of c——p——, it appears to us that this evasion is only provided to the intent that we might possibly, thro' oversight, proceed in our judicial capacity; and that, by some reserved device, as well our general proceedings, as our final determination and sentence, might be interpreted and declared invalid, void, and of none effect, to the entire defeating of this solemn, grand and national enquiry.

Secondly, That the grounds for this writ was an action recommended by the said L. C. J. in open court, for damages against the said *Perry Mayne*, Esq; and *James Rentone*, Esq; for the sentence of a court martial legally held, by virtue of the statute laws of this realm at *Jamaica*, of which court the said *Perry Mayne*, Esq; and *James Rentone*, Esq; were members, constituents or judges, properly qualified as such by the known laws of the realm, as well statutes as use and custom.

Thirdly, That, in consequence of the said breach and violation of the laws of the kingdom, as well as insult to a supreme court of judicature, sitting to determine in the derniere resort, which by its constitution, never acknowledged any superior court, nor any appeal from its sentence, but to his majesty's prerogative, as far as in him layeth, the whole order, discipline and government of his majesty's armies by sea is entirely and absolutely dissolved, and the statute of 13. K. *Cha.* II. made null and void, by which most wicked device the honour of his majesty is betrayed, the security of his subjects is exposed, and the fundamental laws of the constitution subverted.

Sign'd by the President and Members.

6 Feet 8 Inches high. 2 Feet 6 Inches at top.



2 Feet 2 Inches and an half at Bottom.

INSCRIPTION *about the* MONUMENT *explain'd.*

Richardus Mercator victima Mortis, Norica qui ceſſat Mercari, pauſat in hac Ieriarca [Iteri-arca] extulit ephebis paucis vivendo diebus, Eccleſiam rebus ſic et variis ſpeciebus, vovat, et in cœlis nunc mercator Michaelis.

By the ſtile and contents this appears to be a graveſtone in *Henry* VII's time, or probably a little later. The words MERCARI and MERCATOR are only puns on the perſon's name, a degenerate taſte of that, and ſome of the preceding centuries; of which *Roſamund*'s, and *Simon Iſip*'s conceits are pregnant evidences.

NORICA, I explain *Norwich*, though 'tis not the uſual *Latin* name for that city.

Pauſat is obſolete,

And *extulit ephebis* unpolite, but ſerve a monkiſh taſte well enough.

Eccleſiam rebus ſic et variis ſpeciebus, is an odd turn of fancy, alluding, I ſuppoſe, to his liberal endowments in favour of the clergy, and the different emblematic attitudes expreſs'd on his ſepulchre. In ſhort, from the drollneſs of the ſentiments, and the puns on his name, in affairs of the final determination of man, we may judge what adepts in religion and policy the ſchools of the monks, thoſe univerſal jugglers of mankind, produced. 'Tis not to be ſuppoſ'd that the literati want a literal verſion of this inſcription, for it explains itſelf to them, and the ignorant will reap no benefit from its ſo l[illegible] in its original, though for the ſake of a joke (if joking with the dead be not incongruous, and an inſult on ſenſe) I would in my merrier days have tranſlate it thus:

This consecrated ark contains
Dick Merchant's personal remains;
Death's victim in the unequal strife,
Norwich shut up his shop of life.
This church, extensive tho' it be,
May hold his busts, but not his FEE.
To such endowing souls were giv'n
Freedoms to set up shop in heav'n.

I know you'll laugh at me for venturing to verfify a monkish certificate in the modern dress, but *dulce est desipere in loco*, a singular humour is sometimes to be gratify'd, and we may laugh at the monks now without fear, since the royal youth hath silenced their friends.

See p. 545. 646.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.
GEORGE SMITH.

P.S. The monks were extremely droll to commute the liberal endowments to them on earth, for a shop in heav'n, no doubt ready furnish'd by the prince *Michael* as soon as the man went there to set up.

From the General Evening Post. Sept. 6.

SIR, Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1746.

THE case of Mr *Brinkley*, a student of St *John*'s college, who was lately tried here for the murder of Mr *Ashton*, being of an uncommon nature, a short account of it may be acceptable to some of your readers,—It appear'd by the evidence, that, on the 9th of *March*, after twelve at night, Mr *Brinkley* knocked at the door of the chamber next to Mr *Ashton*'s, and having awaken'd Mr *C*——, the young gentleman who liv'd there, desired him to come to the assistance of Mr *Ashton*, who, he said, was either dead or dying: that Mr *C*——, enquiring whether he had a candle, and finding that he had not, bid him call the porter of the college: that these three (Mr *Brinkley*, Mr *C*——, and the porter) went into Mr *A*——'s room together, and found him dead, his cheeks warm, lying upon the bed without coat, waistcoat, or shoes: that Mr *B*——, when he called the porter, was as much undressed, and that his hands and shirt were bloody: that the two young gentlemen then went and called up Dr *H*——, a physician of the same college, who examining the body, saw a wound just above the collar-bone, about an inch in length: that the body being afterwards open'd, this wound appear'd to be about an inch deep; and to have entered the subclavian vein: that in the skin it was semicircular, or rather semioval; but within straight.

The account which Mr *B*—— immediately gave of this affair was as follows:——That while he and Mr *A*—— were in bed together, the latter, either reaching for the chamber-pot, or having taken it into his hands, fell from the bed, and not rising again, he (Mr *B*——) called to him, but received no answer: that soon after, hearing Mr *A*—— groan, he got out of bed and lifted him up, and perceiving that he did not move, ran, without knowing what had happened, to call assistance.

It appeared farther, that the chamber-pot was found broken, and very bloody, near the bed-side; that there was a stream of blood from the place where the pieces of the pot lay to the side of the room, and no blood in any other part of the chamber; that there was observed, by three witnesses, a piece of the pot, consisting of part of the bottom and part of the side, which part of the side about two or three inches in length stood almost erect, and was pointed; that one of the witnesses looked at this piece of the pot, and at the wound, and thinking that the piece would just fit the wound, was going to take it up, and try whether it would or not; but being told, that nothing ought to be moved till the coroner had been there, he desisted: that the coroner's jury coming all together into the room, which was very little, trampled upon the pieces of the pot, and broke them.

These are the most material circumstances which attended Mr *A*——'s death. The improbability of the story Mr *B*—— told, was the chief evidence against him; and this was strengthened by the depositions of two surgeons, who viewed the body, and thought it highly improbable, tho' far from being impossible (these were the words of either one or both of them) that such a wound should be given by a chamber-pot. Their chief reason for this opinion was, that the wound was clean, not jagged; and therefore seemed to them to be made by a sharp instrument: but Dr *H*—— was of opinion, from the nature of the wound, that it was made by something not very sharp, but of such a kind as that the skin was pressed inwards before it was cut. And three instances were produced of persons wounded almost in the same manner with Mr *A*——, by falling upon earthen-ware. All these wounds were described as perfectly clean, and free from jaggedness; two of them were mortal, and one was remarkably

markably parallel to the preſent caſe. A ſurgeon depoſed, that he was called to the aſſiſtance of a girl, who, by falling with a mug in her hand, made a wound above her collar-bone, which cut the ſubclavian vein, of which wound ſhe died in a few minutes: this accident happened about 18 years ago.

There were ſome other points which had given occaſion to ſuſpect the truth of Mr *B*——'s ſtory; the chief were, that Mr *A*——'s cloaths were found the next day bloody in ſeveral places; and that there were ſome marks of violence in the chamber, the door having been forced open, and a piece of the matting torn down. The firſt of theſe objections was anſwered by one of the witneſſes produced againſt Mr *B*——, who depoſed, that he ſaw theſe cloaths early in the morning after the fact, and that they were not then bloody; and that he afterwards ſaw one of the coroner's jury, in ſearching the room, careleſly throw them into the blood. Of the door Mr *B*—— had given this account, That Mr *A*—— and he coming into the college together, the deceaſed deſired him to lie with him, and went up ſtairs before him; that when he came up he found Mr *A*——'s door ſhut againſt him, and forced it open, (as the coroner ſaid he expreſſed himſelf in his examination) or rapt againſt it, and it opened, (as he told the ſtory to others). It appeared by the witneſſes, that the ſtaple belonging to Mr *A*——'s door had been frequently drawn out, and was ſo looſe that the door when locked might be opened without much violence; ſo that rapping againſt it might force it open. As to the matting, an acquaintance of Mr *A*——'s, who was in his chamber the day before his death, depoſed, that it was then torn, and, as he and Mr *A*—— believed, by a pointer which had been ſhut into the room.

It was proved, that Mr *A*—— uſed frequently to lie in his breeches and ſtockings, which was thought to account for his being found in that dreſs.

It was proved by ſome of their common acquaintance, that Mr *A*—— and Mr *B*—— were intimate friends, that they had never been known to quarrel, and that they ſpent the evening before the accident together in perfect friendſhip.

Several witneſſes were produced of Mr *B*——'s good temper; among others Mr *K*——, of *Bury*, at whoſe ſchool Mr *B*—— was educated, and which he had loſt but a few weeks when this affair happened, ſpake of it in very ſtrong terms, and ſaid, that he had never known any thing in his behaviour which ſhewed him to be malicious, revengeful, or quarrelſome. A gentleman, who had been his ſchoolfellow, confirmed this teſtimony, and ſaid farther, that he had known him ſeveral times paſs by affronts, which others would have reſented.

The more remarkable parts of this ſtory I have related in the very words of the witneſſes; the others, I think, are not miſrepreſented. I attended the trial as an indifferent hearer, and one who was very doubtful in what light this affair would appear; but I muſt confeſs, that before Mr *B*—— was acquitted by the jury, I was entirely convinced of his innocence. The ſtory he told was indeed improbable, but acknowledged on all ſides to be poſſible: he had been conſtant in his manner of relating it; and all the minute circumſtances obſerved afterwards in Mr *A*——'s room were conſiſtent with it, but ſcarce to be reconciled with any other ſuppoſition. There appeared not the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect any quarrel between him and Mr *A*——; and had there been any, yet his character was declared to be ſuch as muſt vindicate him from the imputation of murder.

(*See the Anſwer to this* p. 469.)

From the General Evening Poſt.

On PAPISTS *praying for the Souls of executed Rebels.*

WAlking very lately by the Romiſh chapel near *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, I was ſtopped by the ſound of voices and an organ; immediately an elderly woman at the door of the chapel ſaid to me, *Sir, you may go in, for we all worſhip one God.* By this invitation I entered, and turning myſelf towards the right hand, my eye was catched by ſundry pieces of paper, both written and printed, and ſtuck againſt the wall. My curioſity induced me to read part of them; I found them to be requeſts for departed ſouls. Among thoſe requeſts for prayers, *&c.* there were two I particularly remarked; one for Mr *Francis Townley*, and the other for Mr *Andrew Blood*, who, as the labels mentioned, died on the 30th day of *July* 1746, (*i. e.* they were executed that day at *Kennington-Common* for high treaſon.) I was ſtruck with indignation at the ſight, an

and left the place, reflecting how by such acts true religion was perverted and scandalized, and our government insulted.

Surely it is a perversion and a scandal to the christian religion, for any of its sects, living under a government professing that religion, to offer up prayers to heaven for the departed souls of men executed for a rebellion, raised by lyes, and supported for a time by rapine and murders, to overturn and destroy that government which had protected the lives and property of all its subjects, of every denomination.

As to the insult on the government: Suppose a number of men, of any sect, under a Roman catholic government, had raised a rebellion, and they had been defeated by arms, and afterwards some of them had suffered death by law; let us suppose that the friends of those rebels, after they had so suffered, should have put up prayers for those departed souls, what would that government have thought, and what would it have done? Could that, or any other government, in such case, have thought other than that sect, which offered prayers for those departed souls, would have acted for and with those rebels at convenient opportunity? And would not that government, let it be never so mild, have taken all measures to check the power of those men, and not permit them so publickly to avow their friendship to rebels?

The legislature has it in its power to discover and restrain the number of mass-houses now under covert in every city and great town throughout this island, and in every village where a popish family of any figure resides. What effects are produced by the superstitious errors implanted in the minds of converts and novices by the ghostly fathers presiding in those places of worship, let every observing protestant declare: Therefore those ghostly fathers, now lurking under all disguises, and their coadjutors the nonjuring pastors, are more particularly to be objects of the legislative attention. No observing man but must discover the increase of popery, particularly amongst the lower class of people, within a small compass of years; and though the rebellion is happily suppressed, yet, without circumspection in these points, the fiend may rise again, like a latent fever, and destroy the body. *Yours, &c.*

A. HORNE.

From the General Evening Post, Sept. 6.

WHEN the duke of *Monmouth* erected his standard in the west, a proclamation was published against him in the following terms, dated *June* 16, 1685.

'JAMES R.

'Whereas an humble address hath 'been made unto us by our commons 'assembled in parliament, that we by 'our proclamation would please to promise a reward of *five thousand pounds* 'to such person or persons who shall 'bring in the person of *James* duke of *Monmouth*, alive or dead. and whereas the said *James* duke of *Monmouth* stands *attainted of high treason by act of parliament*, we do, *&c.*'

Notwithstanding this, I find a brother writer, in your paper of *August* 21, (8. p. 425) says, '*Monmouth* was executed in *nine days* after his defeat; that he had no *formal trial by his peers*, and 'by *what law he was executed history is silent.*' History is very clear to those that can read it without prejudice: he was *attainted* of treason by the supreme court of the nation; and I desire to know by *what law* he had afterwards a right to a trial. Are those that were attainted this last sessions of parliament to have a trial, does he think, if they are apprehended? No; an act of attainder is the highest judicial sentence.

I should not have taken notice of this mistake in that writer, if he had not been led into it by a greater, even Mons. *Rapin*, in whom indeed it is the more pardonable, as he was a foreigner, and therefore the more ignorant of our forms of law: but his authority has propagated this false prejudice among, perhaps, twenty thousand readers; and has deceived, with the rest, his translator and note-writer, who passes it over, if I remember right, uncensured.

To his most Excellent Majesty George the Second, K. of Great Britain, *&c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the Pastors of the Churches in his Majesty's Province of the* Massachusett's Bay *in* New England, *assembled in* Boston *at their annual Convention*, May 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the pastors of the churches in the province of the *Massachusett's Bay* in *New England*, beg leave to take this first opportunity to express our

our utmost detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traiterous rebellion, rais'd in *Great Britain*, and abetted by the grand supporters of the papal interest, against your majesty's royal person and crown, in favour of an abjur'd pretender, train'd up in the bigotry and tyranny of the Romish principles and practices, utterly destructive to all true religion and liberty; and to assure your majesty, that, as in the days of your royal father, so in the present day, we know not a single man belonging to any of our assemblies, but what is firmly attach'd to your royal person, and illustrious house.——At the same time we congratulate your majesty upon the success of your arms, under the conduct of his royal highness the duke against the infatuated men, whom heaven indeed has righteously made a scourge to the *British* nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible tools of *France* and *Spain*. And in the name of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, we make it our fervent prayer to the supreme ruler of the world, that all the enemies to your majesty, and the protestant succession in your royal house, may be cloathed with perpetual shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your majesty upon the wonderful success God has given to your *American* forces, in the reduction of that important key of *North America*, *Cape Breton*, to your majesty's government; which we can't but hope, and trust in God, shall *never be wrested* out of your royal hands.

We chearfully rely on your majesty's royal goodness, under God, still to protect us and our churches, in the possession of our invaluable rights; and that our province, which have so signalized their loyalty, shall always find favour in the eyes of our gracious king, while we constantly present our hearty prayers to Almighty God, for the long prosperity of your majesty's reign, and the continuance of your crown in your royal family, throughout all generations.

Signed in the name, and by the appointment of the said pastors.

JOSEPH SEWALL, *Moderator.*

From the Daily Advertiser, Sept. 16.

SIR,

THE public has been amused with accounts of the late unfortunate death of Mr *Ashton*, a young gentleman of St *John*'s college in *Cambridge*, in such a manner, and with so many repetitions, that they rather seem to triumph over the prosecutor's ill success, than a conviction of innocence.——I think it my duty to undeceive the public, who perhaps are not thoroughly acquainted with this affair.

The account in the *Gen. Evening Post* of the 6th Inst. (*See p.* 466.) and some other news-papers, has an air of impartiality; circumstances are ranged under their respective heads, and to wind up the ball, all this by an *indifferent hearer* at the trial.

I myself was an indifferent hearer at the trial, and a disinterested person at the examination, and the taking the depositions of the witnesses before the justices, immediately after the unfortunate accident, which furnishes me the following observations.

First, that the account given by the suspected person of his coming into Mr *Ashton*'s room, carries the strongest tincture of guilt with it, as it is various, contradictory, and in some case impossible to be true. His first account was, that *Ashton* and he parted upon their coming into college, and that *Ashton* called after him from the screens to lie with him, and that he return'd from the boghouse to *Ashton*'s room, which he found lock'd, but upon his knocking, *Ashton* open'd it,

His second account was thus; he said the deceased ask'd him to lie with him, and that both ran up stairs together; but which of them open'd or burst open the door, they were in such a hurry, he could not tell.

His third account thus; that upon their coming into college, he went up with the deceas'd to his room, in order that they might lie together; but that the deceas'd open'd the door, but he could not remember whether it was with his foot, or key.

His fourth, which he confess'd to the coroner and his inquest (and which was fully prov'd on the trial) was as follows, *viz.* That he and the deceas'd parted on their coming into college in the middle of the first court, where *Ashton* went into his own room, and called to him from out of the window (which, by the by, was impossible; for the deceas'd had three story high to go, besides his distance from the middle of the court to the stair-case, and the other not above twelve or fourteen yards before he got out of hearing into another court) as he was going to the boghouse, from whence, he said, he return'd, and found the outer door of *Ashton*'s room

 lock'd

lock'd (which *Ashton* would not have done, if he intended he should lie with him) upon which, he said, he burst it open, and the staple was the next morning found in the middle of the floor.

The account the suspected person gave of this affair (says the author of *Gen. Even.*) was as follows. That while he and Mr *Ashton* were in bed together, the latter, either reaching for the chamber-pot, or having taken it into his hands, fell from the bed, *&c.* It is well the writer has thus grossly misrepresented the fact, for the real account he gave condemns him at once, and so his historian wisely, but not honestly, dropt it. For upon his examination before the justice the 20th of *March*, he said, that the deceas'd ask'd him for the chamber-pot, which he gave him. Now this is impossible, or at least highly improbable, for the pot was not on that side of the bed in which he lay, nor does he pretend the contrary; so that *Ashton* would have reach'd the pot himself had he wanted. It appear'd that the chamber-pot was found broken into several pieces, and bloody near the bed-side, and that there was a stream of blood, which began to run beyond the place where the pieces of the pot lay, and so on to them and to the side of the room, and that from the place where the blood had begun to run to the side of the room there was a continued declivity. It appeared also, that the bow and handle of the coal-hole door-key was very bloody. There was observed by three witnesses a piece of the pot, consisting of part of the bottom and part of the side, which part of the side, about two or three inches in length, stood upright; one of those witnesses deposed, that he looked at that piece, and declared that the top thereof was not bloody. But another, a college footman (an extraordinary judge) deposed, that he view'd the wound and piece of the pot, and he believ'd it would have fitted the wound. But the surgeons, who had examined the wound, and who were certainly more to be relied on than an ignorant fellow, or indeed any other, were of opinion that the wound was given by some sharp instrument, and not by the pot, for the reasons set forth by those gentlemen on the trial, *viz.* admitting it possible to have been done by some sherd of the pot, it must have been a jagged wound, and some particles of it must have remain'd therein; but it was smooth, nor could they find the least particle of even the bigness of a grain of sand; again he must have been scratched, cut, or bruised in more places than one by falling on so many pieces, as it is said the pot is broke in; whereas this one wound, just above the collar-bone and right shoulder, not above an inch in length, must have been the effect of some sharp instrument only. A ph—n, who likewise view'd the wound, was of the same opinion, upon his examination before the justices (as is evident by his deposition) but on the trial he said, it was made with something *obtuse*, and of such a kind, that the skin was pressed in before it was cut. How he came thus to vary, or whether he had a more lively idea of the wound near six months after, than he had at the instant he view'd it, is best known to himself; but that the skin was so pressed (as mention'd by the doctor) was absolutely denied by one of the surgeons, a gentleman eminent in his profession, and consequently more conversant with wounds, and who must therefore be allow'd a better judge. Therefore, should this posthumous opinion be of greater weight than the opinion of the other two gentlemen, to whose province only the affair in hand properly belonged?

There were three instances produced of persons wounded by the breaking of earthen-ware, one whereof (says the author of the above-mention'd paper) was remarkably parallel to the present case. But how any surgeon could depose that, without ever having seen the wound, is amazing: add to this, it was no ways a similar case, as not being attended with bursting open a door, and death immediately following; besides, the position the mug must be held in, was far different from the supposed situation of the pot.

It was likewise deposed, that the suspected person never lay in his breeches and stockings, and that neither used to go to bed without their night-caps; also that the suspected person's shoes stood near the study door, the bottoms very bloody, and some drops upon the straps and upper leathers; whereas, upon his examination before the justice, he said, he put them off by the bed-side, and never saw them after.

Further it was deposed, that the deceased's cloaths were very bloody, and that the waistcoat, from the right shoulder down to the bottom, was, inside and outside, all stain'd, and the bottom very bloody, and that the coat was much more so. But a college bedmaker

ker accounted for their being so in this manner, *viz.* that the coroner's jury threw them into the blood; which they, one and all, absolutely denied.

Two persons were produced to his character; but how many could have been produced from *B—y* and *C—ge*, that would have given a quite different account of his behaviour? But those instances at *Clare-Hall*, and the castle, are sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person of what disposition he was of, and which will not clear him from imputation. How he might behave, *dum ætas, metus, & magister prohibebant*, affects not the present case; but if he was mild and tractable at school, his known behaviour here bespeaks a sad revolution from virtue, from reason, and common humanity.

But it was not so with the unfortunate deceas'd: he was of a candid, generous, and humane disposition; remarkable abroad for his genius, affability, and good-nature; at home for his filial duty and obedience: a youth, while alive, universally belov'd, and, alas! now dead, generally lamented. Happy had it been for him, had he kept the resolution he had taken about a week before, and even the very day he was kill'd, of shaking off the licentious acquaintance he had unfortunately fallen into; for possibly by so doing, we might not have lost a youth, whose public and private character raised in all his friends the greatest expectations.

DESCRIPTION *of* GENOA.

AS the public is at present very attentive to the critical situation of the *Genoese* republick, and as there is nothing so capable of giving us a right notion of the force and strength of any country, as a clear and candid description of it, and of the dispositions of its inhabitants, so we think the reader cannot but be extremely well pleased with the following extract from the Travels of the famous Mr *Addison*.

The *Genoese*, says he, (Vol. II, *p.* 4.) are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship above the rest of the *Italians*; which was likewise the character of the old *Ligurians*. And indeed it is no wonder, while the barrenness of their country continues, that the manners of the inhabitants do not change, since there is nothing makes them sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. The *Italian* proverb says of the *Genoese*, that they have *a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith*. The character the *Latin* poets have given of them is not much different.

Assuetumque malo Ligurem. Virg. G. 2.
The hard *Ligurians*, a laborious kind.
——Pernix Ligur. Sil. It. El. 8.
Fallaces Ligures.
Apenninicolæ bellator filius Anni,
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant. Æn. 11.
Yet, like a true *Ligurian*, born to cheat
(At least whilst fortune favour'd his deceit.)
Vane Ligur, frustra qui animis elate superbis,
Nequicquam patrias tentasti fallacibus artes. Id.
Vain fool and coward, cries the lofty maid,
Caught in the train which thou thyself hast laid.
On others practise thy *Ligurian* arts;
Thin stratagems, and tricks of little hearts,
Are lost on me; nor shalt thou safe return,
With vaunting lyes, to thy fallacious sire.
DRYDEN.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea shore on both sides of *Genoa*, which makes the town appear much longer than it is to those that sail by it. The city itself makes the noblest shew of any in the world. The houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively, besides that they are esteemed the highest in *Europe*, and stand very thick together. The new street is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent fancy, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit. I cannot however be reconciled to their manner of painting several of the *Genoese* houses. Figures, perspectives, or pieces of history, are certainly very ornamental, as they are drawn on many of the walls, that would otherwise look too naked and un uniform without them; but instead of these, one often sees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. If these were so many true columns of marble, set in their proper architecture, they would certainly very much adorn the places where they stand; but, as they are now, they only shew us that there is something wanting, and that the palace, which, without these counterfeit pillars, would be beautiful in its kind, might have been more perfect by the addition of such as are real. The front of the villa imperiale, at a mile distance from *Genoa*, without any thing of this paint upon it, consists of a Doric and Corinthian row of pillars, and is much the handsomest of any I saw there. The duke of *Doria*'s palace has the best outside of any in *Genoa*, as that of *Durazzo* is the best furnished within. There is one room in the first, that is hung with tapestry, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons that the family has produced; as perhaps there is no house in *Europe* that can

can ſhew a longer line of heroes, that have ſtill acted for the good of their country. *Andrew Doria* has a ſtatue erected to him, at the entrance of the Doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preſerver. In the Doge's palace are the rooms where the great and little council, with the two colleges, hold their aſſemblies; but as the ſtate of *Genoa* is very poor, tho' ſeveral of its members are extremely rich, ſo one may obſerve infinitely more ſplendour and magnificence in particular perſons houſes, than in thoſe that belong to the public. But we find in moſt of the ſtates of *Europe*, that the people ſhew the greateſt marks of poverty, where the governors live in the greateſt magnificence. The churches are very fine, particularly that of the Annunciation, which looks wonderfully beautiful in the inſide, all but one corner of it, being cover'd with ſtatues, gilding, and paint. A man would expect, in ſo very ancient a town of *Italy*, to find ſome conſiderable antiquities; but all they have to ſhew of this nature, is an old roſtrum of a Roman ſhip, that ſtands over the door of their arſenal. It is not above a foot long, and perhaps would never have been thought the beak of a ſhip, had it not been found in ſo probable a place as the *Haven*. It is all of iron, faſhion'd at the end like a boar's head, as I have ſeen it repreſented on medals, and on the *Columna Roſtrata* in *Rome*.——I know nothing more remarkable in the government of *Genoa* than the bank of St *George*, made up of ſuch branches of the revenues as have been ſet apart and appropriated to the diſcharge of ſeveral ſums, that have been borrowed from private perſons during the exigencies of the commonwealth. Whatever inconveniencies the ſtate has laboured under, they have never entertained a thought of violating the public credit, or of alienating any part of theſe revenues to other uſes than to what they have been thus aſſigned. The adminiſtration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens, which gives them a great authority in the ſtate, and a powerful influence over the common people. This bank is generally thought the greateſt load on the *Genoeſe*, and the managers of it have been repreſented as a ſecond kind of ſenate, that break the uniformity of government, and deſtroy in ſome meaſure the fundamental conſtitution of the ſtate. It is however very certain, that the people reap no ſmall advantage from it, as it diſtributes the power among more particular members of the republick, and gives the commons a figure; ſo that it is no ſmall check upon the ariſtocracy, and may be one reaſon why the *Genoeſe* ſenate carries it with greater moderation towards their ſubjects than the *Venetian*.

It would have been well for the republic of *Genoa* if ſhe had followed the example of her ſiſter of *Venice*, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands or houſes in the dominions of a foreign prince. For at preſent the greateſt among the *Genoeſe*, are in part ſubject to the monarchy of *Spain*, by reaſon of their eſtates that lie in the kingdom of *Naples*. The *Spaniards* tax them very high upon occaſion, and are ſo ſenſible of the advantage this gives them over the republic, that they will not ſuffer a *Neapolitan* to buy the lands of a *Genoeſe*, who muſt find a purchaſer among his own countrymen, if he has a mind to ſell. For this reaſon, as well as on account of the great ſums of money which the *Spaniard* owes the *Genoeſe*, they are under a neceſſity, at preſent, of being in the intereſt of the *French*, and would probably continue ſo, though all the other ſtates of *Italy* enter'd into a league againſt them. *Genoa* is not yet ſecure from a bombardment, tho' it is not ſo expoſed as formerly: for, ſince the inſult of the *French*, they have built a mole, with ſome little ports, and have provided themſelves with long guns, and mortars. It is eaſy for thoſe that are very ſtrong at ſea to bring them to what terms they pleaſe, for having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other foreign countries, except what comes to them from *Lombardy*, which probably goes another way, whilſt it furniſhes two great armies with proviſions. Their fleet, that formerly gained ſo many victories over the *Saracens*, *Piſans*, *Venetians*, *Turks*, and *Spaniards*, that made them maſters of *Crete*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Negropont*, *Lesbos*, *Malta*, that ſettled them in *Scio*, *Smyrna*, *Achaia*, *Theodoſia*, and ſeveral towns on the eaſtern confines of *Europe*, is now reduced to ſix gallies. When they had made an addition of but four new ones, the king of *France* ſent his orders to ſuppreſs them, telling the republic at the ſame time, that he knew very well how many they had occaſion for. This little fleet ſerves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an airing in the ſummer ſeaſon. The republic of *Genoa* has a crown and ſceptre for its doge, by reaſon of their conqueſt of *Corſica*, where there was formerly a *Saracen* king. This indeed gives their ambaſſadors a more honourable reception at ſome courts, but at the ſame time may teach their people to have a mean notion of their own form of

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govern-

government, and is a tacit acknowledgment that monarchy is the more honourable. The old Romans, on the contrary, made uſe of a very barbarous kind of politicks to inſpire their people with a contempt of kings, whom they treated with infamy, and dragged at the wheels of their triumphal chariots.

An exact ACCOUNT *of the late magnificent* FEAST, *given by the* Engliſh *Factory at* Liſbon, *on their receiving the News of the deciſive Victory of* Culloden, *gained by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND *over the Rebels.*

THE *Engliſh* factory at *Liſbon* having reſolved to make a public entertainment, to demonſtrate their joy for the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms at the battle of *Culloden* in *Scotland*, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, appointed in full aſſembly four deputies to make proviſion for that feaſt, in ſuch a manner as might be ſuitable to the great ſhare the factory takes in that happy event, which was the epoch of the entire ruin of the rebels, and of the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity.

Theſe four deputies acting in perfect concert, and with the full approbation of the conſul, ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, into which almoſt all the members of the factory entered.

The conſul made an offer of the envoy's houſe, in which he then lived, for this entertainment, and which, as well for its ſituation, as for the privileges which it enjoys, was certainly the propereſt place that could be deſired.

However, as the apartments would have been too much crowded, conſidering the company that was expected, and as it was neceſſary, for the grandeur of this feaſt, that every body ſhould have room, it was reſolved to employ the famous Sieur *Servandoni*, knight of the order of *Chriſt*, lately arrived from *Paris*, to build in the gardens belonging to the envoy a hall, large enough to hold all the company commodiouſly; with which view the Sieur *Servandoni* directed and executed an edifice, compoſed of wood and canvas, which repreſented the temple of Victory, of which the following is a ſhort deſcription:

This temple was of a circular form, with a portico before the body of the building, in the taſte of the Pantheon at *Rome*, having ſixty-ſix feet diameter, and its height the ſame from the extremity of the dome, which was ſuſtained by twelve large fluted columns of the Ionic order, with their entablement. Theſe columns had their baſes after the manner of the ancients, their diameter being three feet four inches, and their height thirty feet, ſupporting their entablement of ſeven feet; the architrave, frize, and corniſhes, adorned with their montures and modillons, upon which was raiſed the dome, having alſo the ſame diameter, adorned with compartments forming ſix rows, enriched with montures and roſettes to the number of eighteen. The inter-columns, to the number of ſix, equally diſtant, in that beautiful and elegant manner which *Vitruvius* calls *Euſtylos*, rendered the edifice noble and majeſtic. Behind the columns were pilaſters at the diſtance of thirteen feet, proportionable to the columns; theſe pilaſters and inter-pilaſters were hung with crimſon damaſk laced with gold, and in each inter-pilaſter there was a ſtatue repreſenting ſome god or goddeſs of the Pagans, upon a pedeſtal, in the manner of the ancients. In one of the inter-columns, and over againſt that which formed the principal entry into the temple, was a magnificent throne, with its cloth of ſtate, upon which was placed a portrait of the duke of *Cumberland*. In the centre of the temple there was erected an obeliſk, which reached quite to the top, and ſuſtained the covering of the dome, ornamented with the attributes of victory, and trophies of arms *en relief*; and at the foot of the obeliſk there was a kind of gallery all round, where were placed the numerous orcheſtra, which ſerved for the concert and ball.

The floor of the hall, from the entrance of the portico, was all covered with tapeſtry; the temple was illuminated within by about five hundred wax lights, in luſtres, branches, *&c.* diſpoſed ſo as to have the higheſt effect, and each of the luſtres, hung in the middle of an inter-column, ſeemed to be ſuſpended by a feſtoon of flowers. Behind the temple there was another hall for refreſhments, hung in the ſame manner, and to which there were two entrances, and in the centre of this hall there were green banks and flowers, in the midſt of which was a fountain falling in caſcade.

Without and in the middle of the portico, there was placed over the principal door, the repreſentation of a large oval medal, in which was the figure of a woman crowned with laurel, with theſe words round it, *Britannia triumphan*

phans, i. e. Britain triumphant. At a small distance from the temple, but behind it, there were very commodious kitchens and offices. Before the portico there was a piece of ground, adorned with a balluſtrade in the form of a ſemicircle, leading into a long walk of laurels; the whole finely illuminated, and terminating at a kind of a bridge, by which the company entered the apartments of the envoy. Upon this bridge there was formed a kind of verdant cabinet, and over it a fine pyramid of illuminations; beſides which, the envoy's houſe was lighted all round in ſuch a manner, that there were upwards of ſix thouſand lamps employed for that purpoſe. All the apartments of the houſe were likewiſe perfectly well lighted; and in the midſt of the front, towards the ſtreet, there was a great machine, in which the arms of *England* were finely painted, and the lights ſo diſpoſed, as to render it tranſparent.

That perfect order might be obſerved, no diſturbance happen from the number of coaches, or confuſion created by the ſervants that attended, care was taken to poſt a guard of 60 ſoldiers, horſe and foot, in the court of the envoy's houſe, where there was a band of military muſick, conſiſting of two kettle drums, eight trumpets, fifes and hautboys, which play'd all the while the company entered.

The company conſiſted of the greateſt part, and thoſe too of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the nobility of *Portugal*, in point of birth and fortune (very few being abſent, and thoſe that were ſo, taking care to ſend their compliments and aſſign the reaſon); all the conſuls of foreign nations in peace and alliance with *England*; as alſo ſome foreign merchants, and all the *Engliſh* ſtrangers at *Liſbon*, together with between fifty and ſixty ladies.

The whole company aſſembled in the apartments of the envoy, where they were ſerved with great abundance, and with exquiſite choice of all ſorts of refreſhments. Between ſeven and eight o'clock the company in a body advanced towards the temple of Victory, the martial muſick playing all the time. Every body being commodiouſly ſeated, they were entertained with a concert of muſic, executed by thirty of the beſt maſters in *Portugal*. When it drew towards ten o'clock, the conſul opened the ball over-againſt the throne, and immediately minuets were begun on each ſide. Between eleven and twelve there were ſerved on tables between the columns, each conſiſting of twelve covers, an ambigu of twenty-nine plates, ſo that there were fourteen tables ſerved at once, with the beſt of all ſorts of proviſions the ſeaſon would admit of, and with a like variety of liquors. The meats were all in ſilver diſhes; the fruits and ice in china. After the ſupper was over, the tables were withdrawn, and the ball began again with country dances, which continued till half an hour after ſeven in the morning.

All things were conducted with the greateſt regularity and decency, and without the leaſt diſorder or noiſe, notwithſtanding the great number of domeſticks and workmen that were kept ready in caſe any unforeſeen accident had happened.

There were between 350 and 400 perſons at this feaſt.

The edifice was ſuffered to remain four days, with all its ornaments, which drew a great confluence of people to ſee it, by whom it was generally admired and applauded.

Deſcription of the Figures *in* PLATE V. *in our laſt* MAGAZINE.

Of Figure I. *Being an Inſtrument for drawing the* Out-lines *of any* Object *in* Perſpective; *invented by Sir* CHRIST. WREN.

AT letter A, is a ſmall ſight on a ſhort arm B, which may be turned round, and moved up and down the ſmall cylinder C D, ſcrewed into the piece E D, at D; this piece E D, being turned on the centre E, the ſight may be removed either towards R or F. E F is a ruler faſtened on to the two rulers G G, which together ſerve to keep the ſquare frame S S S S perpendicular, and by their ſliding thro' the ſquare holes T T, they ſerve to keep the ſight either at a greater or leſs diſtance from the ſaid frame; the paper O O O O, whereon the picture is to be drawn by the pen I, is ſtuck on the frame with a little wax; this pen I, is by a ſmall braſs handle U, ſo fixed to the ruler H H, that the point I may be kept very firm, ſo as always to touch the paper: H H is a ruler, that is always moved horizontally, or parallel to itſelf, by means of the ſmall ſtrings *a a a a b b b b*; at whoſe end is ſtuck a ſmall pin, whoſe head P is the ſight, which is to be moved up and down on the out-lines of any object: The contrivance of the ſtrings is this; the two ſtrings *a a a b b b*, are exactly of an equal length; two ends of them

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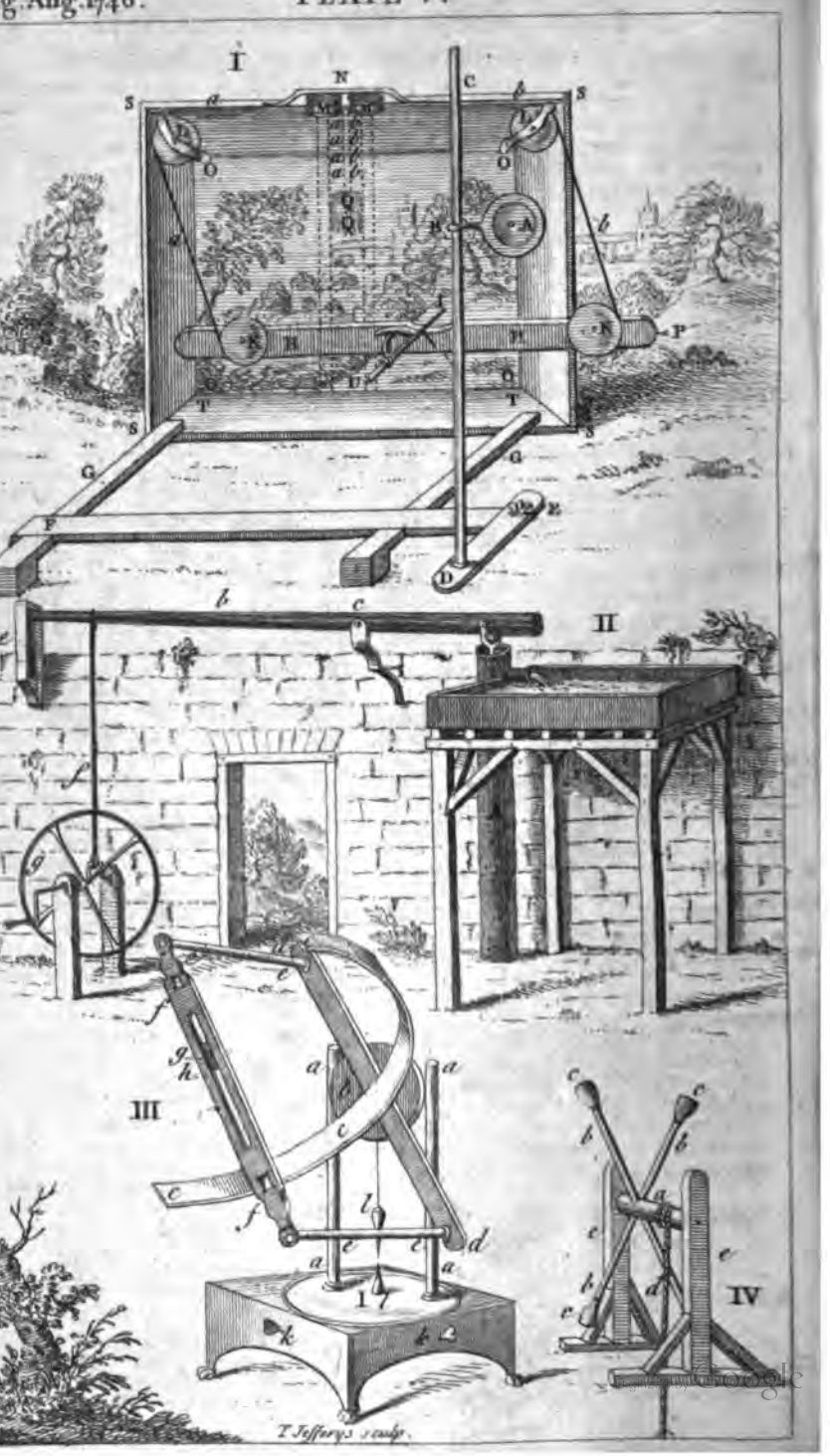
I
II
III
IV
T. Jefferys sculp.

are faſtened into a ſmall leaden weight Q Q, moved in a ſocket on the back-ſide of the frame, ſerving exactly to counterpoiſe the ruler H H, being of equal weight with it; the other two extremities are faſtened to two ſmall pins H H, after paſſing over the ſmall pullies N, M M, L L, K K; by means of which pullies, if the pen I be taken hold of, and moved up and down the paper, the ſtrings moving very eaſily, the ruler will always remain in a horizontal poſition.

The manner of uſing it is this; ſet the inſtrument on a table, and fix the ſight A at any height above the table, and at any diſtance from the frame S S S S; then looking thro' the ſight A, and holding the pen I in your hand, move the head of the pin P up and down the out-lines of the object, and the point I will deſcribe on the paper O O O O, the ſhape of the object ſo traced.

Of Figure II. *Being the Repreſentation of a Pump worked by turning a Winch on which is a Crank and Fly.*

At A is the barrel of the pump in which the ſucker is placed, being dependent from the end of the lever *b*; at *c* is the fulcrum, or centre, on which it turns; *e* is a groove to confine and regulate the motion of the other end of the lever, on which may be a friction wheel; *f* is an iron rod, one end of which is faſtened to the lever near the groove, and the other to the crank, by means of a ring, wide enough for the crank to turn truly in it as it goes round; *g* is an iron hoop, or wheel, loaded with lead, which acts as a fly, and facilitates the working of the pump, by the winch *b*. It may be obſerved, that tho' the fulcrum be not in the middle of the lever, yet the ſhorter end being thicker and heavier, the beam is nearly in equilibrio. By this method the motion in working is thought to be more regular and uniform, and the force much greater than in the common way. The water is worked into a ciſtern over a porch, and by pipes ſerves the lower rooms, and firſt ſtory of a houſe.

Previous to an Explication of Fig. III. *it may not be improper to give an Account of the* PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *to whoſe Favour we owe this Draught; as their Plan may be of ſervice to the forming or directing of other Societies; eſpecially when it is known that the Expence to each Member is but three Pence per Week.*

A Report of the Proceedings of the Philoſophical Society in Northampton, *from its Inſtitution*, Nov. 11, 1743, *to the general Meeting*, Nov. 5, 1745.

THE Philoſophical Society in *Northampton* owes its original to a ſmall meeting held on the 7th of *Nov.* 1743, by Meſſ. *Samuel Paxton, George Paxton, Poole, Bartholomew Goodman*, and *Woolley*, on which they reſolved to aſſemble ſtatedly once a week, for improving themſelves, and each other, in natural knowledge, and to invite ſuch perſons to attend them as were likely to promote the good end of their aſſociation. Mr *Yeoman* was one of the firſt who was added to their number, and was deſired to draw a ſketch of ſuch rules as he thought might be moſt conducive to the benefit of the ſociety, which he accordingly did, and, with the approbation of the reſt of the members, ſettled them in the form in which they continued, 'till about a year after, that they were reviſed and printed, with ſuch additions and alterations as experience had ſuggeſted. In the mean time the ſociety increaſing, by the acceſſion of ſeveral new members, particularly of Sir *Tho. Samwell*, Bt. the Rev. Dr *Doddridge*, *John Fergуſſon*, Eſq; Mr *Collier*, and Mr *Charlewood Lawton*, it was reſolved to proceed to a courſe of philoſophical lectures in ſome coherent order, and to illuſtrate them by experiments.

Accordingly, on the 13th of *December*, and ſeveral following evenings, ſome introductory lectures were read, concerning the general properties of bodies, and among the various kinds of attraction which came on, that of magnetiſm, and that of electricity were pretty largely illuſtrated, eſpecially the laſt, by a variety of experiments, by inſtruments lent to the ſociety, as many afterwards were in every part of our courſe, by the preſent preſident, Sir *Tho. Samwell*, *Joſ. Jekyl*, Eſq; Mr *Collier*, and Mr *Lawton*. Towards the beginning of *February* we proceeded to a courſe of mechanics, in which, after a general account of the momentum and velocity of bodies in motion, the laws of motion were laid down, and the efficacy of the ſeveral mechanical powers ſtated, together with the laws of falling bodies, projectiles, and pendulums; thoſe of the communication of motion, both in non-elaſtic and elaſtic bodies, as alſo thoſe of oblique powers and percuſſion; and this part of the courſe concluded with the laws of friction, all wh

were illuſtrated with proper experiments.

When theſe mechanical lectures were diſpatched, which was towards the beginning of *April*, ſome things which had an affinity to them, and dependance upon them, were handled, by way of appendix; particularly, the ſurpriſing force of ſome of the muſcles of the human body, and alſo the laws of centripetal and centrifugal motion, taken generally from Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Principia, and form'd into a ſet of lectures, which have been not improperly called *Cæleſtial Mechanics*. Theſe employ'd the attention of the ſociety for ſeveral ſucceeding weeks, and were illuſtrated by experiments on the whirling table, which concluded about the 29th of *May* 1744, after which the vacation (of the 3 ſummer months) commenced.

The ſociety, on reſuming its meetings in *September*, entered upon a courſe of hydroſtatics, in which, after the moſt neceſſary definitions had been given, and general principles laid down, a great variety of experiments were made, relating to the weight of water in water, the preſſure of fluids according to their perpendicular heights, illuſtrated by the apparatus belonging to the hydroſtatic paradoxes; the hydroſtatic pillar, ſyphons and pumps; ſeveral artificial fountains; the hydroſtatic balance; the hydrometer, and ſeveral other particulars: In which, as in ſeveral other inſtances, the ſociety choſe to proceed ſlowly, that it might be ſatisfied by as accurate obſervations as poſſible, rather than to hurry them over in a more tranſient manner, tho' with greater diſpatch. Many impediments alſo aroſe from the delay of inſtruments directed to be made or bought, and the difficulty of getting them into exact order, beſides the time ſpent in reviewing and publiſhing our rules, ſo that theſe hydroſtatic lectures did not conclude till the 26th of *Feb.*

On the 5th of *March* the ſociety enter'd on a courſe of pneumatics, when, after conſidering ſeveral general properties of the air, the phænomena, uſe and diſpoſition of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer were largely diſcuſſed, the experiments of *Guerick*'s hemiſpheres, the clepſydra of the ancients, various kinds of pneumatic fountains, the diving bell, and the air pump, were alſo made, much to the entertainment of the company, in ſeveral ſucceſſive lectures, continued till the break-
of the ſociety at the end of *May*.
reſuming our meetings this year,
e beginning of laſt *September*,
the ſociety determined to proceed to a courſe of optics, on which ſome progreſs has been made in the method taken by Dr *Smith*, in his learned treatiſe on the ſubject. The general definitions having been propoſed, the chief properties of light were deſcribed. The ſtructure of the eye, and the manner of viſion has been explained, together with the general effect of glaſſes, and other mediums on light reflected or refracted. And ſome few experiments, ſuch as could conveniently be performed, without the ſun-beams, were made. But a conſiderable part of theſe lectures, and of the experiments to illuſtrate them, remains behind.

Theſe articles have been the chief employment of the ſociety ſince its eſtabliſhment, not to mention ſeveral curious experiments, made during the vacation, or on evenings of miſcellaneous philoſophical converſation.

Mr *Poole*, in one of its firſt meetings, after it was grown to any conſiderable number, entertained the ſociety with ſome remarks which he made on the comet that appear'd in 1743. He has alſo, from the beginning of *March* laſt, kept a regiſter of the ſtate of the barometer, and of the weather, in order to compute, as exactly as poſſible, the quantity of rain which falls here, and to illuſtrate, by comparing the obſervations of ſucceeding months and years, if there be an opportunity, how the changes of the barometer correſpond to thoſe of the weather.

Mr *Lawton* has not only obliged the ſociety with making ſeveral inſtruments, which he has preſented to them, or taken care to have ready for their uſe in his own cuſtody, or that of ſome other friend, but has alſo entertained them with the ſight of others, which he has borrow'd for that purpoſe, particularly ſome belonging to *Wm Hanbury*, Eſq; Under the former of theſe heads are comprehended a very uſeful apparatus, for ſhewing the efficacy of compounded and of oblique forces; to prove the angle of incidence equal to that of reflection; to meaſure the degree of refraction in water; to illuſtrate the efficacy of weights at different diſtances from the centre of motion, yet ſo contrived as to move with equal velocities; to ſhew the efficacy of preſſure in contrary directions, on the beam of a balance at unequal diſtances from the centre. All which Mr *Lawton* has made, and preſented to the ſociety, or ſome of its members, as well as exhibited, for

them

their uſe, his own improvements of the hydroſtatic balance, thermometer and hygrometer. Under the latter claſs, *i. e.* of inſtruments borrow'd for the entertainment of the ſociety, were comprehended models of a machine to cut up mole-hills; of a trough for conveying freſh water into the ſea, without the return of the ſalt water; and another for evacuating fiſh-ponds, with leſs expence of timber than common.

Dr *Doddridge* alſo exhibited two papers, the one on the doctrine of pendulums, the other on the laws of the communication of motion, as well in elaſtic as non-elaſtic bodies, in which the moſt material propoſitions relating to both, were ſet in ſo plain and eaſy a light, that he was deſired to tranſcribe them, and lay them among the papers belonging to the ſociety, which accordingly he hath promiſed to do.

Mr *Yeoman* (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 355.) entertained the ſociety with an account of ſeveral uſes to which he had with ſucceſs apply'd the Ventilators invented by the Rev. ingenious, and communicative Dr *Hales*, and read divers uſeful obſervations from letters which he had received from that very learned and worthy gentleman.

Mr *George Paxton* alſo exhibited a model of a machine (like that which we gave Plate IV. Fig. V.) for carrying timber without horſes, improved from an hint on the *Acta Germanica*, and another of a flying chariot.

Mr *Golding* preſented the ſociety with an hydroſtatic pillar, which, as now improved by ſome alteration in its aperture, is calculated to anſwer a much greater variety of experiments than any thing known of the ſame kind.

Mr *Goodman* alſo, ſeveral months ago (*April* 10, 1744.) exhibited a pendulum of peculiar contrivance, deſigned to obviate two of the chief inconveniencies attending common pendulums; it being ſo adjuſted as to vibrate on very ſmall arcs of a circle, and alſo to balance that alteration in the length of a metal rod, which different degrees of heat may occaſion.——And, to conclude this article, and the whole report, on the firſt of *October* laſt he ſhew'd to the ſociety a model of a *new-invented Univerſal Dial*, which was ſo highly approved by all the members preſent, that the deſign was ordered to be executed in braſs for the uſe of the ſociety, with the name of the ingenious inventor, inſcribed in capitals on the moſt conſpicuous part of it.

N.B. *This Dial is repreſented* FIG. 3.

Explanation of the DIAL, FIG. III.

TWO pillars *a a a a* that ſupport the ſemicircle and its parts; *b* a round plate of braſs that turns upon the center of another plate behind it, that it may with eaſe be ſet to any latitude, the edge being divided into 360 degrees for that purpoſe; *c c c* a large ſemicircle, with a line in the middle, that repreſents one half of the equinoctial, which is cut at the hours of 12; *d d* a flat piece of braſs, which is fixed at the center of the plate behind the braſs plate, *b*, croſſes the ſemicircle at right angles, and carries the two pillars, or arms, *e e e e*, which ſupport a braſs ruler or bridge *f f*. This ruler turns in ſockets, at the black line marked at each end, near the arms *e e*, to which they are fixed. On one ſide of this ruler is a line of the Sun's declination, together with the twelve ſigns of the zodiac; on the other ſide are the days of the months, which repreſent the apparent progreſs of the Sun throughout the zodiac; *g*, a ſliding plate with a ſmall hole *b*, which hole muſt be ſet to the day of the month, when an obſervation is to be made; I, a plate to which the dial is fix'd by the two upright pillars *a a a a*; this plate being divided, in all reſpects, as the mariner's compaſs, and hung upon four centers in the ſame manner, will, together with the dial, move round upon its center, while the bottom frame, *k k*, ſtands unmov'd. Two endleſs ſcrews at *k k* go withinſide the frame, and take hold in the teeth of two half-wheels, in order to ſet the dial perpendicular, by the help of the plummet and the point *l*.

To ſet the DIAL *for Obſervation.*

PUT the ſmall hole *b*, to the Sun's place, or day of the month; then turn the plate *b*, till the latitude upon the edge thereof come to a mark upon the top of the back-plate, and by turning the ſcrews *k k*, till the point of the plummet *l*, and the point *l* in the center hang exactly one over the other; then take hold of the two pillars *a a*, and gently turn the upper part of the dial about, till the ſmall ſpot fall in the middle line of the ſemicircle, and the diviſion on which it falls will give the true time of the day.

This Dial will be very uſeful in ſhewing the Sun's altitude, and azimuth, the variation of the compaſs, the declination of any plane or wall, alſo in making of dials in almoſt any kind, with great

a ...racy, tho' a perſon be wholly ignorant of the rules of dialling, *&c.*

Of FIG. IV, *an Engine to ſerve the Purpoſe of a Dumb Bell.*

THIS contrivance, being framed together, and placed in a garret, or upper room, affords the exerciſe called RINGING, by means of a rope, which comes thro' the floor or floors down to a ſtudy or chamber, and was practiſed by an eminent phyſician who was very fat. It conſiſts of a wooden cylinder *a*, which turns on two centers, inſerted in the upright poſts, or ſtands *e*, *e*, and two iron rods *b b*, which paſs thro' the cylinder, interſecting each other at right angles (or they may be rails of ſtrong wood) having weights of lead at the ends *c c c*; theſe carry the cylinder round with great velocity upon pulling the rope *d*, faſten'd to, and wound about it; and drawing up the rope again with conſiderable force, winding it backwards and forwards about the cylinder, upon the ſame principles as the whirligig made for children, with a wooden ball at the end of a ſtick, alternately draws in and lets out the ſtring, which being pull'd puts it in motion.

A LETTER *concerning a Method of letting freſh Air into Pidgeon-Houſes, whereby the Pidgeons will thrive the better, and increaſe much faſter.*

Mr CAVE,

I Was led to the conſideration of this ſubject by the diſappointment which a gentleman in my neighbourhood met with in building a pidgeon-houſe. It was built in a circular form, with thick ſtone walls, and cover'd at the top with lead, in the manner of a dome: The door alſo was made as cloſe as poſſible, to prevent vermin from getting in; ſo that there was no inlet for freſh air, but at the top where the pidgeons went in.

The conſequence of this was, that, during the ſummer ſeaſon, the air in the pidgeon-houſe was ſo much heated and rarefied, and withal ſo frowzy, from the peripirable matter of the pidgeons, and their dung, that they could not endure to ſit upon their eggs, or to go in often enough to feed their young; ſo that, for two years, there were not five pair bred from a very good ſtock of old pidgeons.

The remedy for this evil ſeem'd to be very obvious; *viz.* to beat a proper number of holes thro' the wall, whereby the whole room would be ſufficiently ventilated, and kept cool. The ſucceſs anſwer'd our expectations; for four oval holes being made at equal diſtances from each other, about two feet high, and one foot wide, and about eight feet from the ground, the pidgeons immediately took more kindly to the houſe, and have thrived and increaſed ſince that time, as much perhaps as in any dove-cott whatever. Wire-lattice was nail'd before all theſe holes, in order to keep vermin out.

If we conſider the hot nature of pidgeons; that they build their neſts with a few ſticks only, in order to keep their young ones cool; and that they are well known to thrive beſt when they ſit where the air has free acceſs, I believe every one will agree with me, that moſt of our pidgeon-houſes, which are built with brick, flint or ſtone, are by much too cloſe.

I have been inform'd that the pidgeon-houſe at *Turnham Green*, famous for a large breed, was only an old barn converted to that uſe, which was very pervious for air, not only thro' the pantyling, but alſo thro' the boards on all ſides.

If theſe few hints ſhould prove the means of increaſing the breed of ſo uſeful a bird as pidgeons, I ſhall think myſelf happy in having contributed ſomething towards the good of mankind.

Sept. 11, 1746. *I am*, &c.

A DESCRIPTION *of* NAMUR, HUY, *&c.*

NAMUR (now beſieged by the *French*, and taken in part) is ſituated upon the conflux of the *Sambre* with the *Maeſe*, lies between two mountains, and has a very ſtrong caſtle. Some derives its name from *Novo Muro*, a new wall, built there by the *Romans*. The cathedral, dedicated to St *Aubin*, was built in 1569, and the biſhoprick is ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Cambray*. Beſides the cathedral, there is alſo the collegiate church of our Lady, and ſeveral other churches and monaſteries. This city has a large and handſome market-place, a ſtately town-houſe, and abundance of good ſtone buildings. It is no leſs rich than pleaſant and ſtrong. The council-royal of the province reſides here, from which, however, the people might apply to that of *Malines*. In 1692, the ſtrength of this place being diſcover'd to the *French* by the Baron *de Breſſe*, who, under pretence of being taken, did actually defert the *Spaniſh* ſervice, *Louis* XIV. ſat down be-

fore it with 80,000 men, the marshal duke of *Luxembourg* covering the siege with another great army. The town was taken after a few days resistance, a parley having been beat by a drummer, that never discovered who order'd him to do so. While the *French* continued to besiege the castle, K. *William* marched with 90,000 men to its relief: but the *French*, tho' advantageously posted, declin'd a battle. His majesty did notwithstanding drive them from some of their posts, and laid bridges over the river to pass it: but in the mean time a great rain happening, swelled the river, carried away the bridges, prevented his attacking them, and so gave them the opportunity of mastering the castle likewise, which surrender'd on the 2d of *July* 1692. The fortifications of *Namur* were afterwards very much improved by the *French*, and this taking of it was esteemed one of the most glorious actions of *Louis* XIV. It did not however continue long in his hands, being retaken by K. *William* in 1695, after a most desperate and bloody siege, marshal *Boufflers* commanding in it, with a garrison of not less than 16,000 men, and *Villeroi* without, with an army of 100,000, not daring to attempt its relief. Upon the death of K. *Charles* II. of *Spain*, the *French* seized this city, among the other places of his succession, and held it during the last war; but were obliged, at the peace of *Utrecht*, to restore it to the house of *Austria*, who have held it ever since. It is esteemed the strongest fortress in *Europe*, though some incline to give the pre-eminence to *Lisle* and *Tournay*. The Jesuits church is reckon'd a magnificent structure, exceeding that of *Antwerp*. *Namur* lies 32 miles S. E. of *Brussels*, 37 E. of *Mons*, 50 almost S. of *Antwerp*, 60 S.E. of *Ghent*, 45 W. of *Limbourg*, 71 N. W. of *Luxemburg*, and 140 N. W. of *Paris*. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 50 D. 25 M.

Seventeen miles N. E. of *Namur* stands *Huy*, or *Hoey*, a town and castle on the river *Maese*, near the place where the river *Huy* runs into it, which gives name to the town. 'Tis divided by the *Maese* into two parts, and is reputed very antient. The principal fortifications are on the right-hand side of the river. It had formerly particular earls, who gave it to the bishops of *Liege*. This place suffer'd much in the late wars: in 1692 the *French* sat down before it, but soon quitted the enterprize; however, they besieged it the next year, and carried it in a few days. It was retaken by the confederates in 1691, and restored to its sovereign. In 1702, the *French*, being sensible of the importance of this place, put a garrison into it again; but the year following it was taken by the confederate army under the duke of *Marlborough*. In 1705 the *French* retook it, and were again expell'd the same year by the confederates, who held it 'till the peace of *Baden*, when it was restored to its prince, the bishop of *Liege*, in whose hands it remain'd 'till count *Lowendahl* lately seiz'd upon it with a body of 20,000 men, detach'd from the army under marshal *Saxe*, and thereby reduced Pr. *Charles* of *Lorrain* to the necessity of passing the *Maese* with the confederate army, as his royal highness had no troops to spare for an attempt to dislodge count *Lowendahl*; nor was he provided with battering cannon, nor even with field pieces enough, to venture a battle with count *Saxe*.

Fourteen miles south of *Namur* lies *Dinant*, a wealthy town on the river *Maese*, belonging to the bishoprick of *Liege*. It had formerly a strong citadel on a steep rock, that was ruin'd by the *French* in 1554, and has been rebuilt since. It is a place of some trade, particularly in manufactures of brass and iron. The *French* were in possession of it from 1675 'till it was restored by the peace of *Ryswick* in 1697. But upon the confederate army's advancing lately to cover *Namur*, and to relieve *Givet* also if possible, count *Saxe* ordered a large detachment to take post at *Dinant*, and thereby made himself master of the navigation of the *Maese* above *Namur*, as he did at the same time below that town by the seizing of *Huy*; which unlucky incidents rendered it impossible for Pr. *Charles* of *Lorrain* to stay any longer on this side of the *Maese* with an *ill provided* army, as we have observed above.

N.B. We believe that our friend at *Nevis* has not seen our Magazine for *February* 1735, in which, at *p.* 91-2, he will see the speech of *Caribæus*, and find, that, tho' his favour of *Talbot Campobell*'s speech did not come to our hands, we have not neglected that side of the argument.——We own that the protestation, quoted from a romantic story in a newspaper, as made by a new negro, *that he would die ten thousand deaths, rather than obey his cruel master*, who order'd him to whip a fellow slave, is singular enough, and improbable, if it be true, as this *Nevis* gentleman asserts, 'that 'scarce one in a thousand of those new negroes 'can count 20, or tell his fingers and toes.'

Of the Enquiry into the STATE *of the* ARMY.

	£.	s.	d.
UPON a late enquiry by a committee appointed to conſider the ſtate of his majeſty's land forces and marines, ſo far as relates to the diſtribution of the money granted by parliament for the pay,—to the number of effective men, and the methods of muſtering and recruiting, it appear'd, that the apparent charge of the 4 troops of horſe-guards, and the 2 troops of grenadier guards is no greater than heretofore: But that 5 regiments of horſe, 10 of dragoons, 3 of foot-guards, and 30 battalions of foot, employ'd upon the *Britiſh* eſtabliſhment for the year 1745, coſt the nation	999941	16	8
Whereas the ſame number of forces, divided as they now are, before the peace of *Utrecht*, wou'd have coſt only	871042	1	8
So that the charge is increaſed — —	128899	15	0
This additional expence was occaſioned as follows			
1713 An allowance was made to commiſſion officers, in lieu of ſervants, amounting to — —	45698	0	0
1714 A farther allowance for ſervants to officers and quarter-maſters of horſe and dragoons, amounting to —	10840	10	0
1718 An allowance for ſervants to the quarter-maſters of marching regiments of foot, amounting to — —	365	0	0
Total increaſed charge for officers ſervants	56903	10	0
1718 An allowance for officers widows — —	15695	0	0
——— To colonels for cloaths loſt by deſerters	14527	0	0
——— To captains for recruiting — —	12702	0	0
——— To agents — — —	6351	0	0
1721 An addition of 3*d per* day to the pay of ſerjeants, corporals and private men, of the dragoons, amounting to	20969	5	0
An addition of 4*d per* day to the pay of ſerjeants, and corporals, of the foot-guards, amounting to	1752	0	0
Total charge thus increaſed	128899	15	0
Total charge of garriſons in *Great Britain*	37033	15	2
Total charge at the firſt eſtabliſhment	23956	14	8½
Increaſed —	13077	0	5½
The annual expence of the ten regiments of marines, amounts to	201753	15	0
But the ſame number, regimented as they now are, wou'd have coſt before the peace of *Utrecht*, only —	186667	1	8
Additional expence —	15086	13	4
This additional expence ariſes thus			
For ſervants allow'd to officers — — —	7786	13	4
Allowance for officers widows — —	2433	6	8
——— To colonels for cloaths loſt by deſerters — —	2129	3	4
——— To captains for recruiting — —	1825	0	0
——— To agents — — — —	912	10	0
Total additional expence —	15086	13	4
So that the total additional expence of land forces, garriſons, and marines, ſince the peace of *Utrecht*, ſtands thus			
Land forces — —	128899	15	0
Garriſons — — —	13077	0	5½
Marines — — —	15086	13	4
Total increaſe to the public —	157063	8	9½

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In

In order to know the propriety and reaſon of this addition to the publick charge, the committee enquired into the method of cloathing the army, the money allow'd for that purpoſe, and the other advantages ariſing to colonels.

As to cloathing the army, it appear'd, that the foot and marines are cloath'd annually, except waiſtcoats, which are made of the old coats of the preceding year; the horſe and dragoons every two years; and the horſe and grenadier guards every three years. It appear'd alſo that the cloathing fund ariſes from the ſtoppage of ſo much of the pay of the non-commiſſion officers and private men as is above their ſubſiſtence, and is call'd *off-reckonings*.* The *off-reckonings* from *June* 1740 to *June* 1743 for the firſt troop of horſe grenadier guards amounted to 2823*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* the payments for cloaths in that time amounted to no more than 1946*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* halfpenny. The balance therefore appears to be 887*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* halfpenny, out of which the colonel having provided ſeveral other neceſſaries not particularly ſpecified, but alledged to amount to about 300*l.* a gain of above 500*l.* clear accrued to him by the neat ſurplus. Theſe *off-reckonings* are ſubject to the deduction of 1*s.* in the pound to the paymaſter, and one day's pay of the whole regiment, to *Chelſea* hoſpital, and of 2*d.* in the pound to the agent, and the remainder conſtitutes the cloathing fund.——The balance of the officers pay, above their ſubſiſtence, and after the ſame deductions, is call'd *clearings*, out of which they cloath themſelves.——The *off-reckonings* of a regiment of foot, upon the preſent eſtabliſhment, amount to 2173 0 1

The cloathing of ſuch a regiment amounts to 1961 17 3

Balance 211 2 10

Out of which balance the colonel finds all ſorts of cloathing and accoutrements loſt by deſertion, and other incidental charges, which, in ſome years, are conſiderable. However it appear'd that upwards of 578 l. had been ſaved by a colonel after cloathing his regiment. But a clothier being aſk'd, whether in general, the colonel of a regiment of foot does not gain 750l. by cloathing it, he ſaid, he was certain that he did not.——It appear'd from the examination of the agent to the firſt regiment of foot-guards commanded by the duke, that all the ſavings out of the cloathing fund of that regiment, are conſtantly beſtow'd in gratuities and benefactions to the regiment, and that his royal highneſs has never applied a ſhilling of them to his own particular uſe.——Another advantage ariſing to colonels, is from the vacant pay of officers and men, and the ſale of commiſſions. That as to the latter, the colonel cannot properly ſell any commiſſion, but if the king accepts of his recommendation, (which is uſually done for ſuch commiſſions as are mentioned below) that then the colonel is underſtood to diſpoſe of ſuch commiſſion. In which caſe, an enſign's commiſſion in an old regiment will ſell from 300l. to 400 l. but an enſign's commiſſion in a new regiment, or a ſecond lieutenancy in the marines, may be ſometimes had for 250l. A cornet's commiſſion is worth from 900l. to 2000l. An adjutant's or quarter-maſter's from 300l. to 400l. but in the horſe-guards blue, a quartermaſter's commiſſion has been ſold for 500l. in time of peace, and 800l. in time of war. However, that few colonels have the diſpoſal of above one commiſſion in a year, or 18 months; and ſome not of above one in three years.

As to the number of effective men in ſeveral regiments, an account thereof may be ſeen p. 403. but it appear'd that it is never expected that the regiments ſhould be complete according to the eſtabliſhment, the pay of one non-effective man in every troop of horſe, beſides the ſubſiſtence of two warrant men, being allow'd in aid to the remounting fund. And that in the dragoons three men are kept vacant in

* Here it may be proper to remark that the FULL pay of a common foot ſoldier in a marching regiment is 8 *d.* a day, of which 2*d.* is ſtopp'd for cloaths, *&c.* and 6*d.* remains for his ſubſiſtence, out of which, 6*d.* a week is ſtopped for furniſhing ſtockings, ſhoes, *&c.* when the regimental ones are worn out, the captain being accountable for the reſidue every two months.——The *London Magazine* for *July*, retailing ſome tedious and trite obſervations on this ſubject, formally ſets out (*p.* 331 A,) with a very falſe aſſertion, from which many falſe and incoherent poſitions are advanced.——"To *explain* what I mean, *(ſays the writer)* I muſt *inform* "my readers, that in all our marching regiments the pay of a common foot ſoldier is SIX "PENCE a day, but then out of this SIX PENCE there is about *two pence* a day detained for "furniſhing him with cloaths, linen and other neceſſaries."——A pretty explanation! which makes the pay one *fourth* part leſs than it really is.

in each troop for the same purpose, and in some regiments four. And that regiments of foot of 70 men and 3 corporals, in a company, are completed only to 67 private men, and 3 corporals, call'd rank and file men. In short, that the men granted by parliament never are effectives, such a number of non-effectives, as is thought necessary for remounting or recruiting, being allowed by warrant.

As to the method of mustering, it appear'd that the commissary or one of his deputies usually sees the men out, and that the companies have often appear'd to be 66 or 68 when the complement was 70; but that the officers think them as complete as they can afford, when their companies consist of 65 private men *per* company; and that in general each troop of horse or dragoons consists of two men less, and each company of foot of five men less, than the number upon the establishment. That in *Flanders* they don't see the men out, it being reckon'd sufficient, if the troops in foreign service be complete once a year. That it is customary for the officers of every troop or company to give the deputy commissary who musters them, a guinea for each muster, over and above their salary, but that sometimes they will give no more than half a guinea, and that this gratuity is sometimes wholly refused, where the troops are complete.

As for recruiting, there is allow'd for it upon the establishment	12702	0	0
To which must be added the subsistence of the non-effective men, amounting by the year			
For each trooper	36	10	0
For each dragoon	25	17	1
For each man in the foot-guards	10	8	6
For each man in a marching regiment at 6*d.* a day	9	2	6
To this account must also be brought the sum of	28652	10	0

being the charge of raising 40 companies of foot, which were added to the 20 regiments which were abroad, and which 40 companies were at home for the service of recruiting for their respective corps.

With regard to the establishments of general and staff-officers, it appear'd that there are several general officers, who are allow'd pay, according to different ranks, upon different establishments, in different countries, at one and the same time; and some, who have an allowance for different offices, upon the same establishment.

As to the marines, they are cloath'd by the colonel, in the same manner as the foot, every year, if at home, and if abroad their cloaths are sent to them the first opportunity, otherwise they have all due to them at their return. As the marine regiments are larger than the foot, and their cloaths worse, it appear'd that the colonels gain more by cloathing them. And they have the same liberty of recommending to commissions.

It appear'd that the least detachment of marines sent in any one ship consists of 24 men and an officer, and the greatest of 100 men, with a captain and three subalterns; and that in general the number of marines is equal to the number of guns which the ship carries: But that the three field-officers never go to sea with the men, except the whole regiment be sent together upon some expedition.

ABSTRACT *of the Returns of the ten Regiments of Marines, as sent* Jan. 24, 1745.

REGIMENTS.	No. of effect. private men.	wanting to compl
Churchill's	878	122
Frazer's	864	136
Lowther's	848	152
Byng's	797	203
Cochran's	945	55
Cottrell's	843	157
Cornewall's	845	155
Duncombe's	784	216
Powlett's	916	84
Jeffreys's	882	118
Totals	8602	1398

Regulation of the Fund for Officers' Widows.

	£. per Ann.
To a colonel's widow	50
Lieut-Col.'s	40
Major's	30
Captain's	26
Lieutenant's	20
Cornet's, Enfign's, Chaplain's, Adjutant's, Quarter-master's, Surgeon's	16

From all these annuities the paymaster of the widow's pensions deducts 1*s.* in the pound, for his salary.

(To be continued.)

From

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 6.

Of FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

THE writer proves, by an induction of treaties and alliances made by our 5 *Henries*, the *Edwards*, queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth* with the kings of *Portugal*, the houses of *Burgundy*, *Bretagne*, and other foreign powers, that such combinations were always expensive and detrimental to *England*. Now, says he, to put the *Dutch*, the only people whom the comparison will at this day suit, in the place of the dukes of *Burgundy*, our antient best allies: Our interest in the preservation of their republic might indeed justly prompt us, from the same motives that weigh'd with Q. *Elizabeth*, to become their protectors in time of imminent danger. But, is this the case at present, or is it so esteem'd by the *Dutch* themselves? Are we not blamed for kindling up the fire in the *Netherlands*? If so, I will leave the reader to make out the latter part of the comparison, as I shall do to find out the reasons why alliances with remote *German* princes, and the northern crowns have of late come so much in fashion.

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 13.

Reflections on the Behaviour of the two Rebel Lords lately executed.

THE behaviour of the two rebel Lords, at the time of their execution, has occasioned much speculation; and in most conversations that I have lately heard, debates have arisen about the *propriety* of it: The different manner in which these two unhappy persons made their exit, and the various sentiments of the public about it, have induced me to send you these thoughts:

To *meet certain* and *immediate death*, to stand upon the verge of eternity, and pass into the undiscover'd country, 'from whose bourn no traveller returns,' is certainly the most awful and interesting situation that human nature can possibly be in: If ever a serious composure be proper, it must be then; all levity and sudicrousness, being indecent, ought to be laid aside. 'Tis natural to shrink at the approach of death, let a man be ever so well prepared. I know nothing that can fortify the mind against the fear of death rationally, but the consciousness of a well-spent life, or a sincere repentance. 'Tis certainly possible to die without any visible concern, or fear from other motives, but which are in no wise commendable, *viz. stupidity*, *impiousness*, an *obstinate attachment* to some *party* or *opinion*, and *enthusiastic notions*.

'Tis allow'd by the generality of people, that Lord KILMARNOCK was truly penitent, shew'd a decent concern, and died like a christian. As for Lord BALMERINO, they say he died bravely, and like an old *Roman*: His friends, the *Jacobites*, extol him as a *hero* and *martyr*, for his intrepidity, zeal, and steadiness to the cause; nay, many of the friends to the revolution and the present government admir'd his fearlessness, and say he shew'd much *greatness of soul*, and died like a brave soldier. I think that real *greatness of soul*, which denominates the hero, must be connected with *goodness*, and directed by *wisdom*. There are instances of great bad men, as well as great good ones; and without goodness, I see nothing that greatness is commendable for.

As to Lord BALMERINO's boasted bravery, the excellent Mr FOSTER says, "We can in no case, from the meer "boldness and intrepidity of the sufferer, infer the goodness of his princi- "ples: For we may even suppose a "man who has acted a part in all the "barbarous and diabolical cruelties of "the inquisition, to be supported in the "hour of death quite above fear, and "even to a degree of exultation, by a "reflection on his ardent zeal for the "suppression of heresy, and for the "honour of God, though exerted in "such instances as the God of mercy "must necessarily abhor. The *pre-* "*sumptions of enthusiasm* are always "more forward and assuming than the "*confidence* inspired by rational religi- "on. Hence it sprang, that within "the compass of a few years after "MAHOMET's death, his successors, "with an inconsiderable force, over- "ran the whole *Grecian* empire. They "courted, instead of dreading, death, "under the delusion of dying martyrs "for religion, tho' in truth for a false "and bloody superstition.——Nothing "can be more repugnant to common "reason, nor a grosser reflection on the "wisdom and justice of the supreme "being, than to suppose, that he in- "tended the greatest part of his reason- "able creatures for *slaves*, and has esta- "blished the *lineal, hereditary, indefea-* "*sible right* of *tyrants*, to harass and "oppress mankind.

"*Scantation* itself can

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"nion, be eſteem'd a doctrine more "abſurd and impious."

Notwithſtanding this, the friends of Lord BALMERINO ſay, that his *zeal* and *ſteadineſs* in the cauſe of *Jacobitiſm*, prove him to have been a man of ſincerity and honour; which inclines them to have a more favourable opinion of his cauſe. In anſwer hereto, let it be granted, that zeal, ſteadineſs, and perſeverance, merely as ſuch a mode or affection of mind, are neither commendable nor blameable in themſelves, but as the principle they ſupport is juſt, virtuous, and beneficent, or unjuſt, wicked, and pernicious in its conſequences. That this is a truth is evident, becauſe otherwiſe an obſtinate attachment to vice would be as juſtifiable as the ſtricteſt adherence to virtue; good and evil would be confounded, and a furious bigot the higheſt character. No merit therefore reſults to Ld BALMERINO from his zeal and ſteadineſs in his cauſe, unleſs it had been a right and good one: But that it is eſſentially and intrinſically bad, is demonſtrable if you will grant theſe poſtulates:

1. That all government is, or ought to be, for the benefit of the governed. 2. That *Salus Populi eſt ſuprema lex. The Good of the people is the ſupreme law.* 3. That whoſoever invades and violates the natural and legal rights of others, or attempts ſo to do, unjuſtly and unprovoked, is a great criminal. 4. That right and wrong, good and evil, are eſſentially different, and eternal and immutable in their nature.

From the two firſt it follows, that when a *conſtitution is diſſolved*, and government reverts to the people, as at the revolution in 1688, by the abdication of the throne, that then the people have an undoubted right to eſtabliſh what form of government they pleaſe, and appoint whom they pleaſe to diſcharge the regal office, if they chuſe a monarchy. The *revolution principles* therefore are juſt and right, and the ſucceſſion to the crown then eſtabliſhed is no uſurpation, but abſolutely legal, and commands obedience. I refer every one that doubts of them to the writings of LOCKE, HOADLEY, TRENCHARD, WOOLASTON, *&c.* where they have been demonſtrated a thouſand times over. Beſides, we have had the experience of the benefits of this eſtabliſhment for above 50 years, and the acquieſcence of all the men of ſenſe and probity in the nation under it; during which period the ſubjects have enjoyed more happineſs and tranquillity, in the poſſeſſion and full ſecurity of all their rights and liberties, civil and religious, than ever they have done ſince the conqueſt. This is an undoubted confirmation of the rectitude, juſtice, and beneficence of the revolution principles, and conſequently of the falſehood, wickedneſs, and miſchievouſneſs of their contrary, the *Jacobite* principles; which have been abundantly proved, by the abovementioned authors, to be chimerical, monſtrouſly abſurd, falſe, deſtructive of human happineſs, repugnant to the laws, and derogatory to the attributes of God. If any one doubts of theſe truths, let him examine the hiſtory of the reigns of our STUART kings, and he will find in that period ten times more whippings, pilloryings, impriſonments, confiſcations, ſlitting of noſes and cutting off ears, exorbitant fines and executions for ſhadows of crimes; in ſhort, more work for the axe, knife, and halter, than in any ſuch period in our hiſtory.

The leaders of this *Jacobite* rebellion have actually invaded and violated our natural and legal rights, by ſpreading rapine, murder, and deſtruction during their triumphant progreſs: They are therefore moſt highly criminal, by the 3d poſtulate, being guilty of high treaſon, not only againſt King GEORGE, but againſt the good people of *Great Britain*, in attempting to bring on them the moſt flagrant injury. The government is likewiſe moſt clearly juſtified in executing them, and BALMERINO's zeal and ſteadineſs to his miſchievous principle, and aſſerting it with his dying words, is ſo far from juſtifying him, that I think 'tis a great aggravation of his crime, as it ſhew'd him to be incorrigible and reſolute in his wickedneſs.

I now come to the ſheet anchor of Lord BALMERINO's advocates. Some of them allow the government to be *right in executing* the ſentence of law upon him, but yet commend him for dying in his miſtaken principle; becauſe, ſay they, what you call *right*, he call'd *wrong*; what you ſay is a *legal government*, he term'd *uſurpation*; and was ſo firmly perſuaded of the rectitude of his principles, that his bravery proceeded from a confidence in God, and he was innocent as to himſelf.

Every popiſh inquiſitor, thoſe hell-fiends, has as ſtrong, if not a ſtronger plea than this: He may ſay, what he did

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did was for the honour of God, and the interest of the holy catholic church.*

If a parcel of ruffians, with grave countenances, like the *levellers* formerly among us, or some *anabaptists* of old in *Germany*, should by violence take and use the goods and property of the rich, and plead a firm persuasion of conscience that they were doing right, and that it was a principle of their religion; don't you think that they would be told at the *Old Bailey*, that they should be hang'd for it notwithstanding? If a man's conscience leads him to commit wicked actions, 'tis his duty to get his conscience better informed. *(see p.* 488.)

That Lord BALMERINO had the faculties and opportunities, the means and abilities, of knowing that his principle and practice were criminal, I think, is evident from the abilities he shew'd in the common actions of life; and therefore he ought to have forsook them: Unless it can be proved, that after the most careful and serious examination of his principles, he could not be convinced in his conscience that they were wrong, he cannot be said to be *innocent*, even as to *himself*.

But I apprehend the truth of the case to be, as Lord KILMARNOCK has ingenuously confess'd, that these rebel gentry *scarce ever thought* or *reason'd* about the rectitude or the consequence of their principles: They were men of careless dissolute lives, and of shatter'd fortunes, and hoped to become great men by ruining their country, and overturning its government. I cannot see the least pretence that Lord BALMERINO had to a confidence in God, since he shew'd no signs of penitence for his atrocious crime; therefore think if he play'd the hypocrite in any circumstance, it was in this. Upon the whole, though these malignants are called *mistaken deluded men*, such as Lord BALMERINO rather deserves the description of a *man invincibly obstinate*. *See* 536.* D.E.

* But the government would be quite right in punishing the most zealous rebel, yea even tho' he pleaded conscience, or a revelation from heaven for his principles.

IT may not be amiss to observe in this place that in an appendix to a book intitled *Seasonable reflections on the dying words, and deportment of the late Lord* Balmerino, *in a letter to Mr* Ford, published by *J. Noon* in the *Poultry*, is the following attestation:

" I attended the execution of the late
" Lord *Balmerino*, and was one of
" those who held the cloth to re- *
" ceive Lord *Balmerino*'s head; and
" am ready to make oath, if required, that I heard no prayer made
" by Lord *Balmerino*, as is inserted
" in Mr FORD's account; and that
" if there had been any prayer, I
" must have heard it as well as any
" other person present, &c.

The original of which is left with the publisher, subscribed by the gentleman, who also avers, " That he knelt so
" near the block, when he held the
" cloth, that if any thing had been
" spoken by his lordship, it was impos-
" sible but he must have heard it.
" That it was he, who, after the se-
" cond blow, took the lord by the arm
" and drew up his body, to set the
" head in a position for the executioner's
" compleating his work. He adds fur-
" ther (in contradiction to Mr *Ford*)
" that his lordship came upon the scaf- *
" fold in a flannel waistcoat [*under his regimental coat*] and shirt, and did
" not put either on after he was there,
" but pull'd off the waistcoat, and had
" only the shirt on when he laid his
" head on the block."

Old England Journal, Sept. 20.

Of the scandalous Writings against Mercy.

AS I understand the *French* and *Dutch* languages, I often keep company with *foreigners*, and am sorry to find that our late *pamphlets*, *journals*, and *news-papers* have given them a very mean, and, I hope, unjust opinion of the understanding, as well as morals, of the people of this nation: from common fame, and from our histories, they say, they had conceiv'd an opinion that the *English* were a sensible, honest people, *sincere in friendship*, *brave in battle*, and *merciful in victory*; but, with regard to the late *rebellion*, they have seen such *glaring falsehoods* publish'd, and those *falsehoods* so generally believ'd, that it gives them a very mean opinion of our sense or honesty: and, indeed, every impartial man must so far join with them, as to have a very mean opinion of the honour or honesty of the *authors* and *publishers*, or of the common sense of those that believe them.

These impressions, which I find very general among all the *foreigners* I have conversed with, have given me great pain; but the reflections I have heard among them upon the *inhu-* lately publish'd *against me*

ven me a good deal more: from theſe they conclude, that the nature of the people here muſt certainly be entirely chang'd: that they muſt be in their nature become cruel, and as none but cowards are ever cruel, they, from thence, conclude, that we can neither be *ſincere in friendſhip*, nor *brave in battle*, from any *innate principle of virtue*; but that if we appear ſincere in friendſhip, it proceeds from ſome ſelfiſh view, and if we appear brave in battle, it proceeds either from avarice, or a ferocity in our nature.

As to thoſe *foreigners* I converſe with, I have endeavour'd to ſet them right in both theſe caſes: I have repreſented to them, that there is a worthleſs ſett of men amongſt us, who are always hunting after *public employments*, and will invent and write any *falſhood* they think may recommend them to thoſe that have the diſpoſal of ſuch employments; and that their inventions and letters are publiſh'd by a ſett of men ſtill more worthleſs, who will print and publiſh *any falſhood*, however glaring, calumnious, and cruel, if they think it will contribute to the *ſale of their paper or pamphlet*; but that both theſe ſetts of men make but a very ſmall part of the body of the people, and neither have any credit, except among the moſt ſtupid and ignorant of the vulgar.

Then with regard to the *papers* lately publiſh'd *againſt mercy*, I have repreſented that ſuch papers are certainly wrote and cauſed to be publiſh'd by *placemen* and *ſtockjobbers*, who have not yet forgot the fright they were put into of loſing their *places*, or their *trade* in the public funds; but that their *papers* are as diſagreeable as their perſons to the body of the people, both theſe ſetts of men being generally hated, becauſe they liveby the *diſtreſſes of the induſtrious*.

The author of the *ſimple letter* publiſh'd laſt month in the *General Evening*, and ſign'd *Andrew Horne* (*ſee* p. 412.) may ſay what he pleaſes about reaſonable and unreaſonable martyrs, and about the nonſenſe of *hereditary right*; but thoſe who die undauntedly profeſſing that principle, and for having acted accordingly, will always be eſteem'd *martyrs* by thoſe who have embraced that principle, and will contribute more towards its eſtabliſhment than all our writers, and all our preachers can contribute towards its refutation. From hence I am convinced, that the late brave, but miſled and unfortunate *Balmerino* did more harm to the government by his death, than he could have done had he liv'd to the age of a hundred.

In all crimes, therefore, which are or may be pretended to be founded on principle, great diſcretion ſhould be uſed in inflicting *capital puniſhments*; ſome may be neceſſary for terrifying thoſe who may not be quite enthuſiaſtic, but a very few will ſerve for this purpoſe, and after that, every *capital puniſhment* ſerves only to propagate the enthuſiaſm, and to make it become more general and dangerous than it could ever have been render'd by the utmoſt ſtrength of argument, or power of eloquence.

This the *French* court were ſenſible of, and this, I am perſuaded, was their true reaſon for tranſmitting *ſuch inſolent letters* to our ſecretaries of ſtate: (*ſee* p. 302.) They did not, as they had no priſoners of ours in their hands, they could not ſuppoſe, that their *empty menaces* would frighten us from bringing the *rebels* to condign puniſhment, or, at leaſt, as many of them as we thought fit; but they were afraid of his majeſty's *innate mercy*, and deſign'd to provoke him to make ſo many examples of theſe *enthuſiaſtic hereditary-right men* as might eſtabliſh the principle, and make it *a more uſeful tool* for their future purpoſes.

For the ſame reaſon, I cannot but ſuſpect, that ſome of the *letters* publiſh'd here *againſt mercy* are the productions of *Jeſuits*, or *French agents*; particularly, I ſuſpect a letter publiſh'd laſt month in the *Advertiſer*, the author of which pretends to be in a terrible paſſion with the *jacobites*; for if we were to take his advice, we ſhould execute not by *tens* and *dozens* but by *hundreds* and *thouſands*: *his majeſty's good ſubjects*, he ſays, *hope to ſee condign puniſhment and exemplary juſtice exerciſed on all that variety of traitors (whether ſubſcribers, remitters, or fighting-men) that the law can claim for juſtice, example, and wiſe prevention.* (See *p.* 415 B.) If his majeſty were to take the advice of this cunning *jeſuit*, or angry *ſtockjobber*, for one or t other he muſt be, I am convinced, that, before *half the executions* were over, moſt of his majeſty's *good ſubjects* would turn *very bad ſubjects*.

The Jacobites (he tells us) *are not to be conſider'd as a body of men acting juſtly upon principles of conſcience, for the right worſhip of God, and happineſs of his creatures.* He does not conſider, it ſeems, that, in the opinion of all reaſonable men, the majority, even of a *chriſtian* ſociety, have as much a right to chuſe

chuſe what ſort of public worſhip or church government they will have, as to chuſe what ſort of civil government they will have; and that the arguments he now makes uſe of for ſeverity againſt the conſcientious *rebel jacobites*, will juſtify all the cruelties that were exerciſed againſt the conſcientious *rebel diſſenters*, in the reigns of *Charles* and *James* the ſecond: but a man, not deprived of diſcretion by his paſſion for revenge, will conſider, that *thoſe cruelties*, then called *juſtice*, *example*, and *wiſe prevention*, produced an effect quite contrary to what was intended, and were one of the chief cauſes of the revolution that ſoon after followed.

The author is therefore a cunning *jeſuit*, who has artfully thrown in this caution to make himſelf paſs for a *diſſenter*, and thereby to load that whole body of men with the infamous character of being cruel and revengeful. The *jeſuits* know the effect of many examples, when men are puniſh'd for crimes founded on conſcience or principle; they know that there were but few *papiſts* engaged in the *late rebellion*; they know that moſt of the *rebels* were *members of the church of* England; and as they never ſtick at any cruelty, if it may contribute to the end they chiefly drive at, they recommend the utmoſt ſeverity upon this occaſion, in order to make our government inſtrumental in propagating the principle of hereditary right, and thereby in ſome meaſure *ſelo de ſe*.

But as no good can reſult from a *multitude of capital puniſhments* upon the preſent occaſion, as it may be the cauſe of infinite miſchief, I hope our miniſters will perceive the ſnares that have been, or may be laid for them by the *French* miniſters at *Verſailles*, or by their agents the *jeſuits* here: and if they do, I am perſuaded, we ſhall hear of *few more executions*, eſpecially of ſuch as, from the whole tenor of their paſt life, muſt be ſuppoſed to have been *actuated by principle*, and *compelled by conſcience*, to tranſgreſs the laws of their country.

An OLD ENGLISHMAN.

From the Old England Journal, Sept. 13.

COWARDICE *expoſed.*

Extract of a Letter wrote in the Year 1673, *perhaps as applicable* now:

Dear Couſin,

I Think our captains in general rather need a ſpur than a curb, when they are going to fight; and therefore I will ſet before your eyes the ſtate of a *cowardly commander*.

Firſt, He *robs* the king and kingdom, not only of the money himſelf receives, but likewiſe ſo much as the whole charge of the ſhip, with proviſions and wages, amounts to, by rendering the ſame of no uſe, juſt when it ſhould do the king ſervice. He *murders* all thoſe gallant men, who are ſlain by the enemy, and *loſes* thoſe ſhips, which fall into their hands for want of being well ſeconded. He *betrays* his own party to the enemy, by keeping back the expected aſſiſtance; and the weakening of us, and the helping of them, is all one: nay, as if he had received a bribe to do miſchief, he fires both over his enemies, and into the ſhips of his friends; ſo helping both ways to bring them to ruin, he compleats in himſelf the character of a *traytor*. *No common highway robber is half ſo great a rogue as that officer, who takes wages, and does not fight bravely, when there is an occaſion.*

Secondly, As he largely contributes to the loſs of the battle, ſo *he hazards* doubly his own life; for it is obſervable (I am ſure in *land fights*) that where one is killed ſtanding ſtiffly his ground, five are deſtroy'd in the running away; and I am told, in your *ſea fights* too, you loſe moſt men when you fight at greateſt diſtance from the enemy; but then, beſides the danger of the enemy, the *coward* has more reaſon to be afraid of his friends, they being likely to hate him the moſt who before had the beſt eſteem of him; *and a gallows may eaſily catch him at home whom a bullet abroad could not reach*: So that to him may well be apply'd our Saviour's ſaying, *he that will ſave his life will loſe it.*

Thirdly, His fear impeaches the divine providence, which chiefly glories to exert itſelf in times and places of moſt imminent hazard: I know ſome valiant men, who have come off unwounded from the heat of, at leaſt, twenty battles; God oftentimes makes thoſe places ſafeſt where we apprehend moſt danger, and thoſe moſt dangerous we think moſt ſecure. Thus you ſee a *coward with a commiſſion* is neither a good ſubject, a good chriſtian, nor a good or wiſe man in any ſenſe, but muſt be of neceſſity a *traitor* to the king, a *thief* to his country, a *murderer* to his party, and, conſequently, deteſted of God and man.

From the Craftſman, Sept. 13.

Of the Plea *in favour of the* Pretender.

A Writer who ſigns ATTICUS, *in a letter to the author, having proved dominion*

be founded in property [*very different from the opinion of the old fanatics, who held it founded in grace*] *says*, it is unnatural and unreasonable to expect that the free and independent people of *Britain* should give up their liberties for the insignificant interest of the elder branch of a family. He then proceeds to confute two argument offer'd in favour of a pretender, *First*, That there are insupportable grievances under the present government. *Secondly*, That the pretender has a divine warrant to reign over us, by virtue of an indefeasible, hereditary right. Now, of these two arguments, one contradicts the other: For, if our forefathers had no right or title to make a change in the government, it is impossible that we, their children, can, as is expressed by the first argument, make any innovation upon the present establishment, having no other rights than what we derived from them; so that, if they could make no changes, neither can we. Therefore he must be barr'd for ever from the throne by his own arguments, or give up one of them. As to the pretence of grievances; first, as to the national debts, the cancelling them, besides domestic ruin, will make the nation itself a bankrupt to foreign states. The union, another grievance, will be dissolved; by this means we shall have a parliament in one part of the kingdom opposing a parliament in another, a king tampering with both, and the island itself divided by all the rancour of former times. Let every *Scotchman* remember, what servitude, nay, what massacres they endured, when Lord *Lauderdale*, their countryman, in K. *Charles* II.'s time, bridled them with an army of 20,000 men. And, as for disbanding the army, and reducing the public revenue, those other grievances, if they can produce a single instance of a prince, ambitious of a crown, and using violent methods to obtain it, who did not, instead of reducing armies and court expences, multiply both, I will give up the point. It is not from banish'd princes we are to expect redress of grievances, any more than from *Charles* II. who soon forgot his engagements.

A B C D E F G H

REMARKS *on the* CRAFTSMAN.

(*Continued from* p. 427.)

THE *main end* of inflicting corporal punishments in all well-ordered kingdoms, is not the destruction of the offender, but the *safety* and *well-being* of the state: and as the state must be more or less in danger while such a person is living who thinks it his duty to destroy it, according as that person is more or less capable of effecting his purpose; this principle is so far from being a reason for mercy, that it makes it as necessary for the state to punish such an offender with loss of life, *&c.* as it is to take care to preserve itself.——But, to make this plain to a *Craftsman*,

Suppose a man so far mistaken in his judgment as to think it his duty to murder Mr *D'Anvers*, should accordingly make a violent attempt upon his life, and in the struggle kill some of his children, would Mr *D'Anvers* agine the principles of his adversary a good n why he should procure a pardon for him? Could he possibly be *so* stupid as to do this for the sake of those principles that had urged his adversary to commit this hellish deed upon his poor children, and would most certainly again urge the man to destroy him the very next opportunity? This, comparing great things with small, is the very case of our rebels: they, one part of them, from believing the *Pope* has power to *depose* sovereign princes, and the rest, from blindly adhering to the stupid doctrine of *indefeasible hereditary right*, think it their duty to depose and murder his present majesty; and accordingly have taken up arms against him, and killed many of his faithful subjects in the struggle; yet the very wise *D'Anvers* thinks the king should forgive them.

But wiser men will see that, because these are their principles, the unhappy wretches have not the least plea to make for pardon; for the least condition on which pardon can be obtained, is, acknowledging of the fault: the Divine Being himself, whose perfections we are commanded to copy after, never forgives any but those who sincerely own the crime; 'tis the man who *confesses and forsakes his sins that shall have mercy*, and then only when *we acknowledge our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness*. Now the rebels, while these are their principles, cannot think themselves guilty of any offence; and therefore cannot truly acknowledge any; without which, they are incapable of making the least plea for pardon.

The meanest reader can't but see that the *Craftsman*'s talk of *innocent* offenders is a manifest contradiction; 'tis indeed so *glaring*, that he himself must acknowledge it, unless he will own himself to be a rebel; for as *sin is the transgression of the law*, it is most evident that no transgression of the law can be innocent, and consequently there can be no such persons as *innocent offenders*: How then can this gentleman excuse himself, but by denying the authority of the legislature, asserting that the principles of the rebels are right, and affirming that the times would not suffer him to express himself more properly; and if this be his mind, he as well deserves to be hanged, as any rebel of them all.

I cannot conclude this letter, without taking notice of what is asserted in most of the public papers,——*That the* Manchester *rebels who suffered on* July *the* 30*th, behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy circumstances.*—— I am very far from thinking so; had they all along bid defiance to the court, and asserted the justice of their cause and conduct; then if they had, in their last moments, declared *they would do the same again, if it were in their power*; this would have made their conduct *suitable*, as it would have been all of a piece, and the world could not but have commended their *bravery*: but as they *all*, when condemned, *implored his majesty's mercy*; 'this is so *unsuitable* to the confession they made at last, that it turns it in the view of mankind to the *blustering bravado* of *desperate wretches*, who knew that they could not alter their condition for the worse by their rash speeches.

The ENGLISH FARMER.

EPITAPH *upon Miss* NANCY SANDFORD, *Daughter of* Dr Aaron *and Lady* Ann Sandford. Obiit, Apr. 1, 1720.

HERE lies *Doctor Aaron*, and Lady *Ann Sandford*'s little daughter,
Who died a fool at ten years old, because nothing was taught her, [one another *rot her*.
And when she died, her papa and mamma said to
Like a *doctor Aaron*, and a *lady Ann*,
Or like a *lady Ann*, and a *doctor Aaron*.

EPITAPH *upon Dr* AARON SANDFORD, *once a haberdasher, afterwards an astrologer, lastly a Gentleman who wore a sword.* Obiit April 1, 1723.

OF *Aaron Sandford* death hath us bereft,
Who always went * *right forward to the left:*
With *hand* too, *right* or *left* full oft he'd scrawl,
But of his writings made no *hand* at all.

* *The Dr. being a jocose person, always directed passengers, who enquired of him the way, to go* right forward to the left. *He lived at* Bethnal Green, *near the blind Beggar's.*

EPITAPH *upon* JOHN SANDFORD, *Eldest son of* Dr Aaron *and Lady* Ann Sandford. Obiit April 1, 1738.

HERE lies *John Sandford*, son of Dr *Aaron*,
Who at the age of thirty six,
Was wafted o'er the river *Styx*,
By that inhuman navigator *Charon*.

With glory now we may suppose him clad,
But to speak truth,
He was a youth,
Whom some pronounc'd a fool, while others thought him mad.
Weep, traveller, at this my tale so short and sad.

EPITAPH *on* JACOB SANDFORD, *Youngest son of Dr* Aaron *and Lady* Ann Sandford. Obiit April 1, 1744.

WIthin this urn of brick enclos'd
Lies rotting, *Jacob Sandford*.
Death makes him sleep who always doz'd,
And dozing, died at *Brentford*.

He was of countenance full sad;
And crooked as an *Izard*:
His mother she was proud and mad,
His father was a wizzard.

Tobacconist he was by trade,
And famous for his pig-tail;
Which was so strait and strongly made,
He wore it as a wig-tail.

His snuff and quids were excellent,
His dealings sometimes just,
But from his birth, his heart was bent
To scandal, lies and lust.

These were his faults, his virtues such,
As, faith, I cannot tell:
And therefore, not to say too much,
He's p——x'd, and gone to hell.

On certain short VERSES *to* W. P——T, *Esq.*

Multa poetarum veniet manus, auxilio quæ Sit.——

HOW harmless, *Bavy*, are thy jokes on *P—t*?
Short are the verses, shorter still the wit;
Which nor the poet, nor the patriot hit.

For wedding rings henceforth dull posies write,
Or on vile pictures viler rhimes indite;
Thro' *Duncia*'s realms still urge thy lab'ring flight.

Tho' none with patience can thy lines rehearse;
Useful to boys and men may prove the verse,
To fringe a kite's tail, and to wipe the a—e.

An EPITHALAMY *upon the blessed Nuptials of* JOLLY ROBIN *of* Merry Memory.

WHat cares, what toils, what noise, what strife
Attend the marriage blessing!
The dev'l, *Pandora*'s box, a wife,
Ills far beyond expressing!

Embowr'd in bliss, embath'd in ease,
What furor cou'd thee move
To dare the storms of nuptial seas?
Bound to the port of love:

Sure some fell *Dæmon*'s envious spight
Has doom'd thee to the quarry,
In the unwholesome works of night
To grope, to fetch, to carry.

'Midst circling sweets in honey-moon
Thou dream'st, fond youth, to reign;
I fear'd thou lunatic wert grown,
Addled and crack'd thy brain.

When wedding-shoes begin to wring,
Thou'lt find too late and mourn,
Behind the honey lies the sting,
And *Luna* points her horn.

Thy downy couch, belov'd repose,
Friend to thy idle hours,
No more its balmy virtue knows,
Lost its lethargic pow'rs.

Fancy no more in sportive dreams
Shall frisk before thy sight;
But dreadful gleams, and dismal screams,
Attend thy noon of night.

No pleasing sounds thy ears befriend
From *Philomela*'s lays;
Thy roofs shrill, hideous, clamours rend;
There *Proserpina* sways.

Hark her harsh trump, at dead of night,
Thy soft repose alarms,
And, tho' no stomach thou to fight,
Still sounds to arms, to arms.

When thou quite spent hast done thy due,
Alack and well-a-day Sir;
The same hard crust thou still must chew
For ever and for ay Sir.

Tho' nerves unstrung the task decline,
Tho' nature pants for ease;
Yet the chain'd slave must dig the mine,
Or plow the raging seas.

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NOSEGAY for FLORA.

COme, ye fair, ambrosial flow'rs,
Leave your beds, and leave your bow'rs;
Come, in soft assemblage meet,
Whate'er are beautiful and sweet,
Whate'er are blooming, choice and rare,
Form a posy for my fair;
Fair, and sweet, and blooming be,
Meet for such a nymph as she.
In the center let the rose
A love-alluring blush disclose,
Such as *Flora*'s cheeks impart,
When she captivates my heart.
Let carnation's lovely hue,
Moisten'd with the morning dew,
With the woodbine's fragrance join,
And sprigs of verdant jessamine.
Enough, enough,—already I,
Smit with envy, pine and die,
To see my rival flow'rs so blest,
Sweetly dying on her breast. *Florio.*

DIRECTIONS *how to make and preach a* SERMON *that shall please.*

WOU'D you preach sermons that shall suit the taste
Of ears polite, deliver them in haste;
Short be your method, chuse an easy text,
But if perplext,—why let it be perplext:
For explanations never rack your brain,
The words are common, and their sense as plain,
Burket and *Hammond* tell you what they mean.
Shou'd rustic mutter,—why set that at nought.
They are too dull, poor wretches! to be taught;
Their little sins will doubtless be forgiv'n,
What saves the 'squire, must needs preach them to heav'n.
Besides, the fair with an offend'd nod,
(Who in due form, pay visits to their God)
Complain 'tis cold, and in a trembling note
Pour forth regardless all their pray'rs by rote;
The priest himself they say's the greatest sinner;
Whose tedious length cools both their zeal—and dinner.
By them giv'n, then, minutes half a score
Never exceed; if less—you please the more:
And con'd the whole be huddled up in five,
You'd be, I'm sure, the best divine alive.
One caution more, and then I think I've done:
'Tis not enough your text be slightly spun,
But to write well, mind this prescription;
Charity, conscience, put of each a scruple,
And of repentance, just prescribe the duple;
Ne'er talk of gratitude, that's out of fashion,
As *** has prov'd beyond a demonstration:
Nor mention hell, 'twill make your hearers gape,
Sneer at your faith, and ridicule its blaze.
But shou'd they not, what man's so mad t'affright
With shrieks and groans, an audience polite!
Let not God's wrath then in your work abound,
Of his mercy take at least—a pound.
'd thereby the prodigal and thief,
in attention,—and no doubt, belief.
rules observ'd will give the preacher ease,
racter; and cannot fail to please.

To AST. C—Z—R, *upon seeing him on the* COACH-BOX. *By a young* LADY.

BY manly acts and arts alone,
A——, the virtuous maid is won;
Dare, like *Hippolytus*, to shine,
* *Ismena*'s heart will sure be thine.

Let *Stella* praise thy air and mien,
Thy charms, in ev'ry motion seen;
Admiring (vain, fantastick fool!)
The caper of a dancing-school.
With raptures more exalted far,
I view my hero in his carr,
Shaking, like thee, the flowing reins,
† *William*, dire dread of *Scotia*'s plains!
See! with what rage the coarsers bound
From yonder carr, and spurn the ground:
Now they strain panting up the steep!
Now, at full stretch the top they sweep!
What extasie my bosome feels,
Charm'd with the rattling of the wheels!
What clouds of noble dust arise,
What shouts, wide-echoing thro' the skies!
Firm in his seat, my charioteer
Calmly enjoys the fierce career,
In triumph whirls the whip around,
More sure than *Cupid*'s dart to wound.

Derby, Aug. 13, 1746. CLÆLIA.

* See *Phædra* and *Hippolytus*, a tragedy.
† Duke of *Cumberland*.

To Miss P——Y G——R.

PErmit me, *P*——*y*, to impart
To you the secrets of my heart,
Without the least disguise:
I love you not because you're fair,
Adorn'd with ev'ry grace and air,
So tempting to the eyes.
Where beauty kindles up the fire,
The transient blaze will soon expire;
For soon will beauty fade:
When time shall bring life's winter on,
For ever then sets beauty's sun,
Sunk in eternal shade.
Nor is't riches I adore;
Let sordid souls court shining ore,
There centre all their bliss:
Had I the riches of *Peru*,
I shou'd be poor, still wanting you,
With you, all wealth posses.
No, 'tis for charms far more refin'd,
Those lasting beauties of the mind,
Which time can ne'er efface:
Time, which, with unrelenting sway,
Sweeps e'ery other charm away,
To these will add new grace.
When beauty yields to with'ring age,
These, blooming still, our hearts engage,
Hence joys increasing rise:
For these—Alas, what words can show,
Or language speak my love of you?
O! read it in my eyes. J.R.

The Duke of C——D's *Answer to Lord* LOVAT's *Letter, p.* 381.

YOU nurs'd me, and bus'd me, and hugg'd me, 'tis true,
When I was but a babe in a coat;
But now I'm grown big, and as bulky as you,
You would, if you could, cut my throat.
Yet waving all this, if indeed you'll repent,
Tho' you've prov'd such a wicked old tartar,
Let the Pope, your good father, but make you a saint,
I will promise to make you a martyr.

ROBIN *the Butler to* KITTY *the Cook's Daughter.*

Scribere jussit amor.

My dear KITTY,
You're so pretty,
So bewitching
In the kitchen,
Or when stitching;
So endearing,
When your're clear-
And so neat, [ing,
When you wait,
At the tea,
So brisk, so gay,
All your beauties,
In your duties,
Do so take me,
That they make me
Send this greeting
To my sweeting,
'Till our meeting:
Hoping *Kitty*
Will have pity
On the pain
I sustain.
With a skiver
From love's quiver
I am spitted,
Ready fitted
To expire
At *Cupid's* fire.
O! the grate
Of your face;
And your eye
By which I fry;

And your lips,
Sweet as sips
Of your whips;
And your breast,
White as paste,
Just a budding
Like bag-pudding,
So excelling
Sweet and swelling;
And your waist,
So decreas'd,
Like pyramid
Upon its head,
Turn'd upside down
By country clown.
But, alas!
Must I pass
All that lies
In disguise,
More provoking
By your cooking?
But lest deary
Growing weary
Think me rude;
I conclude.
Haste to make
Wedding cake;
For my love,
Should you prove
Cold or cruel,
Broth nor gruel
From the grave
Long can save
Me your slave.

A SEA CAPTAIN.

CAptain, look out, 'tis your concern
To govern all from stem to stern:
Steady, great Sir, act like a king,
Whose whole dominion's wavering.
J. SACKETTE.

To a Mistress, requiring Marriage.

TELL me, my *Beloidera*, tell me why,
Why may we not still love, and still be free?
Ah! cruel fair, is't not enough that you
Have robb'd me, but you needs must bind me too!
J. SACKETTE.

The long Poems on the Duke

To a LADY, *within her silver* Snuff Box.

GO, lovely object of *Liberia's* care,
Dear envy'd fav'rite of the smiling fair;
Ask her, who wastes thy fragrance and her own,
How long in vain must luckless *Strephon* moan:
To kiss those hands that shame the silver hue,
And taste the sweets that *Glascow* never knew?

LIBERIA's *Answer.*

GO, little paper, hence remove,
With innocence let *Strephon* know,
How much his passion I approve,
But can't my virgin fears forego.

Ingenuous tell him, that I mean
To love, and am to him inclin'd:
Let him with Time but sooth his pain,
And leave the rest to Planets kind.

STREPHON's *Reply.*

AND can *Liberia* e'er approve,
Yet banish *Strephon* to the stars?
Did ever nymph so sweetly love,
And yet prefer her *virgin fears*?

But I would leave to Time my care,
On Planets kind secure rely;
If your fair eyes, those Planets were,
The present time, the time of joy. S. S.

A fine Monument is just made for the late Earl of Kildare; *on which is a long Inscription of his Character and Virtues.*

A Gentleman on reading it made the following DISTICH.

On the DEATH *of the Earl of* KILDARE.

WHo kill'd *Kildare*?—who dar'd *Kildare* to kill? [*Death answers.*]
"I kill'd *Kildare*, and dare kill whom I will.

Upon the late SUBSCRIPTIONS *against the* REBELLION.

WHy so many subscrib'd for K—g *G*—*ge* must be plain, [tain.
'Twas religion to shield, and their rights to main-
Some did not subscribe, and the cause to declare,
They before for K—g *J*—s subscrib'd what they cou'd spare. [good reason;
Some subscrib'd for them both, and for both had
For as this made them traytors, that cover'd their treason.

On our modern Freethinkers.

AGainst what parsons teach, with sneering spite,
The bold Freethinker sets up reason's light:
More than all ages past presumes to know,
And levels all the fathers at a blow.
Sure then, so prompt, so eloquent his tongue,
Much has he toil'd to gain, and studied long;
The num'rous authors he confutes has read,
And treasur'd stores of learning in his head.
Alas! such formal aids as these how vain!
Fit for the plodding academick train:
To *talk* is all, to *read* is out of season;
'Tis ignorance denotes the man of reason.
will be puclish'd singly.

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Epitre burleſque au Roi de PRUSSE.

FAvori du brillant deſtin,
Heros du Monde et du *Parnaſſe*,
De l'heureuſe cour de *Berlin*,
L'Auguſte à la fois et l'*Horace* !
Toi, dont le nom, de toutes parts,
Vole et revole ſur les ailes
De la *Victoire*, et des beaux *Arts*,
Et qu'un temoin des plus fideles
Aſſure être le fils de *Mars*,
Et de l'une des *neuf Pucelles*,
Titre pour etre des amis
Et de *Voltaire*, et de *Louis* ;
Titres de nobleſſe infinie
Pour etre dignement aſſis
Au Trône et à l'Academie :
Titres d'où nait la faculté,
L'heureux talent, le don commode,
De faire avec facilité
Une chanſon comme un traité,
Et des conquetes comme une ôde.
Prince enfin terrible et charmant,
Dont on peut dire élegamment,
Sa main roiale eſt occupée
A bien manier ici bas,
Ablativo tout en un tas,
Le Sceptre, la Lyre, et l'Epée :
O ! le plus bel eſprit des roys!
Par quelle rigeur inouie
N'avoir ecrit depuis trois mois
Ni beaux vers, ni proſe polie.
O Roi de nos plus beaux eſprits !
Eſt ce negligence ou mepris ?
Veux tu bien ecrire a *Voltaire* ?
Sçais tu quand il a la bonté
De relancer ta majeſté,
Tout ce que tu riſques à te faire ?
Laiſſe là tes vaſtes projets,
Tes alliés, & tes ſujets
L'Empereur, et ſon adverſaire,
Envoie tout par delà les monts,
Voltaire te parle, repons ;
C'eſt la ta principale affaire,
Lui deplaire eſt un vrai danger,
Pour qui veut vivre dans l'hiſtoire ;
Sa vanité vaut bien ta gloire,
Et les deux ſont a menager.
Gardes toi bien de deſobliger
Le divin auteur de *Merope*.
Si tu l'oſes, je ne ſçai pas
Ce que diront tous tes ſoldats,
Tes peuples, l'Empire, et l'*Europe*.
Peut être ne diront ils mot,
Mais ton creancier *Tiriot*,
Et ces meſſieurs de cher *Procope*,
Que n'en diront ils pas, grand Roi ?
Daigneroient ils prendre la peine
(Offencés dans leur capitaine)
De jamais faire un vers pour toi ?
Reviens donc a reſipiſcence,
Et romps promtement le ſilence.
Si du ſien d'abord et du leur
Tu ne veux ſubir la rigueur,
Dont tu connois trop l'importance.
Mais encore un plus grand malheur
A craindre, en cas d' impenitence,
C'eſt qu' en rêve il eſt dangereux,
Ce *Voltaire* ſi doucereux ;
En rêve ſon audace eclate,
En rêve il cajolera ta ſoeur ;
Prens garde ! s'il entre en fureur,
Qu'en rêve un jour il ne te râte.

Burleſque Epiſtle to the King of PRUSSIA.

O ! fav'rite of propitious fate,
In *Europe*, in *Parnaſſus* great !
Of *Berlin*'s court, thrice happy ! you
Th' *Auguſtus* ſhine, and *Horace* too ;
Thy name o'er earth extended flies
On Learning's wing, and *Victory*'s ;
You, for the ſon of *Mars* we know
Born of a muſe—a God below !
Thus worthy, you the friendſhip ſhare
Of *Louis*, and yet more, *Voltaire* !
Thus, as your right, you fill alone
The college chair, and *Pruſſia*'s throne.
What bleſt endowments! whence you gain
The knack, the art, the lucky ſtrain,
That flow in treaties, or a ſong,
With equal eaſe, tho' ne'er ſo long ;
By which, whole fields of foes you mow'd,
As quickly as you tag an ode !
You are, in ſhort, as acts evince,
A terrible, and charming prince ;
Whoſe royal hands (as wits may ſay,
Who in quaint turns their thoughts convey)
So manage, as that you're ador'd
At once the ſceptre, lyre and ſword.
O flow'r of kings ! what cruel fate
Has rul'd in *Berlin*'s court of late,
That now three months have paſs'd away,
Since proſe polite you penn'd, or lay ?
O flow'r of kings ! to ſet us right,
Say is this negligence, or ſlight ?
Forgive me if too much I dare—
Will you not write to friend *Voltaire* ?
Know he approves whate'er you do ;
Shall he be good in vain—to you ?
Give then thy mighty projects o'er,
Think of allies, nor ſubjects more,
Send o'er you *Alps*, whate'er the weather,
The Emp'ror, and his foes together.
Hark ! *Voltaire* ſpeaks—the echoes ring,
To thee he ſpeaks—reply, O king !
Be this thy chief concern of ſtate,
For with his anger ſleeps thy fate,
The fate of all who hope to be
Alive next age in hiſtory.
His vanity will countervail
Thy glory—manage both, or fail.
Incenſe him not, the man divine
In MEROPE whoſe talents ſhine !
This thou'dſt thou dare in thoughtleſs freak,
What language may thy ſoldiers ſpeak ?
Thy ſubjects—*Europe*, far and near—
What from the empire mayſt thou hear ?
Nothing perhaps—but can you yet
Tiriot your creditor forget ?
Or yet is *Procop*'s club forgot ?
What will they ſay—what will they not ?
Thus highly injur'd in their chief,
Will they ſtill gracious give relief ?
To make thee verſes rack their brain,
When thou ſhalt ſcratch thy head in vain ?
O ! then return, thy ſins forſake,
In time thy guilty ſilence break,
Leſt he, and they withdraw their love,
And wants, which now you dread, you prove.
But worſe than this is yet to fear,
If in your fault you perſevere,
This ſmooth *Voltaire*, this courteous bard,
Has dreadful fits, when none are ſpar'd ;
When thus he raves, his boiling ſoul
Thy royal ſiſter may cajole,
In frantic mood may name thy queen,
And give ev'n thee, great king ! the ſpleen.

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THURSDAY 3.

SIR *Michael Forster*, Kt, justice of the *King's Bench*, went to the court at St *Margaret's Hill*, when were arraigned at the bar, Sir *John Wedderburn*, *James Braidshaw*, *Allan Cameron*, *Francis Farquharson*, *Nicholas Glasgow*, *Alexander Kenlock*, *Charles Kenlock*, *Henry Kerr*, *James Lindsay*, *Roderick Mackenzy*, *Hector Mackenzy*, *Alex. Mac Loughlan*, *James Rattraigh*, *James Stewart*, *John Farquharson*, *Andrew Hood*, and *Thos Watson*, who all pleaded not guilty.—Sir *James Kenloch*, and *Roderick Mac Culloch* were too ill to come to court.—The court then adjourn'd to *Oct* 13.

FRIDAY 5.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Barney Lindsay*, a boy of 16, for a highway robbery near *Pancras*; *Felix* and *Anthony Mathews*, for robbing farmer *Lewis* near *Hendon*; and *John Pagan*, alias *Pidgeon*, a noted pick-pocket, received sentence of death.

TUESDAY 8.

The rebels under sentence of death in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, were further reprieve'd for 6 weeks.

WEDNESDAY 10.

The detachment of foot-guards, amounting to 2000 men, went on board lighters at the *Tower*, for *Gravesend*, whence they were to sail and join admiral *Lestock*. His royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, was at the *Tower* wharf to see them embark, and generously order'd two shillings to each man. They went off very chearfully, with huzzas of long live K. *George*, and the D. of *Cumberland*.

FRIDAY 12.

At a court martial held on board the Duke man of war at *Portsmouth*, commodore *Boscawen* President, seven of the *Sunderland* men were try'd for mutiny, when one received sentence of death, 4 were order'd to be whipt from ship to ship, and a Lieut. was broke.—The next day three others receiv'd sentence of death for the same offence.

SATURDAY 13.

An embargo was laid in *Ireland* on salted beef and pork.

MONDAY 15.

The regiment of horse raised last year by the Duke of *Kingston* in *Nottinghamshire*, was disbanded at *Nottingham*. The common men had three guineas each given them, with their bridles and saddles, and every officer and soldier had a printed copy of the secretary of war's letter to the Duke of *Kingston*, which was as follows:

My LORD,

HIS majesty has thought fit to order the regiment of horse under your grace's command to be disbanded, but as the king considers the zeal and affection expressed for his person and government, in your grace's offer to raise this regiment, in the late important time of national danger, and the chearfulness and alacrity with which it was raised, he cannot part with it without expressing his particular satisfaction therein: I am therefore by his majesty's command, and in his name, to thank your grace and your officers, for the seasonable and distinguishing marks you have given of your fidelity and attachment to his majesty on this occasion.

I am likewise commanded by his majesty to desire your grace, and the rest of your officers, to thank the private men, in his name, for their services before they are dismissed, in order that there may be no one person in your regiment unacquainted with the sense his majesty has of their loyalty, activity, and gallant behaviour in his service: Qualities which have been so conspicuous in your grace's regiment, that his majesty, willing to retain as many as possible of such soldiers in his service, has been pleased to order a regiment of dragoons to be raised at the same time and place, when and where your grace's regiment shall be disbanded, and to direct that as many of the officers and private men belonging to your grace's regiment, as shall be willing may serve in the said regiment of dragoons, of which, as a signal mark of honour and distinction, his royal highness the duke will himself be colonel.

As this is a great and most honourable proof of his majesty's royal approbation of your past services, so I doubt not but that your grace, and the other officers of your regiment, will engage as many as may be of your men to enlist themselves; and thereby shew, that the same zeal continues for their king and country, which they have already so meritoriously exerted in defence of both.

I am, with the greatest respect,
My Lord, your Grace's
War-Office, *Most obedient,*
Sept. 1746. *Most humble Servant,*
H. FOX.

All the men, excepting eight, entered immediately into the Duke's new regiment, and those gentlemen who did not enter, gave reasons very satisfactory and honourable.

A like letter was sent by the secretary at war to the Dukes of *Bedford*, *Bolton*, and *Montagu*, the Marquis of *Granby*, the Earls of *Berkley*, *Halifax*, and *Gower*, &c. on disbanding their regiments, and desiring the men to enter into others.

TUESDAY 16.

The court martial, Gen. *Wentworth* pre-

president, unanimously acquitted Col. *Durand*, late governor of *Carlisle*, it appearing that he defended the place as long and as resolutely as could be expected with so small a garrison.

WEDNESDAY 17.

Admiral *Lestock*, with the transports, sailed from *Plymouth* to *Torbay*, to take in the forces from *London*.

The proclamation for a general thanksgiving on *October* 9. for suppression of the rebellion was publickly read by a herald at the south gate of the *Royal Exchange*.

THURSDAY 18.

At a general court of the bank of *England*, a dividend of 2 and 3 4ths *per Cent.* was declared for the last half year. The governor intimated that there was no hopes of continuing the same dividend for the future.

MONDAY 22.

Being the anniversary meeting at *Northampton*, of the governors and subscribers to the county infirmary, they went in procession, attended by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, &c. preceded by the town musick and flags to the church of *All-Saints*, where a sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Mr *Henry Layng*, rector of *Paulerspury*, and a collection of 32 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* made at the church doors: they then went to the infirmary, where the *annual report* of its present state was read before the Rt. Hon. the earls of *Northampton* and *Halifax*, &c. who express'd the highest satisfaction in the management of the charity.

—It appear'd that 334 patients had been *perfectly* cur'd, besides 56 greatly relieved, since the opening of this infirmary on *March* 29, 1744, some of them after 20, and several of them after more than 10 years illness:—Such good effects have these charities.

—At the last general meeting a subscription was set on foot, to purchase for 750 *l.* the house and gardens, now rented at 30 *l.* a year for the said infirmary, and notwithstanding the alarms of this last year, and extraordinary expence to the gentlemen in and about *Northampton*, in raising a regiment, &c. near 600 *l.* has been collected for that purpose, and 'tis hoped that the small remainder will soon be contributed, that the purchase may be made without the inconvenience of a mortgage.

TUESDAY 23.

A ticket-porter brought before the lord mayor, paid 3 *s.* for swearing, being the first convicted in *London* since the late act commenced, which has had very little effect.

SATURDAY 27.

At a court of hustings at *Guildhall*, *Tho. Winterbottom*, Esq; Ald. of *Billingsgate* ward, and *Rob. Alsop*, Esq; Ald. of *Colemanstreet* ward (*See p.* 326, 381.) were sworn into the office of sheriffs.

MONDAY 29.

Alderman *Benn* was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the ensuing year.

TUESDAY 30.

The parliament was further prorogu'd to the 18th of *November*.

A The *Nottingham*, Ld *George Graham*, has sunk the *Bacchus* a large *French* priv. but saved the men except one lieutenant.

The ventilators fix'd in *Newgate* by order of the lord mayor, near four months ago, have had so good effect, by drawing out the frowry, noxious air out of five different wards, in which are many prisoners, that not above 3 B persons have died in that term, whereas 5, 6, or more usually died there in a month.——Letters also from Capt. *Thompson*, and the commanding officer on board the *Success* frigate in *Plymouth* sound, with the recruits for *Georgia*, assure us that all the crew, near 300, are healthy, and have escaped the sickness afflicting other vessels; which good state they ascribe to the ventilators fixed in that ship, by order of C Gen. *Oglethorpe*. (*See Vol.* XIII. *p.* 448, 503.)

PROCEEDINGS *against the Rebels at Carlisle.*

August 12. arrived here lord chief baron *Parker*, baron *Clark*, judges *Burnet* and *Dennison*, and immediately open'd their commission.—*Aug.* 19th the grand jury found 29 bills against the *Manchester* rebels; and—*Aug.* 14th 28 against the *Scotch* rebels taken in D *England*. On the 24th the prisoners from *Scotland* were indicted; but the evidences refusing to swear in the form prescribed by the laws of *England*, the judges defers'd the affair till next day, when they were allow'd to take the oath after the *Scotch* form. The common prisoners, who are above 370, are to cast lots, when 19 will be ordered for transportation, E and every 20th man be tried. Some will not draw, but depend upon making their innocence appear at their trials, or baffle the evidence, having cut off their hair, changed their cloaths, and disguised themselves by several methods.——When the grand jury had found the bills, the prisoners were all brought to the bar, and the judges desired them to choose what counsel they pleas'd with a sollicitor; and F told them, they had given directions to the clerk to make out subpœnas gratis to bring what witnesses they thought proper for their exculpation. Then the court adjourn'd to *Sept.* 9, and went to *York*, where the grand jury found bills against 79 rebels. The judges being return'd to *Carlisle*, 62 *Lancashire* rebels were arraigned, on the 9th, of whom 59 pleaded not guilty.—*Sept.* 10. 45 were brought to the G bar, and all pleaded not guilty, except *Peter Lindsey*, *James Innes*, and *Rob. Taylor*, the captain who said he would take *Edinburgh* castle in 3 days; but now desired to be recommended to mercy.——*Sept.* 11. twelve more were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, among them bishop *Cappock*, who left a good H benefice to follow the rebels, and was made by the young pretender bishop of *Carlisle*; *McDonald* of *Kinloch*, *Mac Naughton*, who killed Col. *Gardner*, and *Charles Douglas*, Esq;

Esq; who pleaded his peerage as Lord *Mordington*, which was allow'd, tho' at first opposed by the king's counsel, Mr *Noel*, Mr serjeant *Bootle*, Mr *William* attorney general of north *Wales*, *Christopher Pattecett*, Esq; recorder of *Newcastle*, *Owen Brereton*, Esq; recorder of *Liverpool*, and *Swynton Jervis*, Esq;——

On the 12th the trials begun; *Thomas Hays* was the first found guilty; next *Thomas Coppoch*, above-mentioned, whose trial lasted six hours. He appeared in his gown and cassock, and confidently insisted that he was compelled, calling his own father, and *Mary Humphries* in evidence, but in vain; then one of the rebels, to prove that he endeavoured to make his escape; but this evidence was also of no service; it being fully proved by many witnesses, that he voluntarily went with the rebels from *Manchester* to *Derby*, and so back to *Carlisle*; at which places he pray'd for K. *James*, *Charles* prince of *Wales*, regent of *England*, and the duke of *York*; that at *Manchester* he preached from *Psalm* xcvii. 1. *The Lord is king, the earth may be glad thereof*; that at *Carlisle* he wore a hanger, a plaid sash, and white cockade, acting as a quartermaster; that he had said to a man, on his return to *Manchester*, that himself had taken two prisoners; that his prince offered the duke battle, but he ran away; that they returned to *Scotland* only to join Lord *Jn Drummond*, who was landed with many thousand *French*. His evidence, Miss *Humphreys*, proved his hand-writing to a letter, in which he had the impudence to write that the duke ordered him to be kept on half a pound of bread a day, and nasty water, because he protested against the surrender of *Carlisle*, and would have fought the duke's troops at *Stanwix*. The jury, whom he doubted not to puzzle, found him guilty in two minutes.

[*To be continued.*] 523

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, *Aug.* 23. THE E. of *Albemarle* is come hither, having march'd with the troops under his command from Fort *Augustus* on the 13th Inst, and quartered them at *Perth* and *Stirling*. *Gaz.*—The master of *Lovat* is in custody at Fort *Augustus*, which is to be rebuilt, and considerable additions made.

Edinburgh, *Sept.* 2. Yesterday Capt. *Macdonald*, a brother of *Kinloch Moidart*, and an *Italian*, who is called an ambassador, were brought hither.——Great diligence is used by the several parties to trace the footsteps of the pretender's son; but a report has prevailed for some time, that he has actually left the country, and that another personated him, till he was put of the reach of our ships of war.—*Charles Brown*, a notorious thief and housebreaker, having been indicted at *Stirling* in *May* last, was, till his transportation, confined in the closest prison, or pit, in the Tolbooth of *Stirling*, and each night shackled, and inclosed in a wooden box made for that purpose, he having before broke 14 pair of handcuffs. However, in the night between *Aug.* 20 and 21, he got out of his box; broke off his shackles, cut the iron stenchers of the only window in the prison, and made his escape.

——, *Sept.* 8. On *Aug.* 31. as Capt. *George Munro* of *Culcairn*, brother to the deceas'd Sir *Robert Munro*, of *Fowlis* (who with another brother, a surgeon, was inhumanly butchered by the *Camerons* at *Falkirk*) was on his lung march on the side of *Lochark* to Fort *Augustus*, with 4 or 500 men under his command, in the *Camerons* country, not far from *Lochiel*'s house at midday, came a woman enquiring for the captain, and having spoke with him, and just departed, he was shot dead from behind a bush by a *Cameron*, who, with the woman, was immediately seized.

Letters from *Aberdeen* relate, that the young pretender came some time ago to lady *M—g—y*'s in great distress, and begg'd admission; but her ladyship remonstrating to him the danger, a neighbouring gentleman present, being touched with his condition, offer'd to entertain him that night, which he accepted, and having there refreshed himself with some provisions, he declared that he had not touched bread for two days, nor lain in a bed for 5 nights, and desired to go to bed, where he slept 13 hours before he waked, the gentleman and two more watching for fear of a surprize. Two hours after he was gone, an officer, with a party of *Campbells* came up, and presenting a pistol to the gentleman's breast, threatened to shoot him, if he did not discover the pretender; he own'd that a gentleman whom he did not know, lodged with him the night before, but that he was gone he knew not whither.

RECEIPT *for the Distemper of the* COWS; *taken from the Treatise on Tar-water, by* T. Prior, *Esq; of* Dublin, *who collected an authentic Account of several hundred surprising Cures performed by it.*

'LET the sick beast have poured down its 'throat a quart of warm Tar-water, made 'stronger than usual, by stirring each gallon 'eight or ten minutes, and this to be repeated 'every hour or two for the first day, while the 'beast is awake. On the second, let one half 'of the former quantity be given, and the third 'day, half of that which was given on the second: Which last quantity is to be continued 'till the cure is perfected; during which time, 'the beast should be housed and lie warm.'

The following like Process, which a Gentleman tried on two Milch Cows apparently distemper'd, had the desired Effect in perfectly curing them.

AS soon as the cow appear'd distemper'd, which was by a running at the nose and eyes, a looseness, swelling of the bag, and a high fever: he had the beast well litter'd, and warm cloath'd, and gave her a quart of warm Tar-water every two hours, for the space of twenty-four hours: he then gave her a pint every two hours, for twenty-four hours more, afterwards half a pint every two hours 'till she recover'd.—By the time the cow had taken down about three gallons of Tar-water, she began to eat some fine hay; about half an hour after, she gave her two quarts of warm water-gruel, which she drank very greedily; on which, as she continued eating, he

increas'd the quantity of gruel, 'till she drank near a pailful as she recover'd; she broke out in blotches and sores on her udder soon after her taking the Tar-water, on which he boiled some crude tar and hogs-lard together to an ointment, which he apply'd to the sores, and it heal'd them soon: As soon as the cow was taken ill her milk dried up, and what little could be drawn from her was of a yellow colour: however she must be drawn morning and evening, to get the infectious milk from her, and if a rowel be put pretty low in the dewlap, it will greatly help to carry off the malignity.

When the cow seem'd to be recover'd, she had a little Tar-water given her every four and then six hours; afterwards morning and evening for some days, and in 6 days from her first being ill, she was so well as to be turn'd to grass for one hour in a day, and then two hours, increasing going out more daily, taking care however not to turn her out in wet and rainy weather. When any cows are taken ill, in order to prevent others receiving the distemper, it will be proper to give each sound cow the quantity of two egg-shells of crude Tar mix'd in a little warm water, at the same time rubbing their noses and ears with Tar, which probably may prevent the infection. If a cow should be taken violently bad, it may be proper to give her a quart of Tar-water every hour 'till she mends.

The method of making this Tar-water;

Put a quart of plantation Tar into a glazed jar, and pour four quarts of cold spring water on it, stirring it backwards and forwards well with a flat stick for the space of 15 minutes, then stop it up close, and let it stand three days and nights to settle; afterwards skim the oil from the top of the water, and pour the water into bottles, letting them be well cork'd. Whether *Plantation* or *Stockholm* Tar is best in this case, is not determin'd, but *Plantation* Tar was used in the above instance.

The way to warm the Tar-water, is to put as much water in a sauce pan, as when boiling hot will serve to make the Tar-water blood-warm, by pouring it on the hot water.

As it is long in making, every person keeping cows should have a quantity ready made.

Part of a Postscript to a Letter sign'd COLIGNY, *in the* General Evening Post, September 13, *about omitting the holding up the heads of the executed Lords.*—*See p.* 393.

'IF the world was not well convinced of the 'loyalty and affection of the then worthy 'sheriffs, they would be very apt to suspect 'them of being friends to the persons, and zealous well wishers to the cause of the two sufferers; but as I have the happiness to be well 'acquainted with their principles and inclinations for the whole royal family, especially 'for his *royal highness*, I am very well convinced that it only proceeded from their humanity to the women with child, spectators t the execution, and their aversion to † *butcherly* † actions.

[illegible] *thought, that this alludes to Sh.* [illegible] *ing the* Butchers' *company as the* [illegible] *a freedom of the city, proposed to*——

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

SEPT. 3. LAdy of the Earl of *Dalkeith*, deliver'd of a son.

Lady of *Robert Trevor*, Esq; minister to the States General,——of a son.

16. Lady of E. *Brooke*,——of a son and heir.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

SEPT. 4. LUke *Spence* of *South Malling*, *Sussex*, Esq; marry'd to a daughter of the late Sir *Tho. Frederick*, Bart.

6. *Peter Le Heup*, jun. Esq; one of the chief clerks in the treasury,——to a daughter of Mr *Sam. Lebook* of *Cateaton-street*, merchant with 15,000 *l.*

Hon. *Edw. Finch*, brother to the Earl of *Winchelsea*, and member for *Cambridge* university,——to Miss *Palmer*, sister to the Countess of *Winchelsea*, daughter to Sir *Tho. Palmer*, Bt, late member for *Kent*.

13. *Cray*, of *Hibsley*, near *Ringwood*, *Hampshire*, Esq;——to a daughter of *James Colebrook*, Esq;

Sir *Everard George Hickman*, Bart,——to Miss *Towers* of *Essex*.

16. *Ambrose Isted* of *Ecton*, *Northamptonshire*, Esq;——to a sister of Sir *Cha. Bucke*, Bt.

Mr *Wm Tireman*, organist of *Trinity* college and Great St *Mary's*, *Cambridge*,——to Miss *Browne* of *Doncaster*, 20,000 *l.*

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

Aug. THE Rt Hon. E. of *Roscommon*.

29. Rev. Mr *Tho. Ford*, prebendary and vicar-choral of *Wells*, and vicar of *Banwell* and *Wokey*, *Somersetshire*.

SEPT. 2. *Francis Belton*, Esq; agent to several regiments.

3. Mr *Philip Newry*, near the *Exchange*; of a mortal fright on seeing the execution of the rebel lords, which threw him into an agony that lasted till death.

4. *Heigham Bendish* of *East Ham*, *Essex*, Esq;

Jn Niccol Rainsford, Esq; at *Brixworth*, *Northamptonshire*, late high sheriff of that county, aged 24. of the small pox.

6. *Ph. Dykes*, Esq; at *Walthamstow*, *Essex*.

7. Capt. *Oliver*, who serv'd in the wars under K. *Wm* and Q. *Anne*, and was very much wounded at *Dettingen*.

8. *Burton*, Esq; a director of the *E. India* company.

9. *Alex. Mac Grouther*, jun. a rebel officer in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*.

Edw. Crispe, Esq; of St *Edmund's Bury*, *Suff.* whose life was attempted in 1721, by Mr *Coke* his brother-in law, and one *Woodbourne*, a labourer, for which they were executed by the statute of 22 and 23 of *Cha.* II. commonly call'd the *Coventry* act, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding.

Mrs *Maxwell*, at *Dublin*, famous for having served in the horse during most of the last war in *Flanders*.

Stephen Bisse, Esq; eldest commissioner of the victualling office, member for *Great Bedwin*, 1714, and *New Romney* in 1734; he died im-

immenſely rich, and left the bulk of his eſtate to his nephew, *Biſſe Richard*, Eſq;

22. Hon. *Mary* Counteſs Dowager of *Caſſils.*

23. *Tho. Lane*, Eſq; formerly an eminent linen draper, in partnerſhip with the late Sir *John Sulter*, Knt.

24. Hon. *John Roberts*, Eſq; nephew to the E. of *Radnor*, aged 22, at the hot well *Briſtol.*

Rev. Dr *Williams*, ſon of late *Wm Peere Williams*, Vicar of *Long Sutton, Lincolnſhire*, rector of *Penkirk*, and *Glinton*, and prebendary of *Peterborough.*

25. *Bury*, Eſq; late capt. of the *Solebay.*

28. *Wm Hart*, Eſq; at *Chelſea*, aged 90.

22. Lieut. Gen. *Colombine*, Col. of a regiment of foot, an old and experienced officer.

26. *Nicholas Haddock*, Eſq; vice-admiral of the blue, member for *Rocheſter*, and late commander of the *Mediterranean* fleet.

Above 40 of the rebels, ſince their impriſonment at *Tilbury* Fort.

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 9. THE king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, to be colonel, the Rt Hon. *Robert* Lord *Sutton* to be Lieut. Col. *Evelin Chadwicke*, Eſq; to be major; *James Otway*, *Charles Hatt* and *Joſeph Hall*, Eſqrs. to be captains; *Wm Kirk*, Eſq; to be Lieut. Capts *John Litchfield*, *Charles Melliſh*, *Nicholas Kirke*, *Thomas Smith* and *George Brown*, Lieutenants; *Wm Hatt*, *Tho. Kirton* and *Wm Padgett*, cornets of a regiment of dragoons to be forthwith rais'd for his majeſty's ſervice.—*Theſe were officers in the* D. *of* Kingſton's *horſe. (ſee p.* 493.)

—— *Timothy Carr*, Eſq; to be Lieut. Col. to his majeſty's own regiment of horſe, commanded by Sir *Philip Honywood*, Knight of the Bath, General of his majeſty's horſe forces; *Wm Thompſon*, Eſq; to be Major; *James Warton* and *John Turner*, Eſqrs. to be Capts. *Charles Collier*, Gent. to be Lieut. and *John Arnold*, Gent. to be cornet in the ſaid regiment.

—— *Mark Anthonin Saurin*, Eſq; to be Lieut. Col. to his majeſty's own royal regiment of dragoons, commanded by *Hen. Hawley*, Eſq; Lieut. Gen. of his majeſty's forces.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. The king has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint *John Bridſtreet*, Eſq; to be Lieut. governor of St *John Newfoundland.*

Whitehall, Sept. 22. The king has been pleaſed to appoint *James Porter*, Eſq; to be his majeſty's ambaſſador to reſide at the court of the Grand Signior.

Whitehall, Sept. 23. The king has been pleaſed to appoint *Henry Greenville*, Eſq; to be Capt. Gen. and governor of his majeſty's iſland of *Barbadoes.*

From other Papers.

Francis Fane, Eſq; member for *Peterſfield*, appointed one of the lords of the trade, &c. in room of Hon. *James Brudenel*, Eſq; dec.

Sir *Francis Charlton*,—— receiver general of the revenue of the Gen. Poſt Office, in room of *John Roberts*, Eſq;—— principal inſpector of the out-port collector's accounts of the cuſtoms, in room of *Geo. Caſwall*, Eſq; dec.

Meſſ. *Paulin* and *Green*,—— by the lords of the treaſury, in purſuance of a late ſtatute, principal coal-meters for the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter.*

Nich. Powlett, Eſq;—— deputy treaſurer of the king's chambers, in room of *Edw. Britiffe.*

Cliverton Hartop, Eſq; major in the D of *Kingſton*'s horſe, diſbanded,—— deputy governor of *Plymouth.*

Capt. *Douglas*,—— major in *Rich*'s dragoons, in room of major *Boyget*, who reſigned.

Capt. Lieut. *Brown*,—— Capt. of a troop.

And, Lieut. *Lockart*,—— Capt. Lieut. in his room, in the ſame regiment.

Julius Cæſar, Eſq;—— Capt. of a company in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, in room of Ld *J. S—lle* put under an arreſt for not attending duty when the guards embarked, but ſince had his name eraſed out of the liſt of officers, being diſorder'd, 'tis ſaid, in his ſenſes, inſtead of being tryed by a court martial.

Lieut. *Harvey*, ſon of the E. of *Briſtol*,—— Capt. of the *Porcupine* ſloop.

Capt. *Lloyd*,—— commander of a 24 gun ſhip, lately built at *Liverpool.*

Arthur Dobbins, Eſq;—clerk of the cheque at *Deptford*, in room of

John Ruſſel, Eſq;—— commiſſioner of the victualling office.

Meſſ. *North* and *Harriſon*, attornies,—— under-ſheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex.*

Miſs *Moſtyn*, ſiſter to the dutcheſs of *Rexburgh*,—maid of honour to Princeſs of *Wales.*

Wm Gooch, Eſq; Lieut. governor of *Virginia*, who is to act as Major General in the expedition to *Quebeck*, created a baronet.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

REv. Mr *Skinner Spencer*, preſented to the rectory of *Woolley, Huntingtonſhire.*

Mr *Chapman* of *Chriſt*'s college, *Cambridge*,—— to the maſterſhip of *Magdalen* college, dit.

Dr *Richardſon*, maſter of *Emanuel* college, *Cambridge*, and late vice-chancellor of that Un.—— chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty.

Rev. Dr *Rich. Grey* official of the archdeaconry of *Leiceſter*,—— commiſſary of the ſame.

Chaplains appointed by the court of directors for the ſettlements in the *E. Indies*, are the Rev. Mr *Ryder* for *Madraſs*, Mr *Burgis* for *Bencoolen*, Mr *Brady* for *Bombay*, and Mr *Loveday* for St *Helena.*

Mr *Gibſon*, ſon to the Bp of *London*, inducted prebendary of St *Paul*'s.

B——K——S *from the* Gazette.

Rich. Kelley of Totneſs, Devon, mercer.
Philip Wheldon of Aſhoneſe'd, Staffordſh. chapman.
Rob. Futter of Shelton, Norfolk, apothecary.
Sam. Johnſon of St Giles in the Fields Midd. cheeſemong.
Othniel Barker of St Paul Shadwell, Midd. rope-maker.
John Purdſon of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, upholſter.
John Dee of Caſtle Morton, Worceſterſh. re. chapman.
Edw. Stubbs of Rotherhithe, Surry, blackſmith.
Wm Hawkins of Bury St Edmond's, Suffolk.

RUSSIA.

THE treaty of alliance concluded between the two imperial courts, is not yet publish'd, but copies of it have been deliver'd to all the foreign ministers; one of them being asked what it imported, answer'd, "*No man can know the meaning of a modern treaty by reading it; for, as other engagements are committed to writing to declare their sense, the great point in treaties, now, is to conceal it.*" 'Tis said in general to be no more than a defensive treaty, with a clause to keep reciprocally a body of 30,000 men, ready for mutual service.——Prince *Dolgoruchi*, and his princess, who had several years professed the Roman catholick religion, have been oblig'd publickly to abjure it before the empress in the chapel of the court, and to declare that they sincerely return'd to the bosom of the *Greek* church.

ITALY.

The battle of *Rottofredo*, for which the *French* sung *Te Deum*, has been follow'd by the entire expulsion of the *French* and *Spaniards* from *Lombardy*, and the reduction of *Genoa*, and a thorough humiliation of that proud * city, which has been forc'd to submit upon very hard terms to the conqueror. The conditions, as we have them from *Vienna*, are in substance as follows,

I. That all the gates of the city shall be delivered to the troops of her imperial majesty, Q. of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

II. That the garrison of the city shall remain prisoners of war. The deserters who declare themselves such immediately shall be pardoned; but those who do not shall be hanged.

III. All artillery, arms, ammunition, found in *Genoa*, shall be given up to the empress's commander of the artillery; and all provisions, in which is comprehended cloth, regimentals, and such like necessaries, shall be deliver'd up to the imperial commissary.

IV. The republick shall order all her subjects soldiers, and militia, so long as this war shall subsist, not to commit any hostility against the empress's troops, nor any of her allies.

V. Free access shall be given to all *English* ships into the port of *Genoa*; and of all other nations, allies or friends to her imperial maj.

VI. All the effects and moveables belonging to the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Neapolitans*, shall be faithfully delivered to the deputy commissary, and the republick shall discover and give up all the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Neapolitans*, who are in *Genoa*, or the circumjacent places.

VII. If the castle of *Gavi* is not yet in poſ-

* The *Italians* have distinguishing epithets for their chief cities; as *Rome* the *Holy*, *Milan* the *Great*, *Venice* the *Rich*, *Genoa* the *Proud*.

session of the imperial troops, the republick shall immediately dispatch orders to the commander to surrender himself and the garrison prisoners of war.

VIII. Free passage shall be granted to the imperialists and their allies thro' *Genoa*, and all other places belonging to the republick.

IX. The doge, with six of the principal senators, shall repair, within the space of one month, to *Vienna* to implore the empress's clemency, and to beg her imperial majesty's pardon.

X. All her majesty's officers, as well as those of her allies, who have been made prisoners of war during this war, and all other persons depending upon her imperial majesty and her allies, taken in the territories of *Genoa*, shall have their liberty.

XI. Fifty thousand sequins shall be immediately paid and divided between her majesty's troops, independently of the contributions, upon which footing the troops shall be obliged to keep good order, and pay for every thing with ready money.

XII. This provisional convention shall have its force till it shall be signed or otherwise order'd by her majesty. In the mean time, four senators shall be sent to *Milan* as hostages, and shall stay there till the court of *Vienna* will permit them to return. The present convention shall be signed by the doge and all the senators, in the name of the republick, and each of them shall set his particular seal to it.

To the above were added the following three separate articles, viz.

I. That the republick shall pay whatever arrears are due to the imperial army.

II. That they shall likewise pay her imperial majesty 8 millions, and the K. of *Sardinia* five.

III. That they shall deliver up whatever belongs to the treasures of her majesty's enemies, amounting to six millions more.

Besides these mortifying terms, the jewels which were pledg'd by the court of *Vienna* for two millions were deliver'd up, and another debt of two millions was cancell'd, 75,000 doubloons, part of the royal infant's treasure was deliver'd up, and the Doge desiring that they might have leave to treat for the preservation of their artillery, for which they were content to give a considerable sum, was answer'd that nothing could be done till further instructions from *Vienna*.—The K. of *Sardinia* at the the head of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* is preparing, we are assured, to invade *Provence*, leaving *Tortona*, in which the *Spaniards* have still a strong garrison, blocked up.——The number of *French* and *Spanish* prisoners taken since the opening of the campaign to the 22d of *August* appears, by a particular account, to be 24,785, including 1200 officers.——Three hundred chests of fil-

silver and 20 of gold, belonging to the Infant Don *Philip* had been embark'd at *Genoa*; but the vessels were obliged to put back again upon sight of the *English* fleet; so that it is not doubted but either that fleet, or the troops onshore, will get possession of this booty.——By the surrender of *Gaeta*, the Imperialists got 1000 more prisoners, and fifty pieces of cannon.

SPAIN.

Tho' we have been amused with the prospect of a speedy peace with this nation, and it has been given out that orders were issu'd on both sides not to take or molest the other's ships, and that our merchants have sent great quantities of goods to *Portugal* to be ready for the *Spanish* trade, our latest accounts from *Paris* say that the King of *Spain* has not only given fresh assurances of his resolution to pursue the measures of his father, but is entering into a closer alliance with the court of *France*; what seems to add credit to this news is that the marquis de *Tabernaci* continues in *Portugal*, not venturing to go to *Madrid*, where his presence, it seems, is not desired. But however the court stands affected, the people cannot be restrained from shewing their resentment against the *French* and their late measures; for the Bp of *Rennes*, the *French* ambassador, has written to *Versailles*, that they are oblig'd to double all the guards at *Madrid* to restrain the fury of the populace, who since the death of *Philip* V. insult and wound all the *French* they meet with in the streets, and that 30 of the principal mutineers had been hang'd.

FRANCE.

The *French* seem already to feel the good effects of their king's edict for securing their *American* commerce, (*See p.* 443) by the late safe arrival of a large fleet of near 200 merchantment at *Martinico* and *Cape Francois* under a good convoy, and of another fleet, of above 80 sail, from those parts, first at *Coruna*, and afterwards at *Rochelle*, under convoy of 4 men of war, and with the loss only of one straggling ship. This fleet has brought to *France* 40 millions of pieces of eight, which with the expectations of an approaching peace keep the actions at a great height, notwithstanding the bad news from *Italy*.—But we expect they will soon fall, and the *French* be a little humbled, if admiral *Leffack* should take or destroy their fleet newly arrived at *Rochelle*.——Prince *Edward*, finding no hopes by staying in *Scotland*, at last embark'd in a privateer commanded by Capt. *Du Mont*; and tho' frequently chased by the *English* ships of war, landed at *Blankenberg*. His excessive fatigue has very much impaired his health, but he is better since his arrival.

NETHERLANDS.

Namure, the last, and one of the strongest places of the *Dutch* barrier is fallen into the hands of the *French*, the town surrendering the 19th, N. S. after after a week's siege, and the castle 10 days after; the garrison consisting of 7000 *Austrians* to be made prisoners of war. A much longer defence was expected, but no fortress seems capable of holding out long against so numerous and well serv'd artillery, as the *French* have lately employ'd.——A continual shower of bombs, made dreadful havock in the buildings of the citadel, and blew up two magazines of powder, by which multitudes of the defendants were killed or disabled, and thence followed a necessity of surrendering.——The near situation of the two armies causes very smart skirmishes every day, in most of which, we are told, the allies have the advantage; and it is remarked, that in some of them the *Dutch* behaved gallantly, as if their ancient spirit was again come upon them.

HOLLAND.

To put a stop to the calamities of so ruinous a war, which seems to be pursued with uncommon animosity, and marks of lasting desolation, the ministers of the chief contending powers have at last repair'd to *Breda*, the place appointed for a treaty, Count *Wassenaar* arrived the 29th inst. N. S. in the morning, the E. of *Sandwich* about 5 in the evening, and the marquis *de Puisieux*, who made it a point of honour to come last, about eight; and next day the E. of *Sandwich* entertained the other two in a very splendid manner. The point at first to be proposed is a cessation of hostilities, which is like to meet with great difficulties, the *French* king declaring that as it was the intention of the court of *Vienna* to do nothing without the advice and concurrence of its allies, he would do nothing but in concert with his, and that if they would not accept the conditions he should propose for an armistice, he would make the most of his advantages to inspire his enemies with peace.

M. *Gilles*, lately chosen pensionary of *Holland*, is gone to *Breda*, to join Count *Wassenaar* on the part of the States General.

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ERRAT. p. 550. in the hymn, verse 2, read *unties our tongue!*

Further EXPLANATION of the MAP of *Carlisle*, annex'd to this Magazine, shewing the Routes of the rebels.

H *Their* route, *after they had forded the* Eden, *to invest* Carlisle. I *To* Stanwix *and cross the* Eden, *to invest* Carlisle. K *To* Brampton *and back again.* L *to* Penrith. M *The* ROAD *to* Brampton *and* Newcastle. N —— *to* Dalston *and* Edinburg. O *To* Graitna *and* Annan. P *To* Fingland *and* Bowness, Q *To* Wigton *and* Whitehaven. R *To* Rose Castle.

See also two sheet Maps, lately publish'd, for a further illustration.

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THE Gentleman's Magazine, For OCTOBER 1746.

DEBATE *in the Senate of* Lilliput, *tranſlated into* Engliſh.

Argument againſt engaging in the war on the continent. An anſwer to that in our laſt.

Sir Wimgul Yegon.

SIR,

THE right hon. gentleman has explained the preſent ſtate of *Degulia* with ſo much perſpicuity, and recommended the moſt proper methods of extricating ourſelves from the difficulties which at preſent embarraſs us, with ſo much ſtrength and juſtneſs of argument, that as his propoſal does not, in my opinion, lie open to any objection, it is likewiſe not capable of any additional ſupport. I ſhall therefore not attempt to add to that which is already complete, but content myſelf with declaring that I ſecond his motion.

Sir Friſcan Doodwaſh.

SIR,

THOUGH I have often found myſelf ſeized with ſurprize at the propoſals that have been offered, and the poſitions maintained in this houſe, I never felt, on any occaſion, a greater aſtoniſhment than the right hon. gentleman's propoſal has excited.

When I heard the noble lord's letter to the ſtates of *Belgia*, in which he has explained the preſent condition of our country, with the abilities of a judicious politician, and the openneſs and integrity of an honeſt *Lilliputian*, the conviction, which I felt in my own breaſt, did not ſuffer me to doubt that others were affected by it in the ſame manner, and therefore I did not expect a motion oppoſite to all the poſitions eſtabliſhed in that letter.

It is, however, the ſubject of ſome pleaſing reflections, that a propoſal ſo diſadvantageous to the public is not recommended by any ſpecious appearances, which might captivate the fancy, and miſguide the judgment. The propoſal has, indeed, been ſo clearly delivered, that it muſt be without the leaſt difficulty underſtood, and I hope will be without any difficulty rejected. The ſubject of this day's debate requires very little premeditation; and therefore the right hon. gentleman, by whom the motion has been made, gave a proof of his judgment, when, in oppoſition to ſome members, whoſe modeſty directed them to deſire that the committee might be delayed, that they might have time to conſider the papers, he declared that they would not appear obſcure, or give any man the trouble of very long conſideration. This declaration has been inconteſtably verified; for no ſecond peruſal of the papers can be deſired; they exhibit, at the firſt view, to the moſt negligent attention, all that can ever be diſcovered in them; they ſhew us that we are not to expect any aſſiſtance from our *Belgian* confederates.

The *Belgians*, to whom I cannot perſuade myſelf to think that we have very great obligations, have however

in their anſwer, given a proof of their openneſs and ſincerity; for they have not amuſed us with empty promiſes, nor flattered us with chimerical hopes; they have told us, in plain terms, that they deſpaired of oppoſing the power of *Bleſuſcu*, and that what they would not, or durſt not do, laſt year, we are not to imagine they will do now.

This is plainly declared by them; for they tell our miniſter, at one time, that the reaſons which they have againſt declaring war, are ſufficient to deter them; and, the next year, that the reaſons which hindered them from declaring war before, are now become ſtronger.

What theſe reaſons are, I ſuppoſe no man can fail to conjecture, if it can be called *conjecture*, which is ſo near to certainty; their reaſons are only their fears, and thoſe fears which were ſo predominant, while the *Low Countries* were yet unconquered, and it was not known but that either their fortifications, or the allied army might retard the enemy, are certainly not diminiſhed by the obſervation of the eaſe with which towns are taken, and provinces overrun, or the remembrance of the dreadful ſlaughter which was made of our troops in the late battle laſt year. They who ſo much dreaded the power of *Bleſuſcu* when the barrier was yet interpoſed between her armies and their territories, are very little recovered from their terror by the ſound of her cannons roaring on their borders, and ſight of her troops waiting for the ſignal to invade them. They therefore act honeſtly in confeſſing their conſternation, and in warning us not to expect what they do not intend ever to grant us.

Their conduct in the laſt year, ſufficiently informed us how little they intended to ſtruggle againſt the power of *Bleſuſcu*, and how little they hoped to ſtand againſt her; for when they had obliged themſelves to ſend forty thouſand men into the field, they contented themſelves with fewer, and ten thouſand ſo well ſelected for the ſervice, that, at the fatal battle of laſt year, as ſoon as the fire grew hot, and the hiſs of bullets began to diſturb their tranquillity, they all quitted the field, and left their allies to enquire after the fate of the day; nor, after ſo perfidious and reproachful a deſertion of their poſt, did they ſuffer any puniſhment, or find any other marks of the reſentment of their maſters, than a mock enquiry, which ended without puniſhment, and without juſtification.

An equal proof, Sir, has been given by them of their zeal, for, what ſome gentlemen affect to call the *common cauſe*, in the aſſiſtance which we have received from them, for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, which now rages in the remoter parts of our country. It is well known that they ſent us troops, whom the articles of a capitulation had diſqualified to act againſt our enemies; and that, when our diſtreſs was at its height, they recalled the ten ſhips of war which they had lent us, inſtead of twice the number which we expected from them.

Theſe, Sir, are the allies for whom we are about to drain the laſt reliques of the wealth of this unhappy, this exhauſted kingdom; for allies, Sir, who have abandoned themſelves, are we now about to enter the field againſt thoſe whom late experience might inſtruct us, that we cannot hope to conquer, at a time when a civil war is preying upon our bowels, and when there may be danger leſt the rebels ſhould ſeize the capital.

I hope I ſhall not be ſuſpected of any intention to depreſs the hopes of my fellow-ſubjects, by repreſenting the rebels as more formidable than they can truly be accounted. I know that their carrier has been ſtopped, that their impetuoſity has been repreſſed, and that they are driven back into the extremities of the iſland; but there is reaſon to believe that they are very numerous, and that they may yet embarraſs us by new attempts; and therefore I cannot think it prudent to hazard

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hazard our own immediate ſafety for the ſake of thoſe who ſeem not inclined to do any thing for themſelves, and whom we cannot yet perſuade to concur with us in the meaſures neceſſary for their own ſecurity.

Surely if there can ever be a time, in which prudence will direct us to confine our attention to ourſelves, it is now arrived; and if there can be any reaſon ſufficient to determine us againſt perſeverance in a uſeleſs and pernicious alliance, we may now quit our agreements, and quit them with, at leaſt, this atteſtation from mankind, that we perſiſted longer than any other nation would have done; that we perſiſted after repeated neglects, and repeated diſappointments; that we perſiſted while the leaſt, the moſt diſtant hope remained; that we continued to hope, while any other people would have deſpaired.

It has been, from my firſt enquiries into public affairs, my firm and conſtant opinion, that we are not to embroil ourſelves in the diſturbances of the continent, but to contract our ſchemes, and to perplex our thoughts with no other care than how to guard our own iſland, and ſecure our own poſſeſſions; and this opinion, founded firſt, as appeared to me, upon ſpeculative reaſons, has been ſince every hour ſtrengthened by experience, which has taught me, that all our excurſions into the continent have ended in the diminution of our wealth, and the loſs of our blood; and that our wealth, and our blood, were loſt without the poſſibility of any advantage to ourſelves; loſt in the defence of diſtant countries, and in perſuance of contracts which ought never to have been made.

But theſe wild expeditions, as they are never to be defended, are now more than at any other time to be cenſured and avoided; for if we once divide our ſtrength, and leave ourſelves expoſed, What have we to expect but that new rebellions will be excited, and new invaſions projected; that we ſhall be attacked where we are weakeſt, and be deſtroyed while we are fooliſhly endeavouring to preſerve others from deſtruction; to preſerve thoſe who diſregard themſelves?

That it is our intereſt to weaken the power of *Bleſuſcu*, and to defeat the dreadful ſcheme of univerſal monarchy is eaſily proved; but it is not eaſy to ſhew by what means this great deſign can be accompliſhed. It is however of ſome uſe to point out the meaſures which are certain to fail, ſince we are not yet able to diſcover any which are likely to ſucceed; for by ſetting aſide thoſe propoſals which are hopeleſs and abſurd, we ſhall in time come nearer to ſuch as are probable and rational.

Among the projects for humbling *Bleſuſcu*, which reaſon and experience equally condemn, may be ſafely numbred every deſign of attacking her on the ſide of the *Low Countries*, a ſeat of war where ſhe has been long found to have inſuperable and inexhauſtible advantages, and where therefore ſhe always ſteps forth to call the powers of *Degulia* to the battle.

This ſuperiority, which we have ſo often felt, and which it might therefore be expected that we ſhould long ſince have known, ariſes from the ſituation of *Bleſuſcu*, and other advantages, which enable her to maintain armies for one third of the expence which muſt be paid by *Lilliput*, which is ſuch a diſparity of charge, as the ſuperiority of our wealth, when it has been aggrandiſed by the moſt exuberant imagination, cannot be ſuppoſed able to ſupport; yet to this enormous, this endleſs charge, are we condemned, not by any misfortune of our own, not by the danger of an immediate conqueſt, not by any profeſſed attempt upon our native country, but by the perverſeneſs or inſolence of our allies, who, as we are now informed, will make a ſeparate peace, unleſs we ſhall conſent to perſiſt in an unequal and deſtructive war.

But can it be true that there is any ſuch danger? Can it be ſuppoſed that thoſe,

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those, for whom our treasure has been so lavishly extended, and for whom our blood has been so profusely shed upon the continent, at last threaten us into a blind compliance with their schemes, and enforce their proposals with the terrors of a separate peace? Surely, Sir, we have not continued to squander our riches so long on powers so unworthy of our regard, or stood first in the midst of danger, as champions for such abandoned ingratitude, as that we should have any reason to fear that we should be deserted at last, on the refusal of unreasonable demands, and given up to *Bleſuſca* and *Iberia* as the price of the temporary security which a separate peace can give. I should hope, Sir, that we might at least have had higher thoughts of the honour and fidelity of the allies, whom we have so long laboured to support; for I know not any other reason that can incite us to engage in their disputes, but that we imagine them to deserve our friendship; and surely, Sir, there is an end of any such favourable opinion, if it can be suspected that *Auriſta* can propose a separate peace, or that the *Belgians* will accept a neutrality.

This position, whether true or false, is, in my opinion, sufficient to overthrow the system which it is produced to support. If there is in reality no danger of the separate peace of *Auriſta*, or the neutrality of the *Belgians*, there is, by the confession of the right hon. gentleman, no necessity of those measures, which he has so elaborately recommended, but has recommended only upon that supposition. If what he has alleged be true, if the powers, which are so much obliged to *Lilliput*, dare form schemes of peace or neutrality without her concurrence, it is surely time to leave them to fate, it is time for us to learn the art by which greatness is generally acquired, the art of confining our attention to our own interest and safety.

is time, Sir, to struggle no longer r those who are incurably negligent of themselves, and to abandon those whom we know to consider us only as their agents, and who, when they can obtain any advantages to themselves, will resign us to the mercy of our enemies, and look upon our destruction with calmness and unconcern.

It is, Sir, reasonably to be hoped that we are not yet become so contemptible, but that we are considered as equally formidable with those whom we have protected, and that the expence of our patronage has not yet sunk us below our clients: we may, therefore, hope that when we shall solicit peace, we shall not be received with less respect than our allies; and why then should not they be threatned in their turn with an exclusive treaty, in which we shall consult only our own advantage, and by which they shall be deprived of that assistance to which they perhaps are indebted for that power which they now threaten to exert against us, and without which they had been already destroyed or enslaved?

I am not, for my part, able to discover why this method should not be practised as well as threatened; for I cannot find upon what principle of prudence we should continue a war, in which we cannot hope for success. I have not indeed any reason to imagine that great advantages will be granted us in the treaty; but surely we may reasonably hope more from negotiation than from arms, in the state to which we are now confessedly reduced; and therefore it seems to me more agreeable to the dictates of policy, not to irritate, by continuing the contest, an enemy, whom we cannot hope to conquer, and whose success has already elated him to a contempt of our opposition, and a defiance of our force, and who is likely to grow every year more powerful, and consequently to insist every year upon higher terms.

It is not without indignation, amazement and perturbation, that I reflect on the rapid progress made in

only

only two campaigns by the arms of *Blefuſcu*. To enumerate the towns which they have taken would be uſeleſs and unpleaſing, their names are well known, and their loſs is too recent not to be remembered; yet ſurely every gentleman in this aſſembly ought to recount them in his own thoughts, that he may better know the power of the enemy whom we are preparing to encounter, and that he may conſider the danger of provoking a nation which overruns provinces in a day, and compels the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes to ſurrender in leſs time than others employ in drawing trenches round them.

That the greateſt part of the *Low-Countries* is now in the hands of the *Blefuſcudians* cannot be denied; nor can we doubt that the few towns which yet remain in the hands of our confederates will be taken from them with the ſame irreſiſtible vigour and dexterity. Nothing, Sir, is more apparent, than that whatever meaſures ſhall be taken by us, we can only hope to enter the field long after the *Blefuſcudians* have taken poſſeſſion of the remaining towns; nor can any ſpeed be ſufficient to preſerve a ſingle province; they will have compleated their conqueſts while we are buſied in preparations, and we ſhall be engaged at length in the hopeleſs taſk of regaining that which we could not defend.

Let us, therefore, attentively conſider what will be the conſequence of the meaſures now propoſed, and enquire with ſtrict impartiality what advantages will ariſe to us from an obſtinate continuance of the preſent war. We muſt ſend, with the utmoſt expedition, a large body of forces into the *Low Countries*, in expectation that they will be joined by an army of *Belgians*, and enabled by their aſſiſtance to ſtand againſt the common enemy; but though it ſhould, by a ſuperfluity of candour, and by a partial confidence in our own bravery and conduct, be allow'd that, with the aſſiſtance of the *Belgians*, we ſhould be able to oppoſe the deluge of war, which has ſwept towns, and citadels, and provinces before it; that we ſhould be able to ſtop the progreſs of *Blefuſcu*, and that we might in time weary her into a preference of the ſolid advantages of peace, to the airy pleaſures of conqueſts and triumphs; yet even this hope cannot juſtly excite us to hazard our troops, becauſe we have, indeed, no reaſon to expect that the *Belgians* will dare to join, or to aſſiſt us.

It is always known that terror is encreaſed in proportion as the object of terror approaches; and, therefore, it is not to be doubted that the *Belgians*, who have acted hitherto with ſo much caution and timidity, will, when the armies of *Blefuſcu* hover over their territories, be ſtill more afraid of drawing danger upon themſelves, and be, therefore, leſs inclined to give that aſſiſtance which they have, indeed, never much encouraged us to hope. What then will be the fate of our army, but that, weak in their numbers, and made ſtill weaker by the diſcouragement which the failure of their expected ſuccour will naturally produce, they will give themſelves up without reſiſtance to the power of *Blefuſcu*, or, after ſuch a ſtruggle as the inferiority of their force may yet leave in their power, be either deſtroyed by the ſword, or loſt in impriſonment, and, without the poſſibility of ſerving the common cauſe, leave their country naked and defenceleſs.

That this will be the fate of our unhappy troops who ſhall be doomed to this impracticable ſervice, that they are ſent either to ſlaughter or captivity, without an opportunity of exerting either art or fortitude; that as ſoon as they ſet foot upon the oppoſite ſhore they will find themſelves friendleſs and deſerted, overpowered, and encompaſſed, is too evident to require long proof; and, indeed, what we have already heard make all farther reaſoning ſuperfluous [illegible]

can be added to the force or juſtneſs of the letter juſt now read, which the *Belgians* confeſs to be unanſwerable by their ſilence, and which muſt ſurely diſcourage all who hear it from involving their country in a new war, from whence we can form no other expectation than that it will impoveriſh us without encreaſing our reputation, and exhauſt our blood without ſecuring either our freedom or our property; for it is not pretended that we can hope for ſucceſs but by the aſſiſtance of the *Belgians*, and that we have no reaſon to imagine that they intend to furniſh it, their whole conduct has been ſufficient to convince us.

It is, Sir, by no means neceſſary to recapitulate all their failures, or to run through the whole ſeries of their ignominious and cowardly behaviour; for, without conſidering the paſt, their preſent proceedings afford ſufficient evidences of their mean ſubmiſſion; and to what end can it be imagined that a conſtant intercourſe is now kept up between them and the *Bleſſendian* court, but to treat of a neutrality, and to adjuſt the terms upon which it may be obtained?

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to evince that we ought not, on any terms, much leſs thoſe now offered, to engage in a war upon the continent; and, therefore, it is not very neceſſary that we ſhould take into conſideration the terms which have been propoſed, ſince that which ſhould not be done at all is not more or leſs proper; for abſolute negation has no degrees. Yet, that the right honourable gentleman, whom I am now ſo unfortunate as to think it my duty to oppoſe, may not imagine that I paſs over this part of his argument, becauſe I have no objection to produce againſt it, I ſhall likewiſe examine the conditions offered by our allies, and the means of complying with thoſe conditions, which he has himſelf propoſed.

The condition offered by the Queen of *Hungruland*, by which ſhe will oblige herſelf to bring fifty thouſand men into the field, is ſpecious and ſplendid; fifty thouſand men are a very numerous body, and may, with the other troops which we are encouraged to expect, make a very formidable oppoſition to the greateſt monarch. But though I cannot undertake to ſupport my opinion by any direct or uncontrovertible proof, I cannot eaſily prevail upon myſelf to believe that her majeſty will find it eaſy to bring fifty thouſand ſoldiers into the *Low Countries*. We know the ſtate in which ſhe aſcended the throne, we know the wars with which ſhe has been long harraſſed, and we know how unfortunate her arms have lately been; all theſe *battles* muſt have weakned her, and the *three* which ſhe has lately loſt muſt have ſhatter'd her beſt troops. We are told, indeed, that her dominions are crouded with men; and that this poſition was once true, ſufficiently appears from the long wars which ſhe has, contrary to the general expectation of the world, been able to ſupport; but it cannot but be true likewiſe, that the ſuperfluity of their numbers muſt be leſſened, and, therefore, I cannot but doubt whether fifty thouſand men will be eaſily ſupplied.

But, not to enquire longer after that which a longer enquiry will not clear, I cannot, Sir, conceal my diſſatisfaction at the expreſſion which was uſed to enforce the ſubſidy required. We are told, in terms of more plainneſs than decency, that the Q. of *Hungruland* inſiſts upon the ſum propoſed. By what right, unleſs the right of long preſcription be admitted, our allies can inſiſt upon our money, I am at a loſs to comprehend; nor can I conceive any title that ſhe can have, beyond the univerſal claim of compaſſion. The war is apparently more for her benefit than for ours; and ſhe can only, if ſhe will impartially conſider the affair, inſiſt that

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that we ſhould pay her for the honour of aſſiſting her; that we ſhould pay her for the privilege of waſting our blood for her ſecurity, and of obſtructing our commerce for the advancement of her power. Theſe, Sir, appear to me to be demands on which no monarch ever inſiſted before, and on which, I hope, it will not be thought enough barely to inſiſt, without producing better reaſons than have yet been offered. If our allies once learn to inſiſt upon unreaſonable conditions, and find that nothing but to inſiſt is neceſſary, I know not where they will have the kindneſs or the decency to ſtop. The Q. of *Hungruland* may inſiſt another year upon a larger ſum; ſhe may then inſiſt upon a ſubſidy, without ſupplying us with men, or ſhe may inſiſt upon the privilege of employing thoſe men in her own particular ſervice: nor can I find, Sir, that on whatever ſhe ſhall inſiſt, we ſhall have a right to blame her more than ourſelves.

If it be thought expedient to enter into a war in which, tho' all is hazarded, nothing can be gained, let us at leaſt preſerve that dignity, which we may juſtly claim, among thoſe whoſe quarrel we are to fight; let us not ſink into dependence on thoſe whom we preſerve from the encroachments of others; let us not ſuffer ourſelves to invite inſults, by bearing them from thoſe whom our riches have made inſolent, and whom our force has made ſecure; while it ſhall be our miſery to continue the war as principals in the hazard, let us not be conſidered as inferior in point of honour; ſince honour is the only reward which we can hope to gain, even though we ſhould, againſt all probability, defeat our enemies.

This honour, Sir, airy as it is, muſt be purchaſed with thoſe remains of treaſure, which a long ſeries of folly has left us; we are indeed flattered with a declaration, that no new tax ſhall be impoſed upon us for the proſecution of theſe new meaſures; but that the produce of the ſinking or *reducing* fund ſhall be applied to the preſent ſervice. I know not how much the ſelfiſh and narrow-thoughted, who confine their regard to the preſent time, may be affected by this argument; but to me it appears of very ſmall importance, whether we are to pay this year or the next, which is the only difference between money raiſed by a new tax, and money ariſing from a diverſion of the *reducing* fund from its original purpoſe. For the money muſt be ſome time paid, and what is not diſcharged by the *reducing* fund muſt iſſue from a new tax, or from the longer continuance of thoſe now impoſed; nor can I think it more equitable to impoſe the burthen of our meaſures upon our poſterity, than upon thoſe by whom they are contrived.

That the reducing fund may, in the day of public diſtreſs, be very properly diverted; that the payment of old debts may be delayed, when they can only be diſcharged by contracting new, I have not any intention to deny; nor can it be doubted but the time is now arrived, in which ſuch diverſions may be juſt and expedient; but I was not wholly without hopes, that this fund, which was originally devoted to our country, would have been always employed in ſuch ſervices as are uncontrovertibly uſeful; and that, whenever its firſt appropriation ſhould be violated, it would have appeared that the change was made with the ſame deſign as the firſt inſtitution was eſtabliſhed: I therefore expected that, inſtead of making uſe of this important depoſite for the ſupport of armies on the Continent, we ſhould have expended it, in times like theſe, to increaſe and improve our naval force, that force which nature has put into our hand, that force from which our wealth ariſes, and by which only it can be ſecured; that force which makes us feared and courted, and with the diminution of which we muſt ſink into contempt.

This is the force which we ought to put in action, and for the exertion of this only ſhall I willingly ſee the payment of a million ſuſpended; but ſince no ſuch meaſures are deſigned, ſince it is propoſed that we ſhould enter into a war, which can, in my opinion, produce only calamity and diſgrace, I cannot but declare that I ſhall oppoſe the preſent ſcheme, till I am convinced by other reaſons than I have yet heard; which, when they are produced, I will candidly examine, and to which, if they outweigh my objections, I ſhall gladly yield.

Account of theſe Debates to be continued.

ARTICLES *of the Charge againſt Admiral* MATHEWS, *and his Anſwer.*

1ſt. THAT during the time the combined fleets of *France* and *Spain* continued in view, *viz.* from the 8th to the 13th of *Feb.* 1743, he did not ſummon a council of war, contrary to the conſtant practice, and in breach of his duty.

Anſwer. That the holding or not holding councils of war is left to the diſcretion of the commander in chief, and not required by any rule or order in the navy.

2d. That he did not appoint proper night ſignals for the fleet's bringing to, and keeping in a line of battle, engaging, giving and leaving off chace, &c. particularly, that on the night of the tenth of *Feb.* 1743, no ſignal was appointed to bring to, by which the windward-moſt ſhips would have bro't to firſt, or to keep the line, although his majeſty's fleet was bearing down on the enemy.

Anſwer. That he made and appointed all the ſignals which he had ever received from the flags he had ſerv'd under; and that a ſignal, by which the windward-moſt ſhips would have bro't to firſt, wou'd not have been neceſſary, if Mr *Leſtock* and his diviſion had been in a line a-breaſt, as they ought to have been, becauſe there would have been no ſhip for him to run foul on.

3d. That in the morning of the 11th he ſailed away with the center of the fleet, altho' *Leſtock*'s and *Rowley*'s diviſions were to the windward ſeveral miles, and the former aſtern; by which ſaid diviſions had not time to come up and cloſe the order of battle, and the diſtance between them and the center was increaſed, the latter ſtill bearing down to the enemy, tho' the admiral ſent a meſſage to Mr *Leſtock*, acquainting him that he would lie by.

Anſwer. Acknowledges that *Leſtock*'s diviſion was on the morning of the 11th 6 miles to windward, and *Rowley*'s a little to windward and a-head; declares he did not begin to ſail till Mr *Leſtock* was under ſail alſo; and that he did not make ſuch way as to increaſe the diſtance between them, but often yaw'd the ſhip to and fro, to give him time to come up; and abſolutely denies that he ſent the meſſage mentioned in the charge.

4th. That on the morning of the 11th of *Feb.* the fleet not being formed in order of battle, purſuant to the ſignal, but the center being ſo ſeparate from *Leſtock*'s and *Rowley*'s diviſions, as above, he made the ſignal to engage, affording thereby an opportunity to the enemy of drawing the fleet to join battle at a diſadvantage, by ſtretching to the ſouth ward, and gaining the wind.

Anſwer. Admits he made the ſignal to engage, as ſet forth in the charge; but alledges that the line not being formed was cauſed by Mr *Leſtock*'s behaviour, who did not give orders to his captains to keep ſtation over night, nor continue ſail the next morning; and that he could not delay the ſignal to engage, without ſuffering the enemy to elude an engagement, the *French* being then edging away, and the *Spaniards* crouding to join them.

5th and *6th.* That he attacked the enemy, contrary to the 19th article of the fighting inſtructions, irregularly, and to great diſadvantage.

Anſwer. That he conformed to this article as long as it was in his power, and that he was at length neceſſitated either to depart from it, or not to engage at all, by Mr *Leſtock*'s ill conduct; and that it appeared to him abſolutely neceſſary to engage as he could, in hopes to weaken the enemy before they were joined by the *Breſt* ſquadron, then hourly expected, which would greatly have endanger'd his majeſty's navy, and that this junction was thereby effectually prevented.

7th. That after the engagement was begun, he deſerted the *Marlborough* when ſhe was preſſed by the enemy; and after ſhe was diſabled, ſent no ſhip to her aſſiſtance, which it was in his power to have done, keeping back from the fight with his whole diviſion, contrary to duty, &c.

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Answer. That his ship being disabled, he judged it proper to put himself in a condition to make sail a-head, and leave the 7 sail of *Spanish* ships to Mr *Lestock*'s division, which he insists he was at liberty to do, the admiral commanding in chief not being tyed down to any particular station. That he did not desert the *Marlbro'*, till he was in danger of her coming on board of him, which, considering the swell, might have been fatal to them both; and that he then ordered the *Dorsetshire* to assist her, who accordingly engaged the *Real* till she bore away; and that he afterwards gave the *Marlborough* such assistance as he could, tho' she did not make proper signals of distress.

8th. That no more than 5 of the *Spanish* ships engaged within gun shot, 3 of which were disabled by the *Norfolk*, *Berwick*, and *Marlborough*; and that although he had it in his power so to have disposed of the rest of his fleet, as utterly to have destroyed the said 5 ships, yet he suffered 4 of them to escape by withdrawing from the engagement with 14 ships under his command: and that he did not direct them to join in battle, nor did he punish those captains who failed in their duty, or appoint others in their room.

Answer. Denies that no more than 5 of the *Spanish* ships engaged, and insists there were ten; says, he cannot understand the assertion in the charge, that he might have disposed the ships of his division, so as to have destroy'd 5 ships; but blames *Lestock* for not stopping the 4 which run away; and absolutely denies that he connived at any breach of duty in the captains.

9th. That he sent the fire-ship to burn the *Spanish* admiral's ship without allowing the captain sufficient time to prime, or covering or conducting her while she performed that service, by which neglect the fire-ship was lost without damage to the enemy.

Answer. Denies the whole charge, for that he himself gave preparatory orders to the captain of the fire-ship at 9 in the morning, and sent orders to capt. *Burrish* to cover her, but that the capt. of the fire-ship neglected his signals, and blew up too soon.

10th. That soon after the fireship blew up, he caused the signal for the line of battle to be hauled down, and the signal to give over chace to be hoisted, leaving a 60 gun ship which had struck to the *Berwick* to be retaken with 20 of her men, and one of her lieutenants on board; that he ply'd to windward the whole night of the 11th, to avoid the enemy, without sending cruizers to observe the motions of their fleet, so that in the morning of the 12th he was 5 or 6 leagues to windward of it.

Answer. That he was obliged to wear, to prevent putting the fleet into confusion, and to make the signal for leaving off chace, to prevent a separation of the fleet: that the enemy's 60 gun ship's being retaken was inevitable, as she was totally disabled, and there was neither time nor wind to take her in tow; nor did he hear that the said ship had been taken till the next morning; that he stood to the northward to keep between the enemy and *Toulon*; and denies that he ply'd to windward to avoid the enemy, and alledges that he could not send out cruisers without exposing them to be taken, the enemy's ships being clean, and his own foul.

11th. On the 12th being in persuit of the enemy's fleet, which retreated not in order of battle, and perceiving the *Spanish* squadron a-head, and to leeward of their confederates, 4 of them, one being the admiral's ship, appearing to be disabled, and the latter in tow, the night being moon-light, the weather favourable, and his majesty's fleet having the weather-gage, and being able to have kept in sight of the enemy, by making more sail, as they appeared less and less perceptible, or shortening sail, as the whole fleet came up, he nevertheless brought to with the whole fleet under his command, and suffered the enemy then flying to escape.

Answer. Acknowledges that during the chace, on the 12th, most of the *Spanish* ships were to leeward of the *French*, and that they did not appear to be in a regular line; that the *Spanish* admiral was in tow, and the *Poder* disabled; but denies there were any more in that condition; admits that he gave over chace, but alledges, as his reasons for so doing, that on his sending out a ship of his squadron, the *French* bore away, and stood for the *Spaniards*, who were then 4 leagues distant from him; that several of his own ships were disabled, all of them foul, that he gained little on the enemy the whole day, and that he thought it better in these circumstances to bring to, than to suffer himself to be drawn down the Streights, and abandon the coast of *Italy*, which he had orders to preserve, next to [illegible] destruction of the enemy's [illegible] there was a [illegible] ended by

France

France and *Spain*, of which he had received advice from the *British* minister at *Paris*, and otherwise.

12*th*. That as his majesty's fleet drew near to the enemy on the 12th, they disabled the 60 gun ship which had been taken by the *Berwick*,, and retaken by the *French*, upon which he sent capt. *Norris* to burn her, whereas she might have been preserved for the king's use, by sending a frigate with her to *Minorca*, especially as she had many valuable stores on board, and her fore and mizen masts standing.

Answer. Admits that tho' he might have saved this ship, yet he burnt her, but denies it to have been a breach of duty, tho' it was a sacrifice of his private interest.

13*th*. That he gave the signal for giving over chace on the 13th, when Mr *Lestock* had given the signal for seeing 20 sail of the enemy, and at the same time was gaining on them very fast, having the weather-gage and a fresh gale, which would have obliged the enemy to fight, or have given up their lame ships.

Answer. Admits the signal for seeing several ships, but the number does not remember; and that Mr *Lestock* might gain upon them; but affirms that no person in his ship could see them even from his mast head; but if they had, he would not have pursued them for the reasons above, and declares that by this conduct he saved *Italy*, which was of more importance to the common cause than the taking the *Real*, which was all that could be expected from continuing the chace.

14*th* and 15*th*. That he had been guilty of many breaches of duty, and was the principal cause of the miscarriage of the fleet.

Answer. That he is not conscious to any such breaches of duty, and hopes to prove by his witnesses that he was not the principal cause of such miscarriage.

Mr URBAN,

If you please to put the following Remarks on the *Liquid Shell* into your next Magazine, you will do good service to the public.

I am, Sir, &c.

Some REMARKS *on the boasted* LIQUID SHELL.

THE news-papers having frequently repeated a long advertisement in praise of the *Liquid Shell*, as a powerful dissolvent for the stone and gravel, I thought it of importance to enquire, by proper tryals, whether it had that boasted efficacy or not; and, if not, to caution people against throwing away their money, and hazarding their lives, by the use of an unefficacious medicine.

Having, therefore, procured some of the *Liquid Shell*, which is a clear transparent liquor, I put into it a human stone formed in the urinary passages, upon which a very white sediment precipitated; and there was the like white sediment when a few drops, of spirit of hartshorn were dropped into some of the same liquor; which fully proves that it was in both cases the lime of burnt shell, and not the parts of the dissolved stone, as is pretended; for there was no stone put in with the spirit of hartshorn. Besides, this precipitated matter is much too white to be any part of dissolved stones.

And, as a farther proof that it is only the powder of burnt shell, if it is dried after the lixivious salt is washed out of it, and is then burnt in the bole of a red-hot tobacco-pipe, it will be found not to be volatile, but fixed as lime is, tho' burnt long in an intense fire; whereas the human stone is volatile, and flies away in a great heat.

And, whereas it is said in the advertisement, "That, if a stone be put into a vial of the Li-"quid Shell, in a moderate sand heat, it will "in a few hours be dissolved or broken to "pieces:" On the contrary, it has been found, that, on putting human stones, of different degrees of hardness, into a vial of the Liquid Shell, they have *not* been dissolved, *nor* broken in pieces, tho' they continued in that state, not a few hours only, but many days; the last four hours of which time, the vial of Liquid Shell was put into scalding-hot water, a tryal which it is in every one's power to make; some very soft kinds of stone or gravel may indeed be thus dissolved in almost any liquor, even in water.

Some of this Liquid Shell being evaporated to dryness, there remained a small quantity of lixivious salt, probably of soap lye, the proportion of which in the Liquid Shell is but small, and it is accordingly very mildly pungent to the taste. And indeed its not dissolving the stones which were put into it, proves the proportion of soap lye to be very small; for soap lye is known to be a powerful dissolvent of these stones.

Hence we see how very improbable it is, that *this Liquid Shell*, "given every four hours "in the quantity of 70 drops in a dose," should have any efficacy to dissolve stones in the body. And if it is considered as a lime-water, which seems to be the principal part of it, three pints of lime-water a day, with a considerable quantity of soap, have been found necessary to be taken, in order to any probability of success (as may be seen in the *Edinburgh* Medical Essays) so that the quantity of soap lye in this Liquid Shell is too small to have any considerable effect.

As to the white sediment which is seen in the urine of persons who take this medicine, that is owing to the lime which is in it; for, let any one take lime, which is absolutely slacked, so as to have no dissolving efficacy in it, and they will find the like limy sediment in their urine.

An ABSTRACT *of An Eſſay to ſhew the Cauſe of* ELECTRICITY, *and why ſome things are non-electricable, in which is alſo conſidered its Influence in the Blaſts on human Bodies, in the Blights on Trees, in the Damps in Mines, and as it may affect the ſenſitive Plant, &c. By* J. FREKE, *Surgeon, F. R. S.*

THE author, with reſpect to the *cauſe* of electricity, obſerves, that the electrical fire and force cannot ariſe from any of the Apparatus; becauſe, nothing can ſend out of it a quantity of matter, but there muſt be leſs of that matter remaining; whereas, the ball of glaſs, *&c.* after ever ſo many experiments, remains undiminiſhed, and as fit for the ſame uſe as at firſt.

He therefore ſuppoſes this fire and force to be produced from the air, which is univerſally impregnated with it; fire being, according to the moſt ancient and able philoſophers, the active principle in the animal and vegetable world, and eſteemed the *pabulum vitæ*, from its rubefying the blood in reſpiration; for, as a ſmall quantity of burning or corroſive ſpirit, which would kill, if taken alone, may be ſafely adminiſtred in a proper quantity of water, tho' every particle of the water be impregnated with it; ſo the fire of this lower region may be ſafely reſpired, when diſperſed or diffuſed in the air, as a kind of menſtruum. And,

He ſuppoſes that electrical experiments do nothing more than collect this fire, the particles of which, he thinks, have as great a propenſity to adhere to each other as the different arrangements in all natural bodies; viſible in gems, water, the various ſtratums of the earth, *&c.* And therefore, upon inviting theſe fiery particles to a cloſer contact than when diſperſed in their natural ſtate, a kind of lightening is produced, of a force proportioned to the number of theſe fiery particles, which are brought together.

Theſe fiery particles, he imagines, are collected from the air, by violently grinding or rubbing it between the hand and tube, or the glaſs ball and cuſhion, *&c.* as a rope, or waxed thread, by ſwiftly ſliding through the hands will burn them; a greater number of fiery particles being then ground in between the hand and rope, than come together when left to float in the air.

And, ſuppoſing the ball or tube to be once inveloped with a quantity of theſe fiery particles, ſo accumulated and moving round them with the utmoſt velocity, theſe ſparks are no more at liberty to move in another direction than the ſparks from a knife-grinder's wheel, which perſue each other quite round it.

The author corroborates theſe notions, by obſerving that, as electrical experiments do not ſucceed in damp weather, the watry particles in the air may prevent the lambent flame from uniting by the friction.

The natural coheſion of fire, and this propenſity of its particles to unite, he proves from the ſnuff of a candle newly blown out, over which, if a flame be held, it will deſcend down the ſmoke, and light it at a very conſiderable diſtance; in the wandering fires ſeen during great ſtorms of wind; and in tempeſts at ſea, which he ſuppoſes to be the elementary fire forced together in greater quantities, by the violent motion of the air.

The author then remarks, that the phenomenon of electricity could never have been diſcovered, if there had been no ſuch things as non-electrics; becauſe this fire would have been diffuſed as faſt as collected, if not repelled and confined by ſomething which would not receive it; and thence takes occaſion to enquire, why certain bodies have this property.

Having before ſuppoſed fire to be the cauſe both of animal and vegetable life, he concludes that, whatever ceaſes to be in a ſtate of life, or encreaſe, is uncapable of them, and remains a meer *caput mortuum*, as bees-wax and ſilk, which are only excrements of animals, and not intended for increaſe or addition; and all reſinous bodies likewiſe are produced by art from plants, which in a ſtate of nature and vegetable life had nothing in them but their unaltered juice, and thoſe may therefore be ſuppoſed not to be in a natural ſtate, nor capable of increaſe as vegetables. Theſe ſubſtances he acknowledges to be the moſt inflammable in nature; but ſuppoſes this quality to be cauſed by their being fitly adapted to ſerve as a pabulum, through which this element paſſes; for that, if wax had any inherent fire, a lighted candle turned downwards would not go out.

With reſpect to the manner in which electrical fire kindles inflammable compoſitions, he ſuppoſes that it paſſes from the ſphere or tube in a diverging ſtate, and that all bodies electrified are not only ſhut up in a covering of this electric matter, about half an inch thick, but that every part of the electrified body, how large or weighty ſoever it may be,

is pervaded by this lambent flame; and a more than ordinary quantity of this fire being thus crouded together and confined by its natural cohesion, and the celerity it is spirally driven on with, it is no wonder that it should break out at the first door opened for its passage from this tortured state, nor that at this passage it should be sufficient to kindle inflammable spirits.

As to the electrical attraction and repulsion, he supposes these phenomena to be caused by the fiery attraction mentioned above, and illustrated by the candle, and that the reason why the leaf-gold, and other light materials (which he supposes to have fire in them) are attracted, is the invitation they receive from the curling effluvia to a closer contact; and when it has received as much as the former can give it, its invitation ceases till it has parted with what it had to its neighbours, and then it is again invited as before.

As to the snap which is heard when the electrical fire passes away, all sounds are occasioned only by the different modification of the air, and therefore he thinks it natural to suppose, that, as the smacking of a whip is caused by the smart stroke at the point of it on the air, so in this case the air is agitated in the same manner, by breaking the continuity of it, whereby the sound is perceived.

What has been already advanced concerning the instantaneous passage of the electrical fire through every thing to which it is applied, accounts also for a great number of unelectrified persons, who are joined by holding each a piece of iron wire between them, receiving a violent concussion at the same instant when one of them touches the electrified iron.

The author concludes this Treatise by the following observations.

That the universal compulsive power, called by the ancients the *Anima Mundi*, seems, by these electrical experiments, to be fire, of which some things also appear to have more and some less, as they are placed where more or less is offered to them, and are in their own nature more or less capable of receiving it; supposing therefore the sensitive plant to have more than any other thing, it must necessarily impart some of this fire to whatever touches it, and its leaves must hang in a languid state till it has recovered from the air a quantity of this spirit, equal to that which it lost: To exemplify this, if a small tree in a pot be placed upon a cake of resin and electrified, the leaves will be erected, and appear turgid; but the moment a single leaf is touched, the whole tree falls, and becomes languid.

That the direction of the *Farina Fœcundans*, which is formed in plants and flowers, to the *matrix* of that or a neighbouring plant or flower, may be likewise accounted for, by supposing that both the *matrix* and *farina* are impregnated with more of this fire than any other part of the plant; for, in that case, those fiery particles, by their propensity to unite, mentioned above, must cause these parts to be mutually attracted, and to continue so closely connected as they are constantly found to be in their proper station. As a proof that the *farina* of one flower may impregnate the *matrix* of another, the author relates that he had himself observed a male flower begotten betwixt a pink and sweet-william.

That the electrical fire, which is diffused thro' the atmosphere, adds an energy, and penetrating quality to it, and therefore may affect animals with what is called a *blast*, by passing through the pores, and carrying with it a load of putrid vapours and effluvia, arising from the salts of dead insects, &c. and that trees, &c. may likewise be blighted in the same manner, and the shrivelled leaves, becoming a proper *midus*, may only invite the insects, which are commonly supposed to be the cause of the blight.

*** AS this Essay bids fair to account for Electricity, another author, Mr *David Stephenson*, has endeavoured to shew its use for the cure of several diseases, in a learned and elaborate Treatise, entitled, *A new mechanical practice of physick*; which also contains directions for changing the constitution of the air at any time and place, so as to operate in such a manner as best suits with the structure and indications of the body, and the organs of respiration, by which those diseases which are caused by the different qualities of the air, may be cured; and also for improving and extending the use of the cold and hot baths. The whole founded upon the most incontestable truths of natural philosophy, the laws of motion, the animal œconomy, and the experience of all ages; illustrated with copper plates. —But this work we shall give a more particular account of in the next *Miscellaneous Correspondence*. N° VII.

Account

Account of the Proceedings in trying the Rebel Prisoners at York.

ON the 2d the court sat at our castle for the trial of the rebels.

PRESENT,

Lord Irwin,	Sir Wm Wentworth
Ld Ch. Baron Parker	Mark Braithwaite,
Sir Tho. Burnet	LL.D.
Sir Tho. Dennison	Rev. Jaques Sterne,
Mr Baron Clarke	LL.D.
Sir Wm St Quintin	Rev. Sam. Baker, D.D.
Sir Rowland Winn	Wm Herring, Esq;
John Reed, Esq; *Ld Mayor of this City.*	John Knotteford, Esq; Mr Francis Wood.

David Rowe was first brought to the bar, and pleaded guilty; and then *Wm Conolly*, who pleaded not guilty: When the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Jten Hatfield of Hatfield
William Hoole of Tinsley
Sam. Stainforth of Attercliff-cum-Darnal
Mathew Charlton of Hooton-Roberts
John Ball of Ashton
John Nodder of Eccleshall
Robert Wild of Wickersley
Gilbert Roberts of Sheffield
Richard Bingley of Bolton-upon-Dearne
Benjamin Broomer of Rotherham
Timothy Rhodes of Brompton Byerley
Jonathan Gautreis of Wath.

who brought in their verdict guilty.

On the 3d the court being sat, *Ben. Mason* was brought to the bar, who pleaded guilty; next *Charles Robinson*, who pleaded not guilty; but upon trial he was found guilty by the jury. Then *James M'Lachlan*, *John M'Lachlan*, *John Beaton*, *James Creighton*, *Jn Flint*, and *Alexander Goodbrand*, were severally brought to the bar, and all pleaded guilty. *Tho. M'Gennis* pleaded not guilty; but was found guilty upon his trial; as was also *David Ogilvie*, but the latter was recommended by the jury for mercy, on account of his youth. The next call'd on, were *John Po[illegible]* and *John M'Quin*, who pleaded guilty. *Wm Crosby* was tried next, and found guilty. As was also *James Reid*, a *Scotch* piper, but he was recommended to the court for mercy, by the jury.

On the 4th Sir *David Murray*, Bart. (committed on his own confession, for being engaged in the rebels service at the battles of *Falkirk* and *Culloden*, and apprehended at *Whitby*, as he was endeavouring to make his escape in disguise) was brought to the bar, and pleaded guilty; as did also *Alex. Steele*, *John Cruikshanks*, *James Thompson*, *Archibald Kennedy*, and *Charles Gordon*. *John Long* was called up next, who pleaded not guilty; and it appearing that he was only a menial servant, employ'd by Mr *Stratton*, to whom he was an assistant in carrying medicines to the castle of *Carlisle*, and that he did not act as a surgeon's mate of the rebel army, he was acquitted. ——Then *Alex. Parker*, *David Webster*, *Wm Smith*, *James Webster*, and *Wm Hunter*, were brought to the bar, who all pleaded guilty; *James M'Auley* was tried next and found guilty; *John M'Gregor*, *Peter Campbell*, *John Gaddis*, *John Walker*. *Matthew Matthews*, and *John Scot* pleaded guilty. *James Sparkes* was brought to the bar, and having pleaded not guilty, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Henry Wilkinson of Rotherham
Samuel Kirk of Kimberworth
Richard Tyas of Rotherham
Thomas Acklam of Dringhoe
John Olds of Ryse
John Hardy of Winestead
John Hart of South-Dalton
William Elliot of Walkington
William Nelson of Newbald
John Foster of Southburn
Christopher Layburn of Nafferton;
Robert Harwood of Walkington

who brought in their verdict guilty: It was proved in the course of this trial, 'that when the rebels were on their 'march towards *Derby*, he went a mile 'and half out of town to meet them, 'conducted them in, shewed them to 'their quarters, and directed them particularly to Mr *Meynel's*, and other 'houses (*Vol.* 15. *p.* 709) which they plundered.' *Michael Brady* was tried next, and found guilty; he was a serjeant of the *Manchester* regiment. His trial lasted three hours, in which it was proved, 'that he acted in that character at *Macclesfield*, and other places 'but deserted from them at *Manchester*, 'on their return; he behaved with great insolence in the course of the trial Then *Robert Stewart*, *Gilbert Barclay*, *Archibald Paton*, *Wm Grant*, and *John Barnaghy*, were severally call'd to the bar, who all pleaded guilty.

On the 6th came on at the castle, before the Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Mr Baron *Clarke*, and other gentlemen named in the special commission, the trial of *George Hamilton*, a rebel officer, who pleaded not guilty. Mr *Lockhart*, his counsel, observ'd, 'That the unhappy 'gentleman at the bar would not give 'the court the trouble of hearing any 'evidence to disprove the charge, but 'as reports had gone about the k[illegible] 'dom to his prejudice, represe[illegible]

him as being guilty of particular acts of cruelty and barbarity to the king's subjects, he had put himself upon his trial in order to remove those aspersions.'—It appeared that he was a captain in Col. *John Roy Stuart*'s regiment, that he was in the rebels service before the battle of *Preston Pans*, and that he came into *Edinburgh* with the young chevalier, who seem'd to repose in him a particular confidence. A soldier, who was taken prisoner at *Preston Pans*, deposed, 'That he and several other prisoners, as well wounded as not, were put together in the *Canon-gate* church at *Edinburgh*; that Mr *Hamilton*, came to them there; and ask'd him and several others to list into the pretender's service, telling them, *That they had served the elector of* H——— *long enough*; and, with his sword drawn, threaten'd to cut him and others to pieces if they did not list.' Others proved, 'that he wore a white cockade, and appeared sometimes in Highland dress, a hussar's cap, broad-sword, and pistols; that he behaved as captain of hussars on the parade at *Carlisle*, when the pretender came there; that he levy'd the excise, land tax, and other cess; that he march'd into *England* as far as *Derby*, and in their retreat towards *Clifton* quarter'd at a small village, where he order'd his servant to take care of his portmanteau, which had a small box tied upon the top of it. This box a countryman took an opportunity of cutting off, carried it away, and hid it in a stone delph [*quarry*] for some days; upon opening it afterwards, he found therein Mr *Hamilton*'s commission from the young chevalier as a captain, and another as deputy quarter-master general: The preamble runs thus, *C——s P—— of W——s, R——t of E—gl—d*, &c. *To our true and well-beloved* George Hamilton, *Esq; greeting. We reposing full confidence in your courage, loyalty, and good conduct*, &c. There was also another paper, containing the form of the oath to be taken by all such who should list into the rebels service; wherein, besides swearing to be true to the pretender, and his successors, they also abjured his majesty King *George*. These, and several other papers, with the pocket books in which they were contain'd, were carried by the evidence who took them to Mr *Kendrick*, one of the bailiffs of *Wigan*, and Mr *Walmsly* a justice of peace for *Lancashire*, and sent by them to the Duke of *Newcastle*.'—An evidence, who was their guide in their retreat, and who was forced into that service at *Hay*, declared, 'That the prisoner threaten'd to hang him up, if he led them wrong: that he (*Hamilton*) was taken prisoner at the skirmish of *Clifton*, by one of the Queen of *Hungary*'s hussars (as the evidence expressed it) who wounded him in the head and shoulders: That upon searching him there was a pocket book found upon him, containing memorandums of publick money by him received, and several items of expences for the service of the rebels, particularly upwards of three pounds for levy money.'

The lord chief baron gave a short charge to the jury, in which he told them, that the evidence was so plain and clear, and as the prisoner at the bar had not attempted to make any defence, he thought it needless to trouble them with a recapitulation of what had been offer'd; whereupon they immediately brought in their verdict, guilty.

John Balantine pleaded not guilty. It appear'd, that he had acted as a piper in Capt. *James Stewart*'s company in Lord *George Murray*'s regiment. But several witnesses proving 'that he was 'forced into the service, by a party of 'the rebels, who took him by violence 'out of his bed, threatned to stab him 'if he did not go with them, and not 'allowing him time even to put on 'his cloaths; and that afterwards they 'plac'd a guard over him to prevent 'his escape; and several other circumstances appearing also in his favour, 'the jury acquitted him;' upon which the poor fellow was in such a transport of joy, that he threw up his bonnet to the very roof of the court, and cry'd out, *My lords and gentlemen, I thank you! Not guilty! Not guilty! Not guilty! pray God bless King* George *for ever, I'll serve him all the days of my life*; and immediately ran out into the castle yard, with his irons on, took up a handful of channel water, and drank his majesty's health.

As soon as *Balantine*'s trial was over, Sir *Thomas Parker* and Mr Baron *Clarke* withdrew, and Sir *Thomas Burnet*, and Sir *Thomas Denniston* took their seats; when *Charles Webster* was brought to the bar, and pleaded not guilty. It appear'd "That he was taken prisoner by some country people, who found him straying in a field alone, with his arms and

and ammunition about him: That he confess'd to them he had been forced into the rebel service, upon which they confirm'd him; and that during his confinement, being told the rebels were coming that way, he answer'd, they might go where they would, for he would never join them more." And there being nothing against him but his own confession, he was acquitted.

Nicholas Karr was next try'd, It appear'd, "That he was a piper in *Glenbucket*'s regiment, in which station he was prov'd to have acted by several witnesses till the arrival of the rebel army at *Carlisle*, where he deserted from them; and that from thence the regiment marched to *Derby*, and back again to *Carlisle* without any piper, and on their return found him there; but it appearing that he was originally forced into the rebels service, by a party who broke into his house, and threatned to stab him, if he did not go with them; and many other circumstances being in his favour, the jury acquitted him.

James Main, *Wm Dempsy*, *George Mills*, *George Boyde*, who was a servant of Lord *Kilmarnock's* 15 years, *Alex. M'Lean*, *John M'Lean*, *Peter Hay*, *John Duncan*, *Peter M'Donald*, *Angus M'Donald*, *Alex. Nichols*, *John Emsworth*, *Simon M'Kenzy*, *Wm Barclay*, *James Wishart*, *Wm Stephens*, and *John Bartlett*, pleaded guilty. And then the court adjourned till the next morning.

On the 7th Sir *David Murray*, Capt. *George Hamilton*, and 45 more of the rebels, who had either been convicted or pleaded guilty, were brought to the bar to receive judgment. Lord Chief Baron *Parker* address'd himself to them in a very pathetic speech. He then pronounced that sentence *which the law required of him*, *see p.* 361.

The condemn'd prisoners being withdrawn, *Edw. Clavering*, *Wm Hay*, *Wm Farriet*, *Daniel Frasier* (a Highlander, who not understanding *English*, spoke by an interpreter) and *Angus Campbell*, pleaded guilty.

Then *Duncan Stuart* was brought up to the bar, and having pleaded not guilty, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Benjamin Boomer of Rotherham
Timothy Rhodes of Brampton Byerley
Mr Jonathan Gautrofs of Wath
Henry Wilkinson of Rotherham
Samuel Kirk of Kimberworth
John Hardy of Wineftead
Joseph Steer of Sheffield
Richard Tyas of Rotheram
Thomas Acklam of Dringhoe
John Olds of Ryse
John Hart of South Dalton
Wm Elliot of Walkington.

On the trial it appeared "That the prisoner, *Duncan Stuart*, was a soldier in *Roy Stuart*'s regiment; that he marched with the rebels to *Derby*; and that he mounted guard at *Carlisle*, when besieged by the D. of *Cumberland*, where he was taken prisoner." In his defence several witnesses were called, who deposed, 'That he lived in a district of 'the Highlands called *Strathbaad* and *Garentully* near *Dunkeld*, which district 'could raise about 350 men able to bear 'arms, out of which only one man 'joined the rebels voluntarily; but that 'a body of about 100 of the *Frasiers*, 'a clan of which Lord *Lovat* is chief, 'armed with guns, bayonets, and 'swords, came into that part of the 'country, where they entered the villages, and forced all the men able to 'bear arms, to go along with them, on 'pain of burning their houses; that all 'the men so collected were shut up every night, and a guard placed over 'them, to prevent their desertion, till 'they reached *Edinburgh*, where they 'were drawn out and regimented; that 'a serjeant having deserted at *Moffat*, 'Col. *Roy Stuart* swore, if he was apprehended he wou'd shoot him with 'his own hand at the head of his regi'ment.' His witnesses being cross examined, it appear'd, "that he might have left the rebels as they had done, having all deserted, and that deserters who were retaken were not punished, only were strictly guarded; that tho' he once, near *Ashburne*, threw down his gun in fight of the regiment, and said he would go no farther, (whereupon he had a guard set over him for a few hours) yet that he afterwards took his arms again, and acted as a soldier." The jury thereupon brought in their verdict, guilty.

Alexander Scot, and *Wm Scott*, were brought up next, being both charged in the same indictment, who also pleaded not guilty.

They both appeared to have been soldiers in *Roy Stewart's* regiment. One evidence deposed 'he saw them walking in *Carlisle* with guns, during the 'Duke of *Cumberland*'s besieging it, 'and that they belong'd to *Roy Stuart*'s 'regiment, as he himself did, but that 'he could not say he ever saw them 'mount guard; and tho' they were in 'the same regiment, and the evidence 'marched in it to *Derby* and back a-

gain,

'gain, he could not say that he ever 'saw them 'till their return to *Carlisle*; 'and that the reason he knew them to 'belong to *Sir Stuart's* regiment was, 'because he saw the regiment draw up 'and they were in it, but he could not 'say in what part.' Another evidence was very clear, "that he saw them both mount guard in *Carlisle*, whilst in poſſeſſion of the rebels." The priſoners call'd no witneſſes in their favour; but as there were only two produced againſt them, and as the law requires two credible witneſſes to convict a man of high treaſon, their counſel endeavoured to invalidate the evidence of the firſt witneſs; but their teſtimony appearing ſatisfactory to the jury, they brought in their verdict, guilty.

Daniel Duffe, and *David Wilkie* were next call'd up. Their defence was, "That they were forc'd into the rebellion:" but tho' their evidences proved they were originally forced, yet they could not give ſufficient proof of the continuance of that force; for to clear a man of high treaſon in theſe circumſtances it is not ſufficient to prove that he was originally forced into ſuch ſervice, but he muſt alſo prove that ſuch force continued till the time of his being apprehended and taken priſoner, and that he never had an opportunity of making his eſcape: And if ſuch opportunity can be made to appear, the firſt force in conſtruction of law, will not avail him: Whereupon the jury found them guilty, but recommended them both to mercy.

John James Jellens, and *Louis Foura*, were jointly tried upon one indictment. It appear'd, "that they were concern'd with ſeveral rebels in plundering Ld *Lonſdale's* houſe of *Lowther Hall* in *Weſtmoreland*, where they were taken priſoners by the militia. They urged in their defence, "That they were *Frenchmen*; and that as ſuch they ow'd no allegiance to the King of *England*; That there being open and declar'd war between *Great Britain* and *France*, they were not, nor could not, by the law of nations be deem'd rebels or traitors." This plea was ſtrongly ſupported by Mr *Lockhart*, their counſel, who argued, 'That to conſtitute a treaſon, 'there muſt be what the law calls *proditio*, and that from thence traitor 'is term'd *proditor*, but that where 'there was no protection implied, there could no allegiance be required; nor could there be any treachery, where 'ere was no truſt.'—The court ſeem unanimouſly to incline to this, as the priſoners were, *prima facie*, *Frenchmen*; and put it upon the king's counſel to prove how they could be deem'd rebels. To do this a witneſs proved, 'That *Jellens* came over as 'a ſervant to a *Dutch* officer;' hence the king's council inſiſted, "That, as 'ſuch, he came over not only peaceably, but alſo under the appearance of 'an ally and a friend to the government, and continued ſuch for a conſiderable time; That this being the caſe he was under the protection of the 'crown of *England* as ſoon as he ſet 'foot on ſhore; and therefore, moſt 'certainly, from the time he had a 'claim to the king's protection, his 'majeſty had a right to his allegiance: 'That indeed, tho' he own'd no natural allegiance to the crown of *England*, 'yet undeniably he owed a local one; 'as his method of coming here was not 'by *billet*, but as a friend and ally." Mr Juſtice *Burnet*, in the moſt candid and humane manner, acquainted the priſoners in *French*, with every thing material arg'd by the king's counſel; and interpreted to the jury what the priſoners ſaid in their own defence, who ſtrongly urged their being natives of *France*, and not ſubject to our laws. But it ſeeming to be the opinion of the court, that *Jellens* had acquired a local allegiance, the jury found him guilty: As to *Louis Foure*, there being no proof of his being ſeen in this kingdom, otherwiſe than in arms, he was acquitted: And the court ordered the goaler to keep him as a priſoner of war.

In the courſe of this trial, an evidence was depoſed, "that the priſoners could ſpeak *Engliſh*." On this Mr Juſtice *Burnet* obſerved, 'That if 'it could be prov'd that the priſoners 'both ſpoke *Engliſh* when they were 'taken, that indeed might be a circumſtance deſerving notice: but that 'as to their being able to ſpeak *Engliſh* 'now, it was nothing to the purpoſe 'becauſe in the courſe of ſo long a confinement, the very neceſſities of nature might have taught them ſome 'knowledge of our language. It appeared alſo by one of the evidences 'who apprehended them, that *Jellens* 'ſpoke *Engliſh* at that very time, but '*Foure* did not underſtand it.'

The trials being over, the Ld Chief Baron *Parker* pronounced ſentence of death upon the priſoners who had been tried that day. The whole number of rebels condemn'd is ſeventy.

(*See a liſt of their names* Hiſt. Chron.)

We

We have received a DIALOGUE in the *Lancashire Dialect*, but as the peculiarity of it consists chiefly in a corrupt pronunciation of known words with few originals, and as the subject is dry and unentertaining, we shall only give a Vocabulary of all the provincial real words, with some of the corruptions, as a specimen; and add a few lines of the performance. See 537

A Shelt, *likely, probable.*
Bagging-time, *baiting-time.*
Bandyhewit, *a little dog.*
Baſturtly-gullion, *a baſtard's baſtard.*
Battril, *batting-ſtaff, uſed by laundreſſes.*
Beleakins, *probably, by our Lady. An interjection.*
Ber, *force, violence.*
Bigging, *a building.*
Boggurt, *a ſpirit.*
Boadle, *half a farthing.*
Boyrn, *to waſh.*
Brad, *ſpread, opened.*
Braſtit, *burſte.*
Breed, *frightened.*
Broſs'n, *burſt.*
Cawd, *called.*
Cawn, *call.*
Cawer, *ſit, or ſtoop down.*
Charr'd, *ſtopp'd, hindred.*
Clemm'd, *famiſh'd, ſtarved.*
Cluttert, *gathered on heaps.*
Cobb'd, *threw.*
Deaſhon, *kneading-trough.*
Deawmp, *dumb.*
Deeing, *dying.*
Dickons, *an imprecation.*
Dythert, *quaked, trembled.*
Doage, *wettiſh, a little wet.*
Donk, *wettiſh.*
Dree, *long, tedious.*
Dule, *devil.*
Ealt, *ailed.*
Eend-wey, *forwards.*
Eem, *leiſure.*
Efeath, *in faith.*
Eh, *be, in, I, you.*
Eſtid, *inſtead.*
Ettercrops, *ſpiders.*
Farrantly, *likely, handſome.*
Faw, *fall.*
Fawſe, *falſe, cunning, or ſubtle.*
Feale, *face.*
Fere, *fair, fare or cheer; ſometimes directly, or downright.*
Feggur, *fairer, or free from rain.*
Fettle, *dreſs, caſe, condition.*
Feerſuns-een, *ſhrovetide.*
Firrups, *a kind of imprecation.*
Flaight, *a kind of light turf*
Flay'd, *frighted.*
Foo-goud, *a bauble, plaything.*
Fuſſock, *a fat or idle perſon.*
Gaight, *gave it.*
Gaunt, *empty-bellied, lean.*
Gawby, *a dunce, or fool.*
Gawmblt, *play'd the fool.*
Gawm, *underſtand, comprehend.*
Gawmleſs, *ſenſeleſs, ſtupid.*
Geh, *give.*
Gin, *given, or gave.*
Glooar, *ſtare.*
Gonnor, *gander.*
Gooa, *go.*
Greadley, *well, handſomely.*
Greawnd, *ground.*
Greeof *or* greeof-by, *right, or very near right.*
Grewnt, *grey-hound.*
Gurd o leawghing, *fit of laughter.*
Hackt, *knock'd together.*
Han, *have.*
Harſtone, *a hearth.*
Heit, *have it.*
Het, *q. hight, named.*
Hoh, *hall.*
Hont, *hand.*
Hoo, *ſhe.*
Hoo's, *ſhe is.*
Hoor, *ſhe was.*
Hough, *foot.*
How, *whole.*
Howd *or* howt, *hold.*
Hud, *covered, ſecretly.*
Hure, *hair.*
Id, *he had.*
Idd'n, *you had.*
In, *than,* or *if.*
In eh, *if I.*
Iſtle, *if thou wilt.*
Innin, *if you will.*
Into, *if thou.*
I'r, *I was.*
Iſt, *I ſhall,* or *I ſhou'd.*
Jannock, *a kind of loaf bread, made of oatmeal, leaven'd.*
Jump, *a coat.*
Keather, *cradle.*
Keem, *to comb.*
Kele, *place, circumſtance.*
Kerſun, *chriſtian.*
Kerſmuſs, *chriſtmas.*
Ko, *quoth.*
Le, *let.*
Ledey, *lady.*
Leete, *let go, to give liberty.*
Lennock, *ſlender, pliable.*
Lik't', *likely to have done.*
Line, *layn.*
Loaſt, *looſed, or loweſt.*
Lone, *lane.*
Luff, *love.*
Mar, *to ſpoil.*
Marry, *a common interjection.*
Matturt, *ſignify'd.*
Maundring, *walking ſtupidly.*
Meeterly, *indifferent.*
Meet-ſhad, *exceeding.*
Meh, *me,* or *my.*
Mexon, *to clean or cleanſe.*
Mey, *make.*
Mich go deet o', *much good may it do you.*
Midding-puce, *a ſink or ſewer.*
Miſs, *maſs.*
Moother, *mother, dame.*
Moot'n, *might have done.*
Mowdywarp, *a mole.*
Neſe, *noſe.*
Ninney-hommer, *a natural.*
Nother, *neither.*
Oandurth, *afternoon.*
Oather, *either.*
Oboon, *above.*
Obunnunze, *abundance.*
Odd, *an interjection.*
Off at' ſide, *mad, delirious.*
Ofore, *before.*
Ogreath, *well, right.*
On, *on, and, an, off.*
Orreawt, *without, out of doors.*
Oſt, *as the, as it, offered.*
Oſſing, *aſſaying, offering.*
Ot, *at, that.*
Other-gets, *other ſort.*
Ots, *that is.*
Otteh, *that I.*
Ottle, *that thou will.*
Owd-nick, *the devil.*
Oytchbody, *every one.*
Phippunny, *five-penny.*
Piſs-motes, *ants.*

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Fickle, *tradition.*
Fleck, *a place.*
Food, *pull'd.*
Freaft, *praised.*
Preo', } *pray you.*
Prey ya, }
Purr'd, *kicked.*
Pynots, *magpyes.*
Rachdaw, *Rochdale.*
Rank, *wrong.*
Rick, *to giggle, or make a noise.*
Rindle, *or* riggot, *channel or gutter.*
Rook, *an heap.*
Rott'n, *a rat.*
Rufh-berring, *a country wake.*
Sark, *a shirt.*
Saugh, *a kind of willow.*
Sawt, *salt.*
Sconce, *a lantern.*
Scrawming, *climbing awkwardly.*
Seech, *seek.*
Seete owey, *set out.*
Seign, *seven.*
Sell'n, *self.*
Seh, *say.*
Seroh, *Sarah.*
Shad, *over-did, excell'd.*
Shipp'n, *a cow-house.*
Shooder, } *shoulder.*
Shildur, }
Shoo, *shovel or spade.*
Shoon, *shoes.*
Shuntut, *moved, stirred.*
Sich, *such.*
Sin, *since.*
Singlet, *a waistcoat.*
Size, *fix.*
Skrike o' dey, *break of day.*
Slifter, *a crevice.*
Slop, *a pocket.*
Snift, *a moment, very quickly*
Snig, *an eel.*
Sope, *a sup, very little.*
Sowd, *sold.*
Soyn, *soon.*
Sperr'd, *enquired.*
Stark, *extream, stiff.*
Staurtart, *reeled.*
Steels, *stiles.*
Steigh, *a ladder.*
Stoo, *a stool.*
Stoop, *a stump of a tree.*
Stour, *value.*
Stoart, *valued.*
Stown, *stolen.*
Strackt, *quite mad, thoroughly.*
Strey, *straw.*
Strulhon, *destruction, waste.*
Suse, *fix.*
Swop, *exchange.*
Sy'd, *rained fast.*
Sye, *to put milk, &c. thro' a sieve; also to be exceeding wet.*
T'a, *to a.*
Tat, *that.*
Tearn, *they were.*
Teaw'r, *thou were.*
Te, *thy, they, the.*
Thearn, *they were.*
Theawit, *thou shall.*
Thin, *than.*
Think'n, *think.*
Threave, *twenty-four.*
Throtteen, *thirteen.*
Thoos'n, *those will.*
Thwittle, *a sort of knive.*
Tit, *a horse, or mare.*
Tite, *as well, or handsome.*
Tizeday, *Tuesday.*
Tone, *the one.*
Too-too, *exceeding.*
Tow'd, *told.*
Toyne, *shut.*
Toynt. *is shut.*
Tummus o' Ruchat o' Margit o' Roaph's, *q. Thomas of Richard's of Margaret of Ralph's. Used to distinguish persons, where there are many of the same name in the same neighbourhood.*
Tup, *a ram.*
Tuppence, *two-pence.*
'Twur, *it were.*
Tyney, *diminutive.*
Unbethowt, *remembred.*
Uphowd-teh, *uphold it thee.*
Uphowd o', *uphold it you.*
Want'n, *want.*
Warcht, *ach'd.*
Ward, *world.*
Waughish, *qualmish,*
Weaughing, *barking.*
Ween, *we have.*
Weet, *wet, with it.*
Weh, *with,*
Welly, *wel-nigh.*
Welkin, *the sky.*
Wetur-tawms, *water-qualms, sick-fits.*
Whackert, *quaked, trembled.*
Whau, *why, well, an interjection.*
Wheawtit, *whistled.*
Whick, *quick, alive.*
Whiamit, *neighed.*
Whoavt, *covered over.*
Whoam, *home.*
Wimmey, *with me.*
Win, *will.*
Winnaw, *will not.*
Wonst, *once.*
Woo, *wool.*
Wooans, *lives, dwells.*
Woode, *mad.*
Wrynot, *to shead wrynot, is to outdo the devil.*
Wudyid'n, *wish you would.*
Wur, *was.*
Yeafing, *eave of a house.*
Yeat, *a gate.*
Yeorth, *earth.*
Yigh, *yea, yes,*
Yo, *you.*
Yoan, *you will.*
Yoad'n, *you would.*
Yort, *a yard.*

SPECIMEN *of the* Lancashire DIALECT.

M. ODDS-fish! boh that wur breve——I wou'd I'd bin eh yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear——It wur o dree wey too-to; hezwe'er I geet there be suse o'clock, on before eh opp'nt dur, I covert *Nip* with th' cleawt, ot eh droy meh nese weh, t'let him see heaw I stoart her:——Then I opp'nt dur; on whot te dule dust think, boh three little tyney *Bandybewits* coom weaughing os if th' little ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swallut me whick: Boh presontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: For I heard *Ruchott o' Jack*'s tell meh meaitor, that hoo justices awlus did th' mooast o'th' wark: Heawe'er, I axt hur if Mr justice wur o whoam; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' sey eigh, or now; boh fimpurt on sed *iis*, (the dickkons iis hur on him too)—Sed I, I wuddid'n tell him I'd fene speyk to him.

Mr URBAN. Dublin, Sept. 6.

I Should adviſe you to treaſure up ſuch pieces of Wit and Humour as the following, tho' of an old date, preferable to extracts from our heavy politicians. The ingenious author lately received an advantageous mark of our lord lieutenant's favour, who is an excellent judge of merit.

ACCOUNT *of a ſtrange and wonderful* APPARITION *lately ſeen in* TRINITY-COLLEGE, Dublin.

Or, a DIALOGUE *between a* POET *and his* GRANDMOTHER'S GHOST.

(Enter Poet, *repeating to himſelf.)*

HEr (*a*) heavenly form ſhall with *Belinda*'s live, [grave;
And *Tempeſt*'s Roſes bloſſom in the
Yet look her eyes ſo ſoft, into the ſoul,
That ſoft ſeems rough, wou'd we expreſs the whole. [ew'ning mild,
Eyes bright as noon, and Looks like
Like ſun-ſet bluſhing, and like *Zephyr* wild: [her hair,
Her lips like morning, and like night
This is call'd beauty, this is to be fair.

(Enter Ghoſt abruptly.)

Ghoſt.] IS't thus you ſquander time, thus rack your ſkull?
This is call'd Dulneſs, this is to be dull.

Poet.] Ha! What art thou, that at midnight
Doſt interrupt me, whilſt I write?
Art thou *Calliope*, or *Clio*,
Terpſichore, or ſweet *Thalia*,
Or ſhe, who taught me to rehearſe
My grandame's funeral in verſe?

Ghoſt.] In vain the muſe's aid you boaſt,
I am thy grandame's injur'd ghoſt.
Not all the owls, which haunt the gloom,
And nightly ſcreech around my tomb;
Not all the ſins upon my conſcience
Plague me ſo much as thy damn'd nonſenſe.
The horrid elegy you gave (*b*) [ſenſe.
Makes people curſe me in my grave,
And yet the wretched epitaph
Can never fail to make them laugh.

Poet.] Alas! dear ghoſt—I thought no evil—
I meant it well.——

Ghoſt—You meant the devil—
Such is the magick of thy numbers,
They lull the living into ſlumbers:
Yet heavier on the dead they fall,
They will not let them ſleep at all.
Such loads of ſtuff you daily vent,
As if your ſtock wou'd ne'er be ſpent:
With what a ſcurvey art thou ſmitten!—

Poet.] Alas! alas! what have I written?

Ghoſt.] What written doſt thou aſk?
—God wot—
What nonſenſe haſt thou written not?—
Why ſhould I all thy works recount?
The very titles wou'd amount
To ſuch a ſum, ere I cou'd go
Thro' half, the warning cock wou'd crow.
On what in order ſhall I fix?
Imprimis (*c*) paſtorals full ſix.
Then with long toil, and painful ſtudy
You made the *city* (*d*) *bafon* muddy:
And *Horace* next, his ſenſe not knowing,
A ſlover in your (*e*) art of beauing:
And (*f*) *Abelard* in numbers *Runic*
You made a ſecond time an eunuch:
Then (*g*) *Blarney-Tow'r* in metre grub-
You ſunk into poetick rubbiſh: [biſh
Then in your (*h*) *progreſs*, ev'ry line,
Deform'd the female charms divine,
Wherein their injur'd ſwains are fully
Reveng'd to ſee them drawn ſo dully.
(*i*) *Thompſon* you ſcourg'd with praiſe, and ſunk in
Lampooning panegyrick *Dunkin*; (*k*)

(*a*) Theſe wonderful lines, with two hundred more ſuch, may be found in a poem, entitled the *Progreſs of Beauty*, publiſh'd ſome months ſince by *George Faulkner*; and perhaps yet extant in his ſhop.

(*b*) The hero of this dialogue had written a moſt miſerable elegy on his grandmother, and has been ſince haunted by her ghoſt, as he himſelf has frequently declar'd.

(*c*) It is likewiſe as certain, that he has written four city eclogues as extraordinary in their kind, I do not know why omitted by his grandmother.

(*d*) A poem of our author's, the ſpirit of which may be gathered from the following ſpecimen.

Where curſed needles, and confounded pins
Conſpire to play the Devil with my ſhins.

(*e*) The art of beauing, written profeſſedly in imitation of *Horace*'s art of poetry——we are ſorry we can't favour the reader with a ſpecimen of it, the poem being entirely extinct.

(*f*) The author to rival Mr *Pope*'s fine piece, as he elegantly calls it in his preface, wrote a letter from *Abelard* to *Eloiſa*.—The only part we can find ſurviving of this fine piece, is the following moſt natural ſimile;

Loſt Eloiſa, thou no more ſhalt charm,
Fair as thyſelf, and as thy perſon warm.

In which, he ſeems to imitate this beautiful line mentioned in the *Bathos*,

None but himſelf could be his parallel.

(*g*) A poem, ſo call'd from *Blarney* in the county of *Cork*, no leſs famous for the candour and ingenuity of its inhabitants, according to the known *proverb*, than the nativity of our *author*. This is happily extant in his own ſtudy, being not yet publiſh'd——

(*h*) *Progreſs of beauty* [illegible] ſtopped.

(*i*) *Vide* the poem tack[illegible] *poetry*.

(*Gent. Mag.* OCT. 1746.)

Then seiz'd with a religious qualm,
You wrote a penitential psalm, (*l*)
Rather a burlesque on the psalter
For felons destin'd to the halter.
(*m*) A sonnet on a kettle—more a
(*n*) Poem on *Zephyrus* and *Flora*.
Stol'n, if to mention it were proper,
From *Parnel*, and a plate of copper.
(*o*) Next *Middlesex* you made a lubbard,
Ap'd from a painted chop-house cupboard.
Descriptions twain, of (*p*) *Stephen's Green*,
And (*q*) *Vinny-Park*, tho' yet unseen.
(*r*) A birth-day ode upon the king,
As you would say, but none wou'd sing.
Item, you foul'd ten sheets of paper,
To make six bad lines on the *Drapier*.
(*s*) A dedication to *Delany*,
Who had more grace than to take any.
Besides—but why shou'd I remark here
The scurvy lines you wrote on *Parker*? (*t*)
His hand the tempest cou'd perform,
Thy muse was calm amidst the storm.
(*u*) The rocks of *Carbery* in vain
By *Swift* are sung in *Mantuan* strain.

Alas! what evils must befate him,
If *Carthy* construes, you translate him.
Poet.] O murder! murder! murder! murder!
Enough, enough, proceed no further.
Ghost.] Enough?—I have but just begun;
Why, sirrah, I shou'd ne'er have done.
(*w*) An epilogue, which none can fellow me,
Spoke in boy's cloaths by Mrs *Bellamy*.
Anacreonticks on the spring,
Six epigrams without one sting.
(*x*) Thy prostituted muse with ill lipe
Sung to the laud of *Namby Phillips*,
And other vermin of thy party;
Witness thy verses upon *Carthy*—(*y*)
She wrote, thro' disappointment sore-set,
A satyr on the duke of *D—rs—t*—(*z*)
And yet that satyr unsatyrick
Was kinder than your panegyrick—
But for thy sonnets on *Miss*——(*a*)
You shou'd be sentenc'd at *Old Bailey*—
She cou'd not, tho' shut up in nunnery,
Be safe from thy poetick gunnery.
Commendatory lines were penn'd
Unto your self as from a friend;
And letters oft for female shewn,
Tho' by the stile and hand your own.
What sink, what jakes about the city
But hath receiv'd of thine some ditty?
Tho' thou wert cag'd up all the winter
In garret by some (*b*) Curl-like printer,
Condemn'd to scribble without fuel,
And pine on bread and water-gruel,
Not ev'n this cou'd half attone
For all the mischief thou hast done.
I swear by *Pluto*'s gloomy terrours——
Poet.] O swear not—I confess my errours——

(*k*) He abused this gentleman in a *panegyrick*, and complimented him with a *Satyr* at different times.

(*l*) He versify'd one of the *psalms* of *David* for the use of some gentlemen in *Newgate*.

(*m*) A poem on a tea-kettle, address'd to a *Lady*, wherein were several witty and ingenious *Puns*. This is also lost.

(*n*) The *author* borrow'd the plan of the poem from a very common copper-plate, and metamorphos'd several lines from Dr *Parnell*'s *Vigil of Venus* into it. This piece is also invisible.

(*o*) A poem on his grace the Duke of *Dorset*'s eldest son playing with a fawn; the hint of which the *Author* has taken from a piece of grotesque painting on a cup-board in a common eating house, in *Fleet-Lane*.

(*p*) A poem of our *author*'s, falsly attributed to the late Mr *Coffey*, and (if we mistake not) published in his works.

(*q*) A piece, which, with the water-fall of *Power*'s-*Court*, our *author*, without having ever seen either, thro' the sole heat of his imagination, has describ'd in a most lively manner.

(*r*) An ode, which he proposed to have had sung at the castle on his majesty's birth-day; but it was (I know not on what account) rejected by the *State-Magician*.

(*s*) This author wrote a voluminous poem intitled the *Prospect of Poetry*, which he sent with a very polite dedication to this reverend person, who was pleased modestly to decline that honour. It was since published with a dedication to Lord *Orrery*; most feloniously, after he had left the kingdom, to his lordship's great astonishment.

(*t*) He wrote a compliment to Mr *Parker* upon his painting a sea-piece, which he had ever seen.

[(*u*) This poem was written in Latin by Dr *Swift*, made into *English* prose by one *Carthy*, and from thence turned into verse by Mr *Dalacourt*, who was very angry with the Dean for not giving it a place among his works now in the press.

(*w*) The following groupe of poetical performances, having been published a month ago, have thro' the great injury of time been irretrievably lost.

(*x*) A poem in praise of *Newby*'s, *Pamphaic* verses.

(*y*) Bail-verses to be prefix'd to *Carthy*'s *Longinus*.

(*z*) This gentleman having written a poem in praise of the duke's daughter, and not meeting with a reward suitable to his merit, was pleased to compliment him, and the whole family with a satire. It is reported however that Mr *Carthy* being a fellow-sufferer had a hand in it.

(*a*) The author visited her with verses after her retirement into a nunnery.

(*b*) See this gentleman's character in the *Dunciad*.

Ghost.]

Ghoſt.] I ſwear, if you perſiſt to write,
That I ſhall haunt thee ev'ry night,
And plague thee with my preſence more
Than thou didſt me with verſe before.
I'll pull thy curtains, and—thy noſe—
And tear thy verſes—haſt thou proſe?
Poet frighten'd.] Pro—proſe—no madam, not a tittle——
I have no proſe—except a little——
Ghoſt.] A little what?—come tell, I ſwear if
You don't——
Poet.] A novel on Count *Tariff.* (*c*)
Ghoſt.] This too ſhall ſuffer the ſame ſentence,
Unleſs you ſave it by repentance.
So ſwear thou never wilt rehearſe,
Nor ever make or ſteal a verſe.
Poet.] I ſwear by all the tuneful quire——
By *Milton*, *Addiſon*, and *Prior*,
By *Swift*, by *Pope*, by *Parnel's* lays——
Ghoſt.] Hold—ſwear not, wretch, by ſuch as theſe.
Kneel down, while I pronounce an oath
Which you muſt take upon your troth,
I ſwear by *Duck* and *Coffey's* lays,
By *Euſden's* odes, and *Cibber's* plays.
Poet kneeling,] I ſwear by *Duck* and *Coffey's* lays;
By *Euſden's* odes, and *Cibber's* plays—
Ghoſt.] I ſwear by *Durfey's* madrigals,
And *Namby Pamby's* paſtorals.
Poet.] I ſwear by *Durfey's* madrigals,
And *Namby Pamby's* paſtorals.
Ghoſt.] I ſwear by *Carthy's* blank tranſlation,
By *Blackmore's Arthurs* and *Creation*.
Poet.] I ſwear by *Carthy's* blank tranſlation,
By *Blackmore's Arthur's* and *Creation*.
Ghoſt.] That henceforth I ſhall ne'er rehearſe,
Nor ever make or ſteal a verſe.——
Poet.] That henceforth I ſhall ne'er rehearſe,
Nor ever make or ſteal a verſe.
Ghoſt.] So help you god—the cocks are crowing;
'Tis twelve a clock—I muſt be going.
Poet ſolus,] Ye matchleſs worthies of the quill,
By whom I ſwore againſt my will,
Forgive me, if I break my oath,
'Tis but to give your empire growth;
My grannum's menaces I ſpurn,
While to my *Proſpect* I return,
To fill the margin with quotation,
And change the ſecond dedication:
I'll hunt thro' *Byſshe's* art for rhyme,
And write it o'er the twentieth time.

(*c*) A novel written by our author, who has paid himſelf many and deſerved compliments under that character.

ACCOUNT *of the Young Pretender's Eſcape after the Battle of* Culloden.

THAT deciſive engagement was fought on the 16th of *April*, 1746, in which the pretender had his horſe ſhot under him, by one of the troopers in the king's ſervice, as he was endeavouring to rally his people. After his forces were entirely defeated, he retired to the houſe of a factor of Ld *L—v—s*, about ten miles from *Inverneſs*, where meeting with that lord, he ſtay'd ſupper. After ſupper was over he ſet out for Fort *Auguſtus*, and purſued his journey next day to *Inviergarry*, where he propoſed to have dined, but finding no victuals, he ſet a boy to fiſhing, who caught two ſalmon, on which he made a dinner, and continued waiting there for ſome of his troops, who had promiſed to rendezvous at that place; but being diſappointed, he reſolvsd to proceed to *Lochbarcige*.

He arrived there on the 18th, at two in the morning, where he went to ſleep, which he had not done for five days and nights. He remained there till five o'clock in the afternoon, in hopes of obtaining ſome intelligence; but gaining none, he ſet out from thence on foot, and travelled to the Glen of *Morar*, where he arrived the 19th at four in the morning. He ſet out about noon the ſame day for *Arraſhag*, where he arrived about four in the afternoon. He remained there about ſeven days, waiting for Capt. *O'Neil*, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there was no hopes of drawing his troops together again in a body; upon which he reſolved to go to *Stornway*, in order to hire a ſhip to go to *France*.

The perſon employ'd for this purpoſe was one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an intereſt there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oar'd boat, in company with *Sullivan* and *O'Neil*, ordering the people who belong'd to the boat to make the beſt haſte they could to *Stornway*. The night proving very tempeſtuous, they all begg'd of him to go back, which he would not do, but, to keep up the ſpirits of the people, he ſang them a Highland ſong; but the weather growing worſe and worſe, on the 29th, about ſeven in the morning, they were driven on ſhore, on a point of land called *Ruſhneſs*, in the iſland of *Benbicula*, where, when they got on ſhore, the pretender helped to make a fire to warm the crew who were almoſt ſtarved to death with cold. On the 30th, at ſix in the

ing, they set sail again for *Stornoway*, but meeting with another storm, were obliged to put into the island of *Scalpa*, in the *Harris*, where they all went on shore to a farmer's house, passing for merchants that were shipwreck'd in their voyage to the *Orkneys*; the pretender and *Sullivan* going by the names of *Sinclair*, the latter passing for the father, and the former his son.

They thought proper to send from thence to *Donald M'Leod* at *Stornoway*, with instructions to freight a ship for the *Orkneys*. On the 3d of *May* they received a message from him, that a ship was ready. On the 4th they set out on foot for that place, where they arrived on the 5th about noon, and meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into company, where growing drunk, he had told a friend of his for whom he had hired the ship: upon which there were 200 people in arms at *Stornoway*, upon a report that the pretender was landed with 500 men, and was coming to burn the town; so that they were obliged to lie all night upon the moor, with no other refreshment than biscuit and brandy.

On the 6th they resolved to go in the eight-oar'd boat to the *Orkneys*, but the crew refused to venture, so that they were obliged to steer south along the coast-side, where they met with two *English* ships, and this compell'd them to put into a desart island, where they remained till the 10th, without any provision but some salt-fish they found upon the island. About ten in the morning of that day they embarked for the *Harris*, and at break of day on the 11th they were chased by an *English* ship, but made their escape among the rocks. About four in the afternoon they arrived at the island of *Benbicula*, where they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the mountain of *Currada* in *South Uist*, where they staid till the militia of the isle of *Sky* came to the island of *Iraska*, and then sailed for the island of *Uia*, where they remained three nights, till having intelligence that the militia were coming towards *Benbicula*, they immediately got into their boat, and sailed for *Lochbuisdale*; but being met by some ships of war, they were obliged to return to *Lochbagnart*, where they remained all day, and at night sailed for *Lochbuisdale*, where they arrived, and staid eight days on a rock, making a tent of the sail of the boat.

They found themselves there in a most dreadful situation; for having intelligence that Capt. *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the company was obliged to separate, and the pretender and *O'Neil* went to the mountains, where they remained all night, and soon after were informed that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; so that now they had forces very near, on both sides of them, and were absolutely at a loss which way to move. In their road they met with a young lady, one Miss *M'Donald*, to whom Capt. *O'Neil* proposed assisting the pretender to make his escape, which at first she refused; but upon his offering to put on woman's cloaths, she consented, and desired them to go to the mountain of *Currada* till she sent for them, where they accordingly staid two days; but hearing nothing from the young lady, the pretender concluded she would not keep her word, and therefore resolved to send Capt. *O'Neil* to Gen. *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to surrender to him; but about five in the evening a message came from the young lady, desiring them to meet her at *Rushness*. Being afraid to pass by the Ford, because of the militia, they luckily found a boat, which carried them to the other side of *Uia*, where they remained part of the day, afraid of being seen by the country people. In the evening they set out for *Rushness*, and arrived there at twelve at night; but not finding the young lady, and being alarmed by a boat-ful of militia, they were obliged to retire two miles back, where the pretender remained on a moor till *O'Neil* went to the young lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the place appointed at night-fall of the next day. About an hour after they had an account of Gen. *Campbell*'s arrival at *Benbicula*, which obliged them to move to another part of the island, where, as the day broke, they discovered four sail close on the shore, making directly up to the place where they were; so that there was nothing left for them to do, but to throw themselves among the heath. When the wherries were gone, they resolved to go to *Clanranald*'s house; but when they were within a mile of it, they heard Gen. *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and soon after *O'Neil* was taken, and we have no account of the pretender's proceedings afterwards. (P. 634)

*** See a further account of the young pretender's motions in *Aug. Magazine*, p. 429 E, 375 B, 428 B, C; also in the Hist. Chron. of this month, under article SCOTLAND.

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The

The French *King's* LETTER *to the Vicars General of the Chapter of* Paris, *directing* Te-Deum *to be sung*, Oct. 12. N. S. *for the Taking of* Namur.

GENTLEMEN,

THE conquest of *Namur* has crown'd the success with which it has pleased divine providence to favour the justice of my arms in the *Low Countries*, during the present campaign. This place was the only resource which the Queen of *Hungary* had left between the sea and the *Meuse*, to disturb the tranquillity of my antient frontiers, and penetrate into the country lately reduced to my obedience; and my enemies having also grounded their hopes upon its preservation, had assembled all their forces in a camp, which, from its situation alone, prevented my army from coming near it: but my cousin, the marshal count *de Saxe*, by his wise and well-contrived marches and motions, has procured, without bloodshed, all the advantages which he could have gain'd by the most complete victory. My enemies being deprived, by his position, of all kinds of subsistence, were obliged to quit their post, to abandon the place to its own strength, and retire on the other side the *Meuse* for safety: they pass'd it the 20th of *August*, and *Namur* was invested the 15th of last month by my cousin the count *de Clermont*, who formed the siege with part of his army. He caused the trenches to be open'd before the town the 12th instant, it surrender'd the 19th, and the garrison having retired into the castles, he attack'd them with so much activity, prudence, and judgment, that the troops which defended them, consisting of 13 battalions, were obliged to surrender prisoners of war the 30th of the said month, only six days from the opening of the trenches.

What part soever the zeal, the talents and experience of my said cousin the count *de Clermont*, together with the bravery of my troops, might have in the rapidity of this conquest, the short time it was perform'd in, compared with what might have been expected from its resistance, is a fresh proof of the protection of the God of armies: therefore in giving him all the glory that is due to him, I shall not cease to beseech him, that he will vouchsafe to grant me the continuance of his favours, and inspire my enemies with that spirit of equity, so necessary to bring about a peace, which may establish the tranquillity of *Europe* upon a solid foundation, and enable me to employ myself only in procuring the happiness of my subjects, &c.

Extract of the Order of the Vicars General in obedience to the foregoing.

HEaven has heap'd further blessings upon the arms of *France* in the *Low Countries*. Our troops are no longer sensible of the lengths to which sieges were carried in former reigns. The city and castles of *Namur* have surrender'd in a few days to the arms of a prince who inherits the courage and glory of his ancestors. The taking of this important place is the fruit of a campaign, where a valour, capacity and prudence have conquer'd the enemy, without fighting them. The general, whom the king entrusted to continue the operations which he himself had begun with so much success, knows how to gain battles, when he thinks them necessary, and to neglect the honour of a victory, when he can procure the same advantages without it. God is just in the revolutions of empires. By the conquest of *Flanders* he restores the antient patrimony of our kings into the hands of a monarch who fights only for peace, and who makes truth and clemency his constant attendants, and the chief support of his throne. May this event recover our enemies to such sentiments of equity, as may re-unite all interests, and happily put an end to a war which proves fatal to mankind.

Circular Letter written by the FRENCH *king to his Ambassadors in justification of his Design upon* Scotland, *under the Pretender, in the year* 1708.

I Have long been of opinion, that the assisting the king of *E*—— to-policies the throne of his fathers, would be for the general good of all *Europe*. I believe that a peace would be the consequence of its success, and that this prince's subjects will esteem themselves equally happy in contributing to re-establish him in the place of his ancestors, and being themselves delivered from those continual impositions wherewith they are overwhelmed, to maintain a war, altogether foreign to them.

As the *Scots* have yet more reason than the *English*, to be satisfied with the present government of *England*, it appears to me a convenient opportunity to restore to that nation their lawful sovereign, and to enable the prince to deliver it from the

the oppreſſion it has ſuffered ſince the revolution, which happened under the late King of *England*, *James* II.

Theſe are the reaſons which have determined me to equip a ſquadron of my ſhips at *Dunkirk*, and to furniſh the King of *E*—— with a conſiderable number of my troops, to accompany him to *Scotland*, to ſupport thoſe his faithful ſubjects, who ſhall declare for him.

He left this place yeſterday, to go to *Dunkirk*, in order to embark, and get with all expedition to *Scotland*. His intention is not to enter the kingdom by right of conqueſt, but *to oblige them to receive him as a legal poſſeſſor of it*. He will behave himſelf the ſame with reſpect to all other dominions, who ſhall pay the obedience they owe him, and his ſubjects will only be diſtinguiſhed, according to the zeal and affection they expreſs for him, *without examining what Religion they profeſs, in which he leaves them their entire liberty*.

I have no thoughts of enlarging my power, by aſſiſting to re-eſtabliſh this prince. 'Tis ſufficient, that I do an act of juſtice, in revenging the honour of crowned heads, highly affronted in the perſon of the late king his father, and my wiſhes will be entirely accompliſhed, if (by God's bleſſing on theſe endeavours) the ſucceſs become the means of procuring a laſting peace, ſo neceſſary to all *Europe*.

As this reſolution of mine will ſoon ſpread itſelf thro' all *Europe*, my will is, that you ſpeak of it in the manner I direct you.

Given at *Verſailles* this 8th day of *March* 1708.

Letter ſent by the ſame King, on the ſame occaſion, to the POPE.

Holy Father,

The great zeal I have always had to re-eſtabliſh on the throne of *England*, King *J*—— the t——d, notwithſtanding the conjuncture has not been hitherto favourable, has not ſuffered me to give over a deſign ſo juſt in itſelf, and *ſo advantageous to our holy faith; the aim and rule of all our actions*; and now we have thought fit that he ſhould depart the 7th inſtant from our palace, to embark on board a fleet fitted out for that purpoſe, with ſuch forces as ſhall be ſufficient to reſtore him to his throne after his arrival in *Scotland*, where he will be
1 by his faithful ſubjects of that
and proclaimed for their law-
Therefore I have not thought fit to delay communicating to you this important affair, *the ſucceſs whereof will be ſo advantageous, by the union of that kingdom to our Holy Mother the church*; and to the end God Almighty may be pleaſed to facilitate the ſame in this favourable conjuncture, it remains, holy father, that you will accompany the ſame with your fervent holy bleſſing, as I deſire it likewiſe for myſelf: being, holy father, your affectionate ſon.

Verſailles, March 9, 1708. *Signed*, LOUIS.

Mr URBAN,

THere is a certain *creature*, of very rare and extraordinary qualities, which has never been celebrated by our natural hiſtorians. A creature, of all others, the moſt devoted *lover* of the human race, and therefore worthy to be the ſubject of their *inquiry*, no leſs than the *lyon*, which is their dread, or the *phœnix*, which is their wonder. So cordial is the *attachment* of this little animal to man, that it lies in his boſom, covers his head, neſtles in his cloaths, and ſo paſſionate its *affection*, that it cannot ſurvive any long ſeparation, but if divorced dies.

It would be tedious to give you a minute detail of its many *perſonal* and *ſocial* accompliſhments, for which reaſon I ſhall only hint at a few of the moſt diſtinguiſhing. How generous is its *diſdain* of *grandeur* and parade! the ſplendid and honourable, thoſe idols of the vulgar, have not ſo much as merited its regard. Yet ſuch is its *condeſcenſion*, that it ſtoops to a familiar acquaintance with the ſlut and the beggar. So thoroughly has it learnt to *contemn* the *pomps* of the world, that it is never captivated, like little minds, with ſumptuous dreſs, or magnificent furniture; but, with an exemplary humility, cloaths itſelf in tattered garments, and dwells contentedly under a cobweb'd roof. So eminent for the exerciſe of *compaſſion*, that it moſt humanely aſſociates with the moſt ſcurvy outcaſts; and is a companion of thoſe, whom nobody elſe can endure to approach. Such is its *fidelity*, that it abandons not its maſter, but adheres to his perſon in the moſt diſaſtrous viciſſitudes of fortune; it ſticks by him even in a dungeon, and refuſes not to ſhare his infamy on a pillory. In the midſt of all theſe fine qualifications, it is perfectly free from, that foible of the illuſtrious, *oſtentation*; for inſtead of coveting, it avoids a conſpicuous ſituation, and thoſe who addict themſelves to a cloſer ſearch, often

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often discover it lurking in concealment, when to a superficial observer it is entirely lost. And what is very uncommon, a peculiarity of its own, it confers its favours upon none but the *nasty*, bestows its riches upon none but the *lazy*. *Virgil*, it seems, reckoned it a mighty matter in ancient times, for an over-grown miser to have five flocks of sheep, and as many herds of oxen, fattening in his pastures: whereas, in our age many a poor fellow, not possessed of a foot of land, has thousands and thousands of this cattle swarming on his commons.

Now, Mr *Urban*, it is requested of your ingenious correspondents, to trace the *original*, to settle the *pedigree*, and, if they please, to oblige us with the *name* of this curious animal, to inform the publick, *when* the world was honoured with its birth, and *what place* was first blessed with its residence. Was it created within the six days assigned by *Moses* for the formation of all things? If so, where was its habitation? We can hardly suppose that it was quartered upon *Adam* or his lady, the neatest, nicest pair (if we believe *John Milton*) that ever joyned hands. And yet, as it disdains to graze the fields, or lick the dust for sustenance, where else could it have its subsistence?

Yours, &c. 660 A. B.

Mr URBAN,

The inclosed being sent to one of the Journals, the publisher thought fit to make in it several improper alterations, with impertinent additions. If you please to do justice to the author, by inserting his composition as follows, in his own words, you will oblige, *Yours, &c.*

CHARACTER *of* ARTHUR *Lord* BALMERINO.

Quique metus omnes, & inexorabile Fatum,
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari. VIRG.

THE *abhorrence of pain* is a principle implanted in all animals, as the means of their preservation. To this in men is added the *fear of death*; and that is still heighten'd by apprehensions of *what may happen afterwards*. Yet pain is often *unavoidable*; and death, with its consequences, some time or other absolutely *necessary*. Hence arises the *merit of courage*; which consists in facing intrepidly, and suffering chearfully, these evils; when become either *inevitable*, or (*a*) *declinable only on unworthy terms*. Great then are undoubtedly the *obligations of mankind* to those who, on such occasions, treat these terrors with the *contempt* they really deserve, and give us an useful *lesson* and *example*, how to behave in an emergency which we ought every day to expect, and which we must one day certainly experience. The Greeks, and Romans, therefore, look'd even on suicide in an amiable light. 'Twas with them the (*b*) consummation of a perfect character, and the (*c*) extenuation of the most faulty. Nor were they in this altogether impolitic; hence flow'd that appetite for danger, that prodigality of life, which they knew so skilfully to direct to the (*d*) public emoluments. But Heaven-instructed Christians have unlearnt this Pagan doctrine; and yet amongst the primitive what was accounted more meritorious than a *courageous, calm submission to civil punishment?* It appears the constant aim of their martyrs, and had the happiest effects as to the *promulgation of their precepts*.

There has been lately seen *among us* a noble instance of the superiority of a great mind to fear, which, when passion and prejudice have subsided, will reflect honour on our times; and even be advantageous to former, as it bestows credibility on their most exaggerated heroical relations. I mean *the death of the late Lord* Balmerino.

But, before I proceed, it may be proper to declare, that, if I would vindicate and extol his *death*, I by no means intend to justify or excuse his *life*. I give up (with all good *Englishmen*) the *French* soldier, the Jacobite, the double-rebel; I concur with them in the rectitude of his sentence, and the necessity of its execution. 'Tis at the Tower-gate that I (with the sheriffs) take him up: *There the hero commences*.

I will not injure, by comparing (as has been hitherto done) with *pusillanimity itself*, a fortitude that wants no foil; which all antiquity can scarce parallel.

Lord *Balmerino's carriage* in the procession from the Tower was *easy and chearful*, his *conversation* in the prepara-

(*a*) *Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori;*
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas. Juv.

(*b*) *Cato.* (*c*) *Otho, Nero, &c.*
(*d*) *Leonidas, Curtius, &c.*

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tory-room *rational and* (*e*) *pertinent*. His *interview* with his fellow-sufferer *open and* (*f*) *generous*; when on the scaffold he had so little of the formal, piteous, countenance there usually exhibited, that those who were unacquainted with his person *knew not for some time that he was* (*g*) *there*. He told the officers that he would take up little of their time; that he was sensible the greatest part of it was already elapsed; that he had had frequent opportunities to look into his future concerns, and should not settle those *accounts in public*. Accordingly, having with much *composure* given the necessary directions, he prepared for the blow with the greatest (*h*) *alacrity*, and an *expedition*, which was only interrupted by an act of (*i*) *generosity*, and a (*k*) *mistake* which, to a weak mind, might have been productive of extreme disorder, but served only to *elevate his character*. And tho', thro' the whole of this transaction, nothing appear'd but intrepidity and constancy, yet this hero confess'd the man. He had *his fears, but they were glorious ones: he fear'd*, he said, *his conduct would be thought too bold*; willingly would he have seem'd less so, but could not play the hypocrite. So far was he from an affected ostentation of his prodigious courage! a courage which was attended by *the most desirable effect, the most indisputable evidence*. This nobleman parted with life with such (*l*) unconcern as convinced the spectators that it was not only to *him*, but really in *itself*, of no importance. The black solemnity could not obscure *his* serenity, nor imprint on *them* a gloom not to be dispell'd by such lustre. They found there was nothing unnatural in dying; nothing horrible in death itself;——*they felt no emotion*.

Thus *greatly unlamented* fell *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino*, a man of the most *incredible courage*, the most *commendable sincerity*, and the most *engaging simplicity*, who was an *honour to the worst cause*, and would have been an *ornament to the best*; whose *faults* will one day be *forgot*, and his *virtues remember'd*.

And sure the little here said (with strict truth) in his favour, can't possibly give offence to the most zealous loyalist. *There is a justice surely due to the characters of gallant enemies*. Our law never intends to *execute reputations*; and its most rigid sentence, pronounced on the least pardonable occasion, confines the punishment to the body merely, and *in the midst of judgment remembers* (*m*) *mercy*.

(*m*) In the sentence against high treason, after punition of the body, the soul is recommended to mercy.

* *SIR*, *York, Oct.* 2, 1746.

HAving seen a panegyrick upon the intrepidity of the late lord *Balmerino*, in *Old Eng.* *Jour.* Sept. 27, with this Motto,

Qui-Metus omnes, &c. (*See p.* 535.)

I fancy it may as well serve for a lemma to this old ballad.

On clever TOM CLINCH, *going to be hang'd.*

AS clever *Tom Clinch*, while the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through *Holborn*, to die in his call-ling,
He stopt at the *George* for a bottle of sack,
And promis'd to pay for it when he came back.

His waistcoat, and stockings, and breeches were white,
His cap had a new cherry ribband to ty't:
The maids to the doors and the balconies ran,
And said, 'lack a-day! he's a proper young man.'

But as from the windows the ladies he spy'd,
Like a bean in the box, he bow'd low on each side; [cry,
And when his last speech the loud hawkers did
He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lye!

The hangman for pardon fell down on his knee,
Tom gave him a kick in the guts for his fee,
Then said, 'I must speak to the people a little,
'But I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle* *.

'My honest friend *Wild*†, may he long hold his place; [grace.
'He lengthen'd my life with a whole year of
'Take courage, dear comrades! and be not afraid,
'Nor slip this occasion to follow your trade.

'My

(*e*) He discoursed, among other things, of the principle on which he had had the block rais'd.

(*f*) He told him he was sorry to have his company in such an expedition, and that he wish'd he alone could pay the whole reckoning.

(*g*) He was himself ask'd by one where Ld *Balmerino* was, whom he answer'd bowing, *I am he, Sir, at your service.*

(*h*) He undressed in that manner as occasioned in most *Shakespear*'s observation, he was *A bridegroom in his death; and run into't As to a lover's bed.*——

(*i*) He gave something to one who had behaved well to him in his confinement, whom he singled out of the croud.

(*k*) He laid himself on the wrong side of the block, but on information rectified it with surprizing composure and dispatch.

(*l*) —— *Non aliter* ——
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
Et populum, ——
Quam ——
Tendens Venafranos in agros,
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum. HOR.

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'My conſcience is clear, and my ſpirits are calm,
'And thus I go off without pray'r-book or [pſalm:
'Then follow the practice of clever *Tom Clinch*,
'Who hung like a hero, and never would flinch.'

* *A cant word for confeſſing at the gallows.*
† *The noted Thief-catcher.*

See Mag. 1735. p. 557

From the General Evening Poſt.

OBſerving in the public papers what falſe concluſions have been drawn from the much extolled intrepidity of the late lord *Balmerino*, to and on the ſcaffold, by the enemies of our happy conſtitution, I beg leave to recommend to their conſideration, the well-known ſtory of the famous, or rather infamous *Vanini*, who fell a martyr to atheiſm, and of whom it is ſaid, as he went to the ſtake, [in order to be burnt alive] that he was ſo far from ſhewing any concern, that he held his hand out to a phyſician, whom he happened to know, deſiring him to judge of the calmneſs of his mind by the regularity of his pulſe; and from thence taking an opportunity of making an impious compariſon, uttered a ſentence too execrable to be mentioned. Here is an example of as much firmneſs and conſtancy as one ſhall meet with; an inſtance of *courage and heroiſm equal to that of the above-named unfortunate nobleman, and in a circumſtance too as affecting as his to the full; but what is this a proof of? Why, according to ſome men's way of reaſoning, of the ſincerity of the ſufferer, and the rectitude of the cauſe in which he ſuffered. Be it ſo, I ſay; and, for all times to come, may the Jacobite and the Atheiſt be allowed the unenvy'd glory of ſtanding upon one and the ſame bottom.

PHILO PATRIÆ.

* The General Dictionary gives a different account of *Vanini*, and relates that he tried many ſhifts to eſcape condemnation, and did not boldly own his principles, till his fate was unavoidable, *when he threw off the maſk, and died as he had lived.* Lord *Balmerino* alſo gave the lords much trouble at his trial; but finding it in vain, aſk'd their lordſhips pardon, own'd his crime, and deſir'd their interceſſion with his majeſty for mercy.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, Oct. 4.

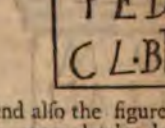
PEACE on earth, was the bleſſing announced by the angel at the coming of the Meſſiah.——In any *war*, whatever be the real motive of the *warring princes*, the procurement of *peace* is always the pretence. Even the *French* king, while he is aiming at an influence over all other earthly powers, and with that view ſetting the neighbouring rulers at variance, declares, in ſolemn mockery of the Almighty, that, in the murder of millions, he purſues only the ſafety of mankind; and that, in the loudeſt extravagance of diſcord, raiſed by himſelf, he has an ear to nothing but harmony. (*See p.* 533 H E.)

As a maritime power, we have not the worſt of the war, tho' far from having ſo much the beſt as the ſuperiority of our fleets might have given us. Our new acquiſition, *Cape Breton*, has no connexion with any of the affairs of *Europe*, and we are able to *keep it*, let what will become of *Flanders* or *Lombardy*. —

The writer, after obſerving that we have acted as the *pay-maſter allies*, and born the chief burthen at land *not* for our own benefit, conceives hopes of humbling *France* at laſt, by the K. of *Sardinia* invading *Provence*, and our forces with Adm. *Leſtock* making a deſcent on *Britany*; and concludes thus: —'If we proſecute the war a ſhort time 'longer, poſſibly it may be the means 'of avoiding *another* for many years to 'come, and of enjoying along with our 'peace, that which is the only comfort 'in it, *proſperity*.'

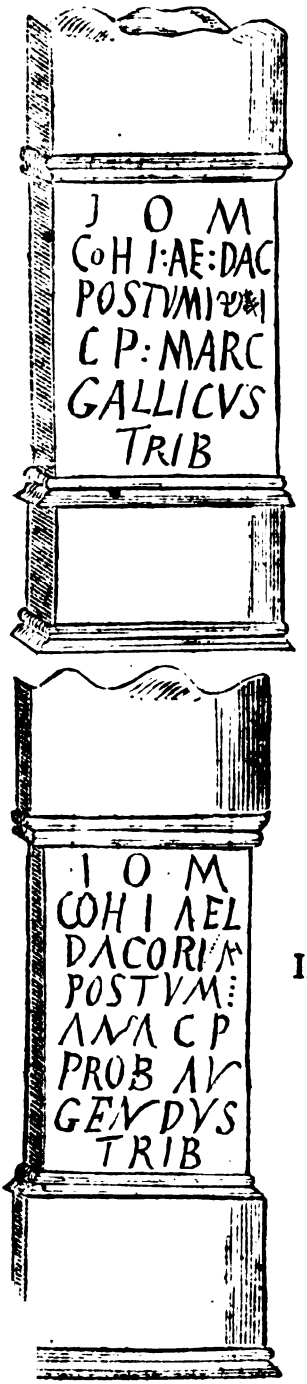
Mr URBAN,

I Send you herewith an inſcription on a ſtone in the South Eaſt wall of *Naworth* garden, unpubliſh'd.



I ſend alſo the figures of two altars which were lately dug up at *Burd-Oſwald* above 100 yards without the principal camp, Eaſtward, in a kind of old ruin, which was ſo deſtroy'd as to leave no conjecture what it might have been, and within about 70 yards of the precipice where the Roman wall croſs'd the river *Irthing*. I was ſent for to read them, as I had given expreſs orders not to deface any that might be found there. They ſeem both of the lower empire by the bad execution of the ſculpture, and, I think, are to be read after the ſame manner, excepting the tribunes names.

Theſe altars are the more remarkable, as they make it paſt doubt that *Burd-Oſwald*, was the Roman Ambogiana, as aſſerted in the *July* Mag. p. 353.



I.

II.

1st, *Jovi optimo maximo*
Cohors prima Aelia Dacorum
Poſtumiana
Cui præeſt Marcus
Gallicus
A *Tribunus*

2d, *Jovi optimo Maximo*
Cohors prima AElia
Dacorum
Poſtumi-
ana cui præeſt
Probus Au-
B *gendus*
Tribunus.

Poſtumiana is remarkable, and ſeems to be an appellative annex'd to or aſſum'd by this cohort, from ſome diſtinguiſh'd officer of that name, as *Tetriciana* is, in one ſtone publiſhed by *Horſley* belonging to this garriſon. Why they C call'd themſelves *Ælia Dacica* is accounted for before in a prior magazine. (*See p.* 358.) The ligature in the firſt ſtone l. 2. l. A. has not been yet obſerv'd by any antiquarian, thoſe of the ſame affinity diſcover'd are E, or ⊣E for *le* D or *el*, to which this muſt be now added, which renders their diſcovery more curious.

The little ſtone is the greateſt rarity, and being ſituated behind a buſh eſcaped obſervation. I read it PEDITUM CENTUM QUINQUAGINTA BRITANNORUM. We never knew before this E that the Romans indulg'd any national troops the favour of garriſoning their own territories; but here are 150 BRITISH foot aſſign'd to that uſe; whether that was at *Burd-Oſwald*, or elſewhere appears not, becauſe we are not poſitively ſure whence ſome of theſe F ſtones at *Newerth* came; many of them are certainly from *Burd-Oſwald*, but to affirm all are ſo, wou'd be taking too much upon me, till future diſcoveries explain the matter.

For the ſake of the lovers of antiquity, I take pains to rake into theſe ruins, and ſhall be pleaſed if any ſervice might G thence enſue to the commonwealth of learning. *Yours, &c.*

Aug. 25, 1746. GEO. SMITH.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, Oct. 18.

Clarendon had law and ſenſe;
Clifford was fierce and brave;
H *Bennet*'s grave look was a pretence,
And *D——y*'s matchleſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the knave.
But *Sund——d*, *God——n*, *L——y*;
Theſe will appear ſuch chits in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politics to jeſts,

To

To be repeated like *John Dory*,
When fidlers sing at feasts.
Protect us, mighty providence!
What would these madmen have?
First, they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without power enslave. DRYDEN.

Of MODERN MINISTERS.

A Man of great talents, in what sphere soever he moves, will always form some *character*, which shall be peculiarly *his own*. He will not only be distinguish'd from the common herd, but from all other great men. Servile imitation is the proof of a narrow genius, and never can raise a man to any degree of true eminence.

Homer, *Pindar*, *Virgil* and *Horace*, were all great poets, superior to the rest in their several ages, yet all with different kinds of superiority. *Demosthenes* and *Cicero* were both the first orators of the times they lived in: But the artful insinuating flow of the *Roman*'s eloquence differed much from the awakening thunder of the *Greek*. *Alexander* and *Cæsar* appear to have been quite different men in their pursuit of the same end. Cardinal *Richlieu* and his cotemporary chancellor *Oxenstiern*, were both ministers of great capacity: But the honest penetration of the *Swede* would be injured by comparing with it the crafty ambition of the *Frenchman*.

If we look for two great ministers of our own nation, perhaps we shall better find them both living at the same time, than one after another in any time since. Q. *Elizabeth* had both her *Cecil* and her *Walsingham*, who equally acquired the reputation of being able ministers without obscuring each other, or raising each other's envy. The wise management of the revenue, and the prudent administration of domestic affairs, did not interfere with the art of prying into the cabinets of foreign princes, and defeating their designs whilst yet in embrio: yet each province, as then managed, was sufficient employment and honour for one man, and both died with characters that ministers since have rather desired than deserved.

To come to nearer objects, Where shall we of late find a character? Does any body pretend to say, of our modern men in power, that such an one is a genius for adm———n? Do we even presume to divide the palm, and say, that one man understands well the interior g———t of the kingdom, and another the general system of *Europe*? Do even their very friends and dependents drop one word of that sort about them? Whom do they compare to *Cecil*? Whom to *Walsingham*? Whom in the ar—y (our young *Alcides* only excepted) to *Alexander*, *Cæsar*, or *Marlborough*? Whom in the fl—t to a *De Ruyter* or a *Blake*? Much less whom, in any station, does either good or ill fame proclaim an original, and mention him as worthy of a place in her temple?

As to the fat knight, who denies his peculiar art in business of cor———n? We own he both knew well how to raise, and how to apply the n——n's money. Our taxes, our funds, and the present use of them, which is only a servile imitation, declare his genius in pecuniary matters.———But who can find parallels, I will not say to *Cecil* and *Walsingham*, but even to *W*———*e* and *C*——*e*? Who can shew us any distinguishing mark of our present set of m———rs?—Is it dexterity in raising money at the least expence, and with most ease to the people?—(*See p.* 189.)—Is it deep penetration, and universal intelligence?—I only appeal to the late rebellion, slighted and treated only as a hunting-match.———Is it care for the protection of our trade?——The merchants feel it.———Is it success in their negociations with foreign powers?——Bear witness, O *Holland!* the long-spun never-ended subsidy treaty for *Saxon* troops; the delay in the *Bavarians*; the march of the *Russians*; the management of the new kings of *Spain* and *Denmark*.——Is it personal courage, and unshaken resolution?—Remember the approach of the rebels, and the pretended invasion.——Is it eloquence?—Compare a late *sacred* sp—ch with one formerly spoken on a like occasion, and lately republished.——Is it frugal management of the nation's wealth?——Is it steady perseverance in a purpose once taken?—Is it expedition in the improvement of occasions?—Is it magnanimity and generosity? If any one *can*, let him make the *discovery* for the information of mankind, and the glory of the present ad———n.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Oct. 18.

AFTER *several remarks, and queries* on the want of cannon in the allied army, *at the late engagement near* Liege; *(and in the preceding campaigns) the writer adds*— "The courage of our men is indisputable, and has never been found to fail in all the severe trials it has been

put to. The *Hanoverians* have given two inſtances that they can fight, and bravely too, notwithſtanding the reproach they brought upon themſelves at *Dettingen*, under their confectioner general. (*See Vol.* XIV. *p.* 299.) Even the *Dutch*, at laſt, convince us, that, when their orders are poſitive, they can behave like the poſterity of thoſe men who erected out of the mud, in oppoſition to the moſt potent prince in *Europe*, a commonwealth that hath ſince been the wonder of their neighbours. But what has all this ſignified, when put to the proof of *perhaps a hundred pieces of cannon* *? Only to make us regret the lives of men who bravely faced a danger which they compared to the *opening of hell* †, and ſold as dearly as they could that blood, which, we have reaſon to think, was ſacrificed to the want of artillery."

"If it be impracticable for the allies, by any means, to bring into the field ſo much of this kind of ſtrength as the *French*, my grand argument, which I have ſo often inculcated, will be confirmed beyond all power of contradiction; *viz. That we, who are a* maritime power, *have no buſineſs at all to become actors in a* war on the continent."

* *See the Extra. Gazette*, p. 541 E.

† *See the* Dutch *officer's letter*, p. 542.

Old England: or, the *Broadbottom* Journal, Oct. 4. N° 179. By *Argus Centoculi*, inſpector general of *Great Britain*.

THE title of this paper being thus changed from the *Conſtitutional Journal*, by *Jeffrey Broadbottom*, Eſq; the new writer, who fondly hopes (*See Epig.* p. 431.) to put life into it, gives us an account of old *Jeffrey*'s labours, diſappointment, and exit, not forgetting the appointment of his dear *Argus* for his ſucceſſor.

All we learn by this firſt paper is, that *Jeffrey* had great complaints againſt the pretended *Broadbottom* patriots, who firſt put the political pen in his hand, and promiſed to ſtand by him; but they agreed to a coalition, and from old *Jeffrey*'s ſhoulders, got into poſts before filled with greater abilities. 'Jeffrey going to compliment the junto on their places, modeſtly aſk'd where was his: they anſwer'd with a broad laugh, You may drop your pen, the work is done.' 'Jeffrey (who had, reward of his ſervices, fix'd on a ſnug able ſtation ‡, the poſſeſſor of which might be removed, or bought out by ſome hundreds out of the treaſury) on this treatment, growl'd and denounced vengeance in his paper for two months [*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 106, 210.] But his late patrons, ſince they could not ſtop his mouth with a place, let looſe a terrible *ſtate-bull*, the more terrible, as the *Habeas Corpus* act was ſuſpended, ſo that he could hardly hold his pen in his fingers, he became cautious, and conſequently *dull*, and at laſt reſign'd. His worthy ſucceſſor promiſes to acquit himſelf as a faithful ſubject to KING GEORGE, as an impartial *inſpector-general of* Great Britain; declares againſt rebellion, and *cauſers* of rebellion, the rebel and *rebel-maker* of all denominations, and for *juſtice* temper'd with *mercy*.'

‡ was even inſerted in the *London Eden*, *Corſbire*, Eſq; was made keeper library. (*See Vol.* XIV. *p.* V. *p.* 39, 82, 206, 213, &c.

The London Gazette *Extraordinary*, Oct. 9.

Giving an Account of an Action near Liege, *between Part of the Allied and* French *Armies.*

At the camp of Orondza, *October* 9, N. S.

THE paſſage of the *Jaar* was effected the 7th inſt. The army marched at 4 in the morning in eight columns, the artillery making the ninth. This march was made ſo near the enemy, that we gave them a fair opportunity of attacking what part of the army they pleaſed, and meaſures were taken to give them a good reception. Sir *John Ligonier* led the left wing of the horſe, and after they were paſſed, he remained with the prince of *Lorrain* and the marſhal at the head of the defile, till the rear-guard and every thing was paſſed without ſeeing an enemy, tho' they heard the alarm, and the general beat in their camp. This being done, they went towards the left, to ſee the poſition of our new camp. During which time, the enemy having poſted batteries where our left was before, and alſo on the riſing grounds on this ſide of the *Jaar* over againſt the prince of *Waldeck*'s old camp, ſeven brigades of their foot appeared on the riſing grounds, as alſo about 50 or 60 ſquadrons of horſe, and all their light troops. The cannonade then began, and was very hot on both ſides. The *French* were beginning to paſs the river, and to form upon the riſing ground where the *Dutch* were encamped in the morning. The prince and marſhal *Bathiani* being come up with the eight battalions and eight ſquadrons commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Druſchen*, made ſuch a diſpoſition, and gave ſuch orders, that tho' our irregulars were a little roughly handled, being but a few in number, what had paſſed of the *French* were immediately attacked, broken, and beaten back into the *Roraine*. In the mean time, our army was ordered to be under arms, and lay ſo all night; the enemy retired about midnight; and yeſterday morning we encamped. This affair has coſt us about 350 men; and the enemy, who were repulſed, double the number. The *Hanoverian* troops have loſt ſome few officers.

Scots, the *Hessians* more men, in proportion, and the *English* very few. *Johnson*'s regiment petitioned to attack the enemy, and did it with so good a countenance, that they got great reputation. There is not yet any list of the killed and wounded. Count *Clermont* joined marshal *Saxe* yesterday, so that they are now in their full force, and are reckoned to amount to 198 battalions. The three *English* battalions under the command of Brig. Gen. *Houghton*, are to be this day at *Maestricht*. Two *Bavarian* battalions arrived yesterday.

From the camp at Ambie *near* Maestricht, Oct. 12, *N.S.* Count *Clermont* having joined the grand army under marshal *Saxe* upon the 9th, the enemy made a motion upon the 10th, and passed the *Jaar* that afternoon with their whole force. This motion having convinced us that their intention was to attack us, our heavy baggage was that night sent to *Maestricht*; orders were given for the foot to lie with their accoutrements on, the horse to be saddled, and the whole army to be under arms an hour before day. The dispositions were made at Pr. *Charles*'s quarters for receiving the enemy by the prince and marshal *Bathiani*, with great skill and judgment, and every person being at his post, early the next morning we perceived the enemy in the plain, marching towards us, their foot being form'd into three columns, with a large train of artillery at the head of each column.

Our right was extended upon a plain half a mile beyond *Grondua*, having the villages of *Endist*, *Sling*, and *Fexbe* in their front, which they occupied with twelve battalions, Betwixt the last village and *Liers* was a plain, and this was in front of the *Hanoverian* infantry. In front of the *British* and *Hessian* foot was the village of *Liers*: in front of the *Hanoverian* cavalry was that of *Warem*, and betwixt the *Scotch* greys and the left of the *Dutch* line was the village of *Roucoux*. Major Gen. *Zastrow*, with two *British*, four *Hanoverian*, and two *Hessian* battalions, having Brigadier *Douglass* under him, was ordered to defend these three last villages, prince *Waldeck*, who was to have defended that of *Roucoux*, having been obliged to post a great detachment in the suburbs of *Liege*, upon intelligence that the *French* designed to take post there that night. The Pr. of *Hesse* and Gen. *Howard*, with the foot that remained, were to endeavour to support these three villages, and the cavalry to fall upon any of the *French* horse, that might attempt to pass betwixt them, or as much as possible to protect our flank to the *Dutch*.

The enemy in three columns was by this time advanced so near, that three batteries, which we had erected, began to play upon them. They immediately attacked prince *Waldeck*'s left with great fury, but were repulsed several times with extraordinary bravery, by that prince and the troops under him. The *Scotch* brigade particularly behaved extremely well. They were however overpowered by numbers, and forced to give way after a very gallant defence. Our three villages were at the same time attacked, by 55 battalions, in columns, by brigades; and as soon as one brigade was repulsed, another came on: and our eight battalions under major general *Zastrow*, after having done wonderfully well, were at last obliged to abandon the villages of *Warem* and *Roucoux*, the major general supporting himself still at *Liers*, with the battalions under Pr. *Frederic* and Major Gen. *Howard*. Sir *John Ligonier* rallied the battalions, which had suffered so much, the *Hanoverian* regiment of *Maidell*, and the *Hessian* regiment of *Manspach*, having stood their ground to the last, and refused quarter, so that few of them escaped. The battalions of *Boetslayer* and *Donop* suffered likewise extremely, notwithstanding which they rallied, and drove the enemy, who were advancing into the plain, back again to the village. The battalions of *Graham* and *Howard*, which were in *Roucoux*, lost also a great many men, but to the last maintain'd a hollow way, where they were posted by Sir *John Ligonier*, and were of great use, brigadier *Douglass*, who commanded them, having done every thing that a good and gallant officer could do. As soon as Pr. *Waldeck*, whose troops had begun to give way, was informed that the villages were lost, he retreated in good order, and taking behind our left, marched towards the *Meuse*, by *St Peter's Berg*.

In these circumstances our retreat was resolved, and executed in the following manner.

The three battalions, which Sir *John Ligonier* had sent for in the night from *Maestricht*, and who arrived with Brig. Gen. *Houghton* as the action was beginning, were placed in a right angle with the *Scotch* greys facing the flank, which the *Dutch* had before, when this came even with the Pr. of *Hesse*, he had orders to join that. Gen. *Somerfeldt* had formed another flank a little farther to receive us, and the prince and marshal another under prince *Dourlack*, and when we came there we found by the prince's and marshal's disposition, a rear guard of 20 squadrons, 12 battalions, and 12 companies of grenadiers; so that in spight of perhaps 100 pieces of cannon, and all the musket-shot they could bring to bear, the retreat was made with great regularity and order; the rear-guard consisted of the Imperialists, the marshal insisting upon it, as they had not suffered in the action. We have certainly quitted the field with as little disadvantage as could be in a battle, if that may be called a battle, where two thirds of our army were not engaged, the action being wholly upon the left. The enemy did not think fit to pursue us; but not being able, for want of wood in this advanced season, to stay on the other side of the *Meuse*, we passed that river this morning. We have not yet the list of the killed and wounded; the *French* cannot have lost less than 10,000 men, and our loss, in the gross, is not more than 5000. The cannonading was terrible on both sides.

Count *la Lippe* and Lieut. Gen. *Smissart* are wounded, Major Gen. *Veldtman* killed, Lt Col. *Montague* is killed, major *Sowle* wounded and taken, major *Kendall* has lost a leg, Sir *Harry Nisbet* is killed, and many others who are not as yet known. *Manspach*'s regiment has six captains killed, and *Maidell*'s has not

one officer left. The enemy had not less than 170 battalions upon the field of battle. Our cavalry shewed the greatest desire to fall upon that of the enemy, but they kept themselves constantly under the protection of their foot and cannon; and when the *French* infantry came out upon the plain, they gallop'd up with great spirit to charge them, Lord *Rothes* being at the head of the first line, and Ld *Crauford* at the second of the *English*, and drove them back sword in hand into the hedges much faster than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill success in this action, was, that the people of *Liege* had the night before introduced the *French* into the town, and put them into possession of it, just in Pr. *Waldeck*'s back, whose disposition was excellently made before that accident, having a flank upon his left of eight battalions with a great ravine, and very difficult ground before them, and his left wing of horse to support it.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, and marshal *Bathiani*, gave their orders in all parts through the whole action with the greatest judgment and intrepidity.

Hague, Oct. 14. *N. S.* By several letters from *Paris* we have advice, that they had received news by express from *Britany*, that an *English* squadron had landed a body of men at *Quimperlay*, who after plundering some rich convents and villages in that neighbourhood, which refused to pay the contributions demanded, marched to *Port L'Orient* the 4th or 5th instant, N. S. That the principal commissary of the *East India* company, with an officer of the port, and a captain of horse who was in garrison there, went out thereupon to confer with the *English* general upon the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the place, but that not being able to come to any agreement, the *English* attacked, and entered the town on the 6th, and had done such damage to the magazines of the company, as, according to some letters, amounted to three millions of livres, tho' other accounts say, they found no considerable quantity of merchandizes there. That the *British* troops, after having spent seven hours only at *Port L'Orient*, marched to besiege *Port Louis*. (*See Hist. Chron.*)

That the *French* court, upon the receipt of the above news, had sent orders for raising the ban and arrier ban of the province, in order to oppose the farther progress of the *British* troops; and that the city of *Paris* was in such consternation, that the Exchange was shut up on Saturday the 8th inst. N. S. and the actions of the *E. India* company bore no price.

Copy of a LETTER *sent from Sir* John Ligonier *to the Earl of* Sandwich *at* Breda, *relating to the Action on the* 11th *Inst. dated from the Camp of* Lossen, *Oct.* 12.

My LORD,

FOR fear the relation which the *French* will give of what passed yesterday should at first make too great an impression, I would not miss the opportunity of the post, tho' upon the march, to communicate to your Excellency, that marshal *Saxe* attack'd our army yesterday on the left wing, where the *Dutch*, after a long resistance, and behaving themselves extremely well, were obliged at last to give way to numbers. Three villages occupied by eight battalions, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Hessians*, having been attacked by 45 *French* battalions, who were twice repulsed, were also constrained to give way in turn. But the *English* horse repulsed the enemy continually. I think this affair, to give it the right name, cannot be called a battle, for I question whether one third of the army was engaged. The cannonading was terrible on both sides. I believe our loss to be 4 or 5000 men, and that of the *French* to be double. The army retired in a very fine order. We suspect that the city of *Liege* was betray'd to the enemy; so that it was impossible for us to continue in our camp. My letters are in great haste.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Dutch *Officer, Relating to the Action near* Liege.

THE affair that we had yesterday with the *French* begun in the evening. The fire which the enemy made upon us from their mask'd batteries, and otherwise, was one of the most terrible ever seen, and it look'd as if hell had opened her mouth to swallow us up. As I was of the rear-guard, and among the hindmost of my troop, in retiring from the field of battle, 'tis a miracle I escaped. As the stragglers come in, we hope to make some abatement in the number said to be lost.

Extract of a LETTER *from a* French *officer, from the Field of Battle near* Liege, Oct. 12.

THE day before yesterday the army marched from *Tongres*, and encamped within a league of the enemy. Yesterday morning we continued our march, and advanced within cannon-shot of the allies. The cannonading began about noon, and about two we attacked three villages in the front of their army, where their best infantry were posted. They were forced with great loss on both sides; but after our becoming masters of these villages, the whole front of the allies began to give way; we followed them till it was night, and we are informed they have repassed the *Meuse*. We have lost, it is said, 2000, and the enemy 5000 men. We took a great many prisoners, and amongst them a prince of *Hesse*. The marquis *de Fenelon*, formerly ambassador at the *Hague*, was killed in this action. This moment (at ten in the morning) we have orders to retire to our old camp at *Tongres*, as it is said, for want of forage.

Another French *officer writes that* Count Saxe had sacrificed 8 or 9000 men in order to kill 4 or 5000 of the enemy; and had besides lost abundance of brave officers, and gained no one advantage.

*** All the private letters agree, that the late action in *Flanders* was the dearest bought victory (the *French* term it so) ever obtain'd; for they could not obstruct the destin'd march of the right wing of our army; and part of the left battled them, tho' *five to one*.

LISTS *of Kill'd and Wounded.*

From the London Gazettes *of* October 11, *and* 20.

List of the Loss of the Dutch Corps, with the two Bavarian *battalions, and two battalions and seven squadrons of* Austrians, *in the Action that passed near* Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

CAVALRY.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
1 Colonel	1 Brigadier	1 Colonel
4 Captains	1 Major	1 Major
6 Subalterns	3 Captains	1 Captain
6 Corporals	17 Subalterns	1 Corporal
2 Trumpet.	2 Corporals	189 Men,
84 Men	2 Trumpet.	
	110 Men	193
303		
	136	

INFANTRY.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
1 Maj. Gen.	2 Lieut. Gen	1 Maj. Gen.
1 Colonel	1 Brigadier	3 Captains
2 Majors.	2 Majors	9 Serjeants
4 Captains	7 Captains	426 Men.
9 Subalterns	22 Subalterns	
8 Serjeants	23 Serjeants	439
513 Men	391 Men.	
538	448	

Total of Horse 432
Total of Foot 1425

In all 1857 Men.

ARTILLERY.

Kill'd, 3 Men — *Lost,* 22 Pieces of cann.
Missing 2 Officers — 5 Haubitzes
3 Men. —8 — 5 Hospital wagg.

HORSES.

Killed 401. Wounded 138. Missing 186.
In all 725.

Names of the officers of his Majesty's British *troops killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, at the late Action,* Oct. 11.

Regiments.

Wolf	Lieut. Rickson, Lieut. Trollop	wounded
Graham	Lieut. Col. Montagu, Major Sowle	prisoners
	Capt. Rawsthorne, Capt. Delgarno, Capt. Desbrisay, Capt. Lt. Hackshaw	killed or missing
	Capt. Sir Hen. Nesbit	dead of wounds
	Capt. Ball	wounded
	Lieut. Sowle, Lieut. Sale, Ensign Talbot	kill'd or m.
	Ensign Nairn	wounded
Howard	Capt. Leake, Lieut. Campbell	kill'd [or m.
	Lieut. Cuthbert, Ensign M'Farlane	wounded
Douglass	Major Kendall	and prisoner
	Lieut. Cruisshanks	wounded

Sign'd, *Tho. Cokayne,* Adjutant Gen.

A Return of the kill'd, wounded, missing, and Prisoners, of his majesty's British *troops in the Action, near* Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

Dragoons.	*Men.*			*Horses.*			
	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Total.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Total.*
R. N. British	2	5		7	1	6		7
Rothes		3		3	6	7	1	14
Queen's Reg.		5	1	6		3	4	7
Total	2	13	1	16	7	16	5	28

FOOT,

Regiments.	Officers.				Serjeants		Drums.		R. and file.		Total.	
	Kill'd.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Prisoners.*	*Kill'd or missing.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed or missing.*		*Killed or missing.*	*Wounded.*	*Kill'd, missing, and prisoners.*	*Wounded present.*
Wolf		2				1			5	5	5	8
Graham	1	3	6	2	4	1	1		175	25	189	29
Pulteney												
Howard		2	2		1	3	1		33	19	37	24
Sempill												
Douglas				1					14	15	15	16
Johnson									5	2	5	2
Artillery					1				3		4	
Total	1	8	8	3	6	5	2		235	66	255	79

Total kill'd, wounded, missing and Prisoners { Dragoons — 16; Foot — 334 } 350

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A List

A Liſt of the kill'd, wounded and miſſing in the Hanoverian *Corps in the Action near* Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

CAVALRY.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
4 Men.	7 Men.	3 Men

INFANTRY.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
2 Captains.	2 Lieut. Cols.	2 Majors
2 Subalterns	4 Captains	4 Captains
37 Serjeants	7 Subalterns	15 Subalter.
429 Men.	26 Serjeants	13 Serjeants
	132 Men.	491 Men.
470	171	525

ARTILLERY.

Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
1 Officer	1 Officer	1 Officer
10 Men	7 Men	36 Men.
11	8	37

Total of Cavalry	14
Total of Infantry	1166
Total of artillery	56
In all	1236 Men.

Loſt, 4 Field pieces and 10 artillery carts.

HORSES.

Killed	49
Wounded	25
Miſſing	47
	111

Extract of a LETTER *from an* Auſtrian *Officer in the Allied Army*, October 12.

THE action in which our left wing was engaged yeſterday was very warm, and it was impoſſible to wiſh that troops ſhould behave better than ours did, and all the officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly. The enemy were twice repulſed, with very conſiderable loſs. It was not till after the troops were diſlodg'd from the villages in the front of the army, that we thought of a retreat, which was made in good order to the mountain of *St Peter*, from whence we paſſed to the right bank of the *Meuſe*. We were on the right of the army, and found it impoſſible to weaken our line to reinforce the left, conſidering the detachments we had made. The left of the enemy obſerved us, and poſted 10,000 horſe on an eminence at ſome diſtance from our right flank, who, if we had weakened ourſelves farther, might have cut off our retreat to *Maeſtricht*.

Of marrying a Brother's Widow.

SIR,

I Return you thanks for publiſhing my remarks on the *lawfulneſs of marrying the ſiſter of a former wife*, and hope the following explanation of that caſe will be agreeable to ſome of your readers, as a reply to *O. R.*

If I aſſert is, that from *Lev.* xviii. *ver.* 18. it is lawful to marry the ſiſter of a former wife, and that the Table of Marriages is not reconcileable to the *Lev.* law in this caſe; and I object to any thing publiſhed relating to the parallel caſe in any diſpute under *Hen.* VIII. and during the reign of *Q. Eliz.* (but acts of parliaments) they being perſonally concerned in the deciſion of that queſtion. If the conſequence I drew relating to Mr *Budge* is not good, I have nothing to do with that; but *O. R.* ſhould have named ſome text that abſolutely forbids the marrying a brother's widow, unleſs childleſs. If he inſiſts on *Lev.* xviii. 16. the 20 and 21 are to be explained. So Mr *Budge's* query is unanſwered by *O. R.* and my caſe ſtands by itſelf without the conſequence. If my conſequence be good, it will not abſolutely follow thence, that *ver.* 8. and others of the ſame phraſeology, muſt be taken ſo that a man may marry his mother-in-law if a widow, *&c.* becauſe there is no text that ſo much as looks that way. But the marrying a brother's widow, when childleſs, was commanded, and was not only the peculiar law, or polity of the *Jews*, but was a cuſtom, *&c.* looked upon as the duty of good men before the giving the law. *Gen.* xxxviii. 8, 9, 10. and the exact parallel caſe, when it happens without any limitation, ſeems to be particularly ſpecified, and permitted in my text. To ſay *ver.* 18 is difficult, is making ſtrait crooked. The words in the Old Bibles are *Thou ſhalt not take a wife and her ſiſter alſo, to vex her, to uncover her nakedneſs upon her, during her life time.* What myſtery there is in the word *ſiſter* in this place I do not know, but our preſent tranſlation does not explain it better than the old. That the margin of our bibles is not the true reading is plain from 1 *Sam.* I. 1, 4; for it cannot be ſuppoſed but that *Elkanah* knew what was meant by *ſiſters* in this verſe, but this is not my caſe. The caſe I propoſe is what frequently happens, and many families would receive advantage by ſuch a marriage, as none can be ſuppoſed more proper or willing to take care of a young family than the ſiſter of a former wife. This *Chap.* treats of kindred; I do not think polygamy at all allowable, but it ſeems to have been a cuſtom in *Iſrael*, tho' I th nk nothing ſo unnatural as two ſiſters, who naturally would live in love with each other, to be in a condition of vexing each other, by being partners together in one man, therefore by the text expreſsly forbid. But there is hardly any woman that would not be glad that her ſiſter ſhould be her ſucceſſor. In this caſe the prohibition goes no further than the life of the wife; and this explanation is not contradicted as I can find by any other ſcripture. *O. R.* is here miſtaken; I lay no claim to the act of parliament of 32 *Hen.* 8; except I have proved ſuch a marriage is not forbid by the *Lev.* law, the other of the 25 and 28 of *Hen.* 8. I have nothing to do with. But this act was after all the laws and diſputes this caſe had cauſed, and any one, by reading it, may ſee it was deſign'd to lay marriages under as few reſtrictions as poſſible. to put an end to all the claims the popes, ſpiritual courts, old laws and cuſtoms had of annulling marri-

ages

ages when consummated, and forbidding others on account of kindred, unless licensed by them; and it makes no table what kindred is lawful, and what is not, but declares all lawful, God's word, and the *Levit.* law not forbidding. That *Hen.* VIII. acted purely from conscience in putting away his brother's widow hardly any body now believes; and, as I observed, when a person of eminence and power is concerned in the decision of a question, the truth seldom comes out, all being willing to suit their arguments to their will. I own that the Reformers, who first appear'd about this time, declared against such a marriage; and, as they might think it unlawful, they might never claim the benefit of this law in this case, during the short period from this act to the death of *Edward* VI. and altho' the act was confirmed in the 1st of *Eliz.* so far as relates to the present case, yet no one would have cared to have explained this verse, with the consequence, as I do, during her reign, upon her account; which is what I see no reason yet to retract, except the table of marriages, and the canons and admonitions agreeable thereto, published by archbishop *Parker*, have been confirmed by a particular act of parliament; since which I cannot find they have; but that table, so often published in the bibles, and the common-prayer books, may have been the occasion that the act I refer to hath been forgot, and custom hath forbid the use of it. For I do not know that the law I refer to hath ever been claimed by any in this case, but think it may, which is the reason of publishing my thoughts thereon. *I am, SIR, Yours, &c.*

A WIDOWER.

Mr URBAN,

YOUR learned correspondents, *J.P. Obed Reperet*, and the *Widower* (*See Mag. July* and *August*, *p.* 362 and 410.) instead of solving the difficulty of Mr *Budge*'s Query, have made it ten times more intricate and perplex'd.

The question was put to the orthodox, and a sufficient hint was given how the difficulty might be removed in an orthodox manner; but the ingenious gentlemen have left that point entirely untouch'd, and, according to the custom of the times, have talk'd a good deal, and said nothing.

In order, therefore, to untie this Gordian knot, I shall pursue Mr *Budge*'s direction, and reconcile, if I can, the seeming inconsistency of those scriptures, that gave being to the yet unanswer'd Query.

Leviticus xviii. 16, and xx. 21; St *Matthew* xiv. 4; and St *Mark* vi. 18; the illegality of a man's marrying his brother's widow is evidently set forth. This prohibition, however, (as we read *Genesis* xxxviii. 8, 9 and 10; *Deuteronomy* xxv. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10: and in the book of *Ruth*) did not extend to such widows as were left without issue; in such a case her husband's brother, or the next of kin, was obliged to marry her, and raise up unto the deceas'd a name in *Israel*.

And if we consider the circumstances of those times, that the promised Messiah was to be of the seed of *Abraham*, of the tribe of *Judah*, and the royal family of *David*, we may reasonably conclude that the necessity of such a practice might then make it legal; by means of these marriages, families were less subject to become extinct, their genealogies less confused, and the accomplishment of the divine predictions more certain and illustrious.

But tho' this practice was legal in those times, yet now the case is far otherwise; if, indeed, according to the letter of the law, we married with a view only to raise up a brother's name in *Israel*, something might be said in favour of the legality of our proceedings; but how is that possible? *Israel* is no more!

I know it has been said that the prohibition extends not to a brother's widow, but only to his wife. In answer to which I would observe, that, tho' in *Leviticus* xviii. 16, it is only said,—*Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife*, yet the *Hebrew* word אשת, which is here translated Wife, sometimes (as in *Deuteronomy* xxv. 5.) signifies a widow, and consequently the prohibition extends both to wife and widow: so that the *Levitical* law, and the act 1. *Eliz.* which seem'd to interfere and clash with the table of marriages, set forth by authority, all exactly agree in this controverted case, and therefore the legality of a man's marrying his brother's widow is without foundation, and all such marriages are, and ought to be pronounced incestuous.

Seighford, Staffordsh. Aug. 22, 1746.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr *Smith*, who has offer'd an explication of the monkish inscription, page 465, has not, I doubt, been so exact as he cou'd wish.

I suspect he has misread it in two or three places, by his not apprehending the true nature of the compostion, which, if he had done, it would have been very assisting to him in hitting off the abbreviations.

For the legend is in that kind of verse, so common with the monks, where the end rhymes to the middle as well as the next verse that follows. The whole, as I conceive, ought

read and distinguish'd thus, a pause being to be made in reciting after every penthemimer.

Ricardus merca-tor, *victus morte neverca*,
Qui cessat merca-ri, pausat in hac ierarca;
Extulit ephebus, paucis † *vivendo* dictus;
† vivendo
Ecclesiam Rebus DITAT variis speciebus;
Vivat ut in cœlis nunc mercator Miœselis.

Mr *Smith* reads NORICA, and renders it *Norwich*, but owns 'tis not the usual Latin name for a city, and indeed one wou'd little expect to hear of *Norwich* on a grave-stone at a distance; for though we are not told in what church the stone was found, yet I presume 'tis in the North of *England*, where Mr *Smith* lives.

The word is *neverca*; the character ℣ he takes to be *ri* is the abbreviation of *ver*, the V consonant in this inscription being every where shap'd like the u vowel.

There's great cause to believe that SIC: ET: is some way mistaken, there being nothing for the accusative case *Ecclesiam* to be govern'd of, unless that be a verb.

VICT' he reads *victima*, which is perfectly impossible; for in that case it should have been VICTIM.'

I don't understand how MORT'. can stand for *mortis*, this being no abbreviated word: the dotted circle is the last letter of the word, whatever it is.

The abbreviation *Epheb'*, I read *Ephebus*, as absolutely necessary to the rhyme, and not *Ephebis*, as Mr *Smith*, and indeed *extulit Ephebis* affords no sense, but *extulit Ephebus* will do very well, being full as good as the rest.

I will not dispute the age of the gravestone in many words, tho' in my opinion 'tis older than Mr *Smith* imagines it. He refers it to *Henry* VII's time, of *probably a little later*; but this was not the lapidary stile of *Henry* VIII's reign; besides, the method of placing on the verge of the stone was then almost entirely left off.

I have no design of giving Mr *Smith* any offence by the freedom of these animadversions, which I assure you, Mr *Urban*, are solely intended to give your readers a truer idea of this whimsical inscription: And I refer it to Mr *Smith*'s candor to have recourse once more to the original, if he thinks it not too much trouble, for the sake of seeing whether SIC: ET is not DITAT, or some such word, which is the only passage I am under any manner of doubt of.

I am, Sir,
Mr Smith's *and your humble servant,*
Oct. 20, 1746. PAUL GEMEGE.

Note, Mr Smith *(to whom the inscription was sent for his opinion) did not know where the Tombstone was, and might be led to think of* Norwich.——*And, indeed, the letter that inclosed the draught being mislaid, we cannot say whence it came, but imagine, from the West.*

A never-failing Medicine for the Bite of a mad Dog, taken from the Church of Thorp, Lincolnshire, *where, almost the whole Parish were bit by a mad dog, and those who used it recover'd, and they who did not dy'd.*

TAke the leaves of rue, pick'd from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick pick'd from the stalks and bruised, *Venice* treacle and mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces: Boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, 'till one pint be consumed; then keep it in a bottle close stopp'd, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together fasting, and six spoonfuls to a dog.

This, the author believes, will not (by God's blessing) fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was strain'd to the bitten place.

From the *Old England Journal*,
Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Oct. 11.

Extract of a Letter to the Author.

REASONS *for* MERCY.

ACcording to my promise to your predecessor, (*See p.* 540) I send my thoughts with regard to the *rebels* now expecting their fate.

That all of them are become debtors to the justice of the nation, in their lives and fortunes, no man will deny: but that the nation ought to exact the debt *with the utmost rigor*, few, besides the *humane and wise Andrew Horne*, (*see p.* 425) will pretend.

The only three arguments that can be urged, with any shew of reason, are, the *incurableness* and *contagion* of Jacobitism, the *satisfaction* due to those who have suffer'd by the *rebellion*, and the *necessity* of complying with what appears to be the universal demand of the *well-affected*.

But that *Jacobitism* is not incurable, many of our dignify'd clergymen, and laymen in high places, afford demonstration; and the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty* convince us that it is not *infectious*. But supposing it were both, I never heard that incurable madmen ought to be hang'd; the plea of lunacy, and the hospital for incurables at *Bedlam*, shew the contrary.

The next argument has more the shew of reason; but I should be glad to know what is meant by *satisfaction*: If it is an atonement for the blood of those brave men that fell in battle, it can't be denied that their blood has been already,

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in

In a great meaſure, aton'd for, at the battle of *Culloden*, not to mention thoſe who have ſince fallen by the hand of juſtice. If theſe men mean ſatisfaction for the loſſes ſuſtain'd, and expence incurr'd by the public, or by private men, the lives of the *rebels*, if they were all to be hang'd, could make no ſatisfaction, but would bring a further expence upon the public, and deprive it of many hands that might by lenity be made uſeful. As to the eſtates of the *rebels*, I mean not to oppoſe the public's making the moſt of them, provided it be not waſted in ſalaries to commiſſioners, ſecretaries, clerks, &c. But by *ſatisfaction*, I am afraid, theſe advocates ſecretly mean *revenge*, which, with *Grotius*, I poſitively affirm, ought never to be admitted as the *end of puniſhment*, eſpecially in a *chriſtian* country.

The laſt argument is founded upon a falſe fact. For the *truly well-affected* are generally for lenity: The gentlemen of our army, who were, and in rebellions always muſt be, moſt expos'd to danger, are for mercy. Few but *placemen*, *ſtockjobbers*, *Jews*, *Refugees*, and *foreign Jobbers*, whoſe affection depends upon what they can get by it, with ſome perhaps of our own people who are of a revengeful temper, are for a multitude of executions.

In favour of mercy, the arguments are ſtrong and numberleſs. Severe puniſhments are the attendants of arbitrary power, but never will be ſuffered by a free people that are reſolved to preſerve their liberties; ſlaves are kept in ſubjection by fear, but freemen are kept in obedience by affection.——The laws againſt treaſon are already too ſevere, in the opinion of every man who thinks that an innocent child *ought not by law to be made to ſuffer for the crime of his father; and a rigorous execution of them will either enſlave the minds of a free people, or diſguſt them.

It may perhaps be ſaid, that as few but *Scotchmen* have been concern'd in this rebellion, their executions can no way diſoblige the *Engliſh*.——This may be true, tho' I hope it is not, becauſe it would be ungrateful; for if it had not been for the *Scotiſh* nation we had loſt our liberties under *Charles* I; ſhould have been in great danger at the revolution; and perhaps at the acceſſion of our preſent royal family, if the *Scotch* as a nation had not declar'd in our favour: Even now we ſhould have been in the utmoſt danger, if that whole people had declar'd againſt us.

If that whole nation ſhould become diſaffected, we may, 'tis true, keep them in ſubjection by a ſtanding army; but an army capable of making ſlaves of the *Scotch*, will not be long before they *make ſlaves* of the *Engliſh* too.—— An army from *Scotland* may not find it difficult to march, and take poſſeſſion of our metropolis. Our own ſecurity therefore obliges us to conſult the affections of the people of *Scotland*.

Another reaſon for mercy to the rebels in general, is drawn from the good behaviour of the rebel army in all the countries through which it may have paſs'd.——I hope no one is now ſo ſimple as to believe the idle ſtories that were related in our news-papers, of the cruelties and extravagancies of our rebels.——While we were in danger good policy might make it perhaps neceſſary to let ſuch ſtories paſs uncontradicted, but now the danger is over; for the ſake of mercy, truth may be told. ---While they had whole counties, and many thouſands of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects in their power, they always obſerv'd an exact diſcipline, and neither plunder'd, murder'd nor raviſh'd. ——The wiſe *Henry* VII. upon this account, executed but *three men*, *leaders* of one of the moſt *dangerous rebellions* ever raiſed againſt him: I think it ought to be laid down as a general rule, becauſe it is for the general intereſt, to ſhew mercy or ſeverity to rebels, according to their *conduct in the rebellion*.

A third argument for *mercy*, may be urged from the coronation oath; wherein the king ſays, *That he will chiefly obſerve mercy in all his decrees and judgments, as God ſhall ſhew mercy to him.*--- Who are the moſt proper objects of a king's mercy? Why, rebels ſurely, of all other criminals; Firſt, becauſe their offence is chiefly againſt the king; and ſecondly, becauſe all rebellions are founded upon ſome pretence of principle; if ſo, it muſt be allowed, that ſome rebels tranſgreſs the laws more thro' deluſion than malice.

The BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Oct. 18.

CONtains a long tedious letter in anſwer to the character of Ld *Balmerino*, p. 535, who (ſays the writer) affected the *heathen* rather than the *chriſtian hero*; but was not natural in it: And many a *Tyburn* hero has equally brav'd his God, king, and country: Nay every action betray'd the diſorder of this hero's mind, and in particular he could not have kneeled on the wrong ſide of the block, if his mind had been truly compoſed.

* *See Lords Proteſt, Gent. Mag.* 1744.

* See Mag. 1737. p. 168. 1735. p. 557.

The

The Beginning of PARADISE LOST. *By* J. MILTON.

With six *Latin Tranſlations.*

OF man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loſs of *Eden*, till one greater man
Reſtore us, and regain the bliſsful ſeat,
Sing, heav'nly Muſe! that on the ſecret top
Of *Oreb*, or of *Sinai*, didſt inſpire
That ſhepherd, who firſt taught the choſen ſeed,
In the beginning how the heav'ns and earth
Roſe out of *Chaos*: or if *Sion* hill
Delight thee more, and *Siloa*'s brook that flow'd
Faſt by the oracle of God; I thence
Invoke thy aid to my advent'rous ſong,
That with no middle flight intends to ſoar
Above th' *Aonian* mount, while it purſues
Things unattempted yet, in proſe or rhyme.
And chiefly thou, O Spirit! that doſt prefer
Before all temples th' upright heart and pure,
Inſtruct me, for thou know'ſt; thou from the firſt
Wait preſent, and with mighty wings outſpread,
Dove-like ſat'ſt brooding on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant: what in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raiſe and ſupport;
That to the height of this great argument
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to men. [view,
Say firſt (for heav'n hides nothing from thy
Nor the deep tract of hell, ſay firſt, what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy ſtate
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to fall off
From their creator, and tranſgreſs his will
For one reſtraint, lords of the world beſides?
Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that foul revolt?
Th' infernal ſerpent! he it was, whoſe guile,
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind, what time his pride
Had caſt him out from heav'n with all his hoſt
Of rebel-angels: by whoſe aid aſpiring
To ſet himſelf in glory above his peers,
He truſted to have equall'd the moſt high,
If he oppos'd; and with ambitious aim,
Againſt the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war in heav'n, and battle proud,
With vain attempt. Him th' almighty power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal ſky,
With hideous ruin and combuſtion, down
To bottomleis perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains, and penal fire,
Who durſt defy th' omnipotent to arms.
Nine times the ſpace that meaſures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquiſh't, rowling in the fiery gulf,
Confoun ed though immortal! But his doom
Reſerv'd him to more wrath; for now the thought
Both of loſt happineſs, and laſting pain
Torments him. Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride, and ſteddfaſt hate.
At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The diſmal ſituation, waſte and wild:
horrible, on all ſides round, [flames
t furnace, flam'd; yet from thoſe
rather darkneſs viſible
diſcover ſights of woe:

LATINE *reddidit totidem Verſiculis* LUDOVICUS DE BONNEVAL.

PRimi primum Hominis crimen, fataleque Pomum, [merſit
Quod vetitum, raptumque, omnes ſub crimine
Terrigenas, mortemq; trahens, agmenq; malorum,
Amiſſo ſimul & cœlo, ni morte reducat
Major Homo miſeros, cœleſtiaque oſtia pandat,
Sanctæ (quæ ſanctum ſancto de culmine *Sinæ*
Paſtorem faciles docuiſtis, lecta propago,
Cum contenta ſui audiret paſtoris ab ore,
Quæ fuerint Cœlo noſtræque exordia Terræ,
Quaſque Chaös dederit formas) nunc redditeMuſæ!
Seu vos alta *Sion*, ſeu vos ſacrata *Meden*tis
Unda juvet *Siloæ*, oraclo ſpectata Tonantis;
Vos iſthinc in vota voco, ſpirate canenti,
Arduus *Aonios* ſuperare volatû
Ut poſſim, felixque ſacram, ſed ſemper omiſſam,
Materiem Vates ſublimi carmine reddam.
At Tu præcipuè, divos qui mentibus ignes
Afflas, integroque ac puro pectore gaudes,
Quæ dicam, doceas, primævaque tempora pandas;
Nam Tu cuncta teneſque, moveſque, inſtarque Columbæ,
Ingentem extenſis Naturam ingentibus alis
Nutû reddebas gravidam, gravidamque fovebas:
Da mihi magna dare, ac audacem dirige Muſam,
Da dignas cœpto vires, tenebraſque reſolve;
Ut dignè poſſim divinum tollere Numen,
Ac in mortales Jovæ defendere cauſam.
At primùm cauſas memora, quâ mente Parentes
Noſtri (nil etenim cœlúmve altúmve barathrum
Occultare tibi poſſunt) in ſorte beatâ,
Curarum expertes, ac divo Numine tuti,
Quels (uno tantum vetito) regnare per orbem
Conceſſum, Æterni ſint auſi linquere juſſa.
Ingratis vero vetiti quis criminis auctor?
Sc licet invidiâ tactus, pallenſque furore,
Infernus Serpens, noſtram primamque Parentem
(Noſtram in perniciem) funeſto prodidit aſtû.
Elatum ſed enim Serpentem mente ſuperbâ,
Muneris oblitum, majoraque viribus auſum,
Fidentemque animi, numeroſoque agmine fretum
(Nam conjuratas audax denſaſque malorum
Plura fremens ſecum ſcelerata in bella cohortes
Spirituum rapiens, cunctis præcellere Cœli
Principibus ſperans, ſoliumque Tonantis adortus,
Vano tentarat Cœlum confundere niſû)
Cum ſociis Cœlo pulſum, cui ſumma poteſtas,
Oppreſſum flammis, ſolideque adamante revinc-
Intandi vindex belli, ſub gurgite vaſto, [tum,
Triſtis ubi ſemper luctus, flammæque voraces,
Præcipitem velox immani turbine merſit.
Obſcuras noviès Aurora fugaverat umbras;
Serpenſque attonitus, frendens, ſed funeris expers,
Victus, & in tenebris multo circundatus igne,
Cum ſociis, meritò quem ſævior ira manebat,
(Jàm ſed enim amiſſæ ſedes, rabidamque perennes
Excruciant mentem pœnæ) ſub nocte jacebat:
Cum ſubitò torquens oculorum ſæviter orbes,
(Altus ubi terror, vanæque ſuperbia mentis,
Ira, furor, rabies, odiumque immane micabat)
Omnia perluſtrat, quantumque miniſtra Tonantis
Noſcere turba valet, tantum tum mente tuetur.
Tum vaſtas, triſtes, ſævas, & luce carentes
Undique ſed teretes, ſimileſque undantis aheni,
Undique volventes ſpiſſas ſine lumine flammas,
Proſpiciens ſedes, ſed.s! quæ atra colorem

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PARA-

To DELIA.

With earth ſtill let old ocean vie,
There, corals bluſh, here, roſes ſwell,
Your lips, your cheeks, in *Tyrian* dye
The roſe, the coral's tints excel:

Let ſpicy gales from *Afric* blow,
Let downy ſhow'rs o'er *Zembla* fleet,
More white thy breaſt than *Zembla*'s ſnow,
Thy breath, than *Afric*'s gale more ſweet.

Let diamonds with reflected ray,
And ſtars with borrow'd luſtre ſhine,
Thy eyes diffuſe the lover's day,
And brightneſs underiv'd is thine.

But *Sol*'s bright blaze when ſages view,
That *Sol* is void of heat they hold:
Strange! yet this truth I prove in you,
My ſun—you fire me, yet are cold!—

Dian's coy bluſh, and down-caſt eye,
Inviting, yet forbidding grace!
To mix wou'd ſome raſh painter try
With all that's ſoft in *Venus*' face;

Let him, if thus more bold than wiſe,
To copy *Delia*'s beauties dare,
The piece ſhall then all charms compriſe,
Which conquer gods in either fair.

SIR,

You are deſired to inſert the following verſes written Extempore, in anſwer to ſome lately ſhewn to the Author in your Magazine for July, *upon* Felix, *falſly ſaid to be, married to a Cook-maid.; alſo the* Ode *annex'd.*

A SONG.

(*The* TUNE, Sylvia *on her Arm reclining.*)

Ceaſe, my *Sylvia*, ceaſe to wonder
At the lies my foes invent:
Theſe are *arts to keep us under*;
Malice will *miſrepreſent.*

Your ſuperior *ſenſe* and *merit*
Prove you not of mean eſtate:
And the *virtue*, you inherit,
Will for ever make you great.

PARTY RAGE has high reſentment:
Hence this *fire* that's choak'd with *flegm*;
Hence the ſpite at our *contentment*;
Hence my *rebel* heart the theme!

Poet, if my wit's *too eager*,
That you're DULL, is full as true:
I may be in PELF *a beggar*;
But in *underſtanding* you.

So in ſpite of all your *ſlander*,
On my *choice* I'll ſtake my name:
And appeal to each by-ſtander
For my HERO; and my FLAME.

Oct. 14, 1746. X. X.

Per DAMNA, *per* Cædes, *ab ipſo*
Ducit OPES Animumque *ferro.*

Dr FREE's ODE, *in Imitation of* HORACE Book IV. Ode v.

Humbly inſcribed to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland *upon his defeat of the Rebel Army in* Scotland.

(*See a critical Epiſtle to this Author*, Miſc. Cor. Numb. VI.)

BY heaven's decree for *Britain*'s ſafety born,
Young, gen'rous GUARDIAN of the church and ſtate,
Victorious to our wiſhes, now return;
Return and make our happineſs compleat.

You broke the clouds that gather'd o'er our heads;
As ſpring diſpels the winter of the year,
Your preſence unive.ſal gladneſs ſpreads:
And gives the day *to pleaſe*, the ſun *to chear.*

As the fond mother for her darling ſon,
Whoſe vent'rous youth hath driven him to ſea,
If chance a year, or ſo, he hath been gone,
Or to *Cape Breton*, or to *Coaſt and Bay*:

Can never reſt, and ceaſes ne'er to pray,
With eyes ſtill fixt upon the winding ſtrand,
And hopes, and fears;—yet thinks he'll come that way—
Such, *William*, is the fondneſs of this land.—

Fondneſs you well deſerve—for now the fleet
Wanders ſecure about the farmer's ground,
Who reckons on the harveſt of the year,
Nor fears the hoſtile ſhips to *Scotland* bound.

Now ſhall *good faith*, and CREDIT rear her head;
For all the bleſſings providence hath given,
An univerſal reformation ſpread:
And *Engliſh* reprobates look up to heaven.

What tho' upon the neighb'ring continent,
France pour her num'rous armies once again,
Who is there now that's fearful for th' event,
Or thinks at all about the war with *Spain?*

Each man in peace poſſeſſing hill or dale,
Now forms his arbor, and now prunes his trees,
At dinner of the rebels tells his tale,
And thanks DUKE WILLIAM with an heart at eaſe.

Then cries *God bleſs him!* and his bumper crown'd
To *king*, and *prince*, and *duke*, he ſends about:
So the brown bowls, our fathers drank, went round,
When *Edward*, and when *Harry* marched out.

Go on BRAVE DUKE new triumphs to procure,
Great as from * *Creſſy* and from † *Agincour'*.
So prays thro' *Britain* ev'ry HONEST fellow,
At morn when ſober, and at night when mellow.

Oxford, April 28, 1746.

* Creſſy *is famous for a victory obtained over the* French *by* Edward *the Black Prince.*

† Agincourt, *for another obtained by* Henry V.

On a FANATICK.

IF there be ſuch, whoſe giddy brains
Fancy their breaſt a church contains,
His head let each of theſe wiſe people
Furniſh with bells,—and call it a ſteeple. *Sackett*

The PRETTY CHAMBERMAID.

Imitated from Horace. B. II. Od. iv.

By a Gentleman of Cambridge.

COLIN, oh ceaſe thy friend to blame,
Who entertains a ſervile flame;
Chide not,—believe me, 'tis no more
Than great *Achilles* did before;
Who nobler, prouder far than he is,
Ador'd his Chambermaid, *Briſeis*,

The thund'ring *Ajax*, *Venus* lays
In Love's inextricable maze,
His ſlave *Tecmeſſa* makes him yield,
Not ought avails his ſev'n-fold ſhield.
Atrides with his captive play'd,
*Who always ſhar'd the bed ſhe made.

'Twas at the ten years ſiege, when all
The *Trojans* fell in *Hector*'s fall,
When *Helen* rul'd the day and night,
And made 'em love, and made 'em fight,
Each hero kiſs'd his maid; and why,
Tho' I'm no hero, may not I?

Who knows, but *Polly* too may be
A piece of ruin'd royalty;
She has (I cannot doubt it) been
The daughter of ſome mighty queen;
But fate's irremiable doom
Has chang'd her ſceptre for a broom.

Oh ceaſe to think it; how can ſhe,
So gen'rous, charming, fond and free,
So laviſh of her little ſtore,
So heedleſs of amaſſing more,
Have one drop of Plebeian blood
In all the circulating flood?

But you, by carping at my fire,
Do but betray your own deſire:
Howe'er proceed, made tame by years
You'll raiſe in me no jealous fears;
You've not one ſpark of love alive,
For (thanks to heav'n!) you're forty-five.

* *Hom. Il.* I. —— ἡμεν λεκος ἀμφιπονεσται.

Mr URBAN, St Kitts, Sept. 1.

Yours being the Magazine read here, it is requeſted that you will inſert the two following ſongs made by gentlemen of this Iſland.

A SONG.

(*To the Tune of the Free Maſons.*)

HUzza! my brave boys, loyal hearts of St *Kitts*,
The rebels are all defeated,
King *George* on the throne, now, triumphantly
All our joys, in that joy, are compleated. (ſits;

Let av'rice regret the long thirſt of our ſoil,
Let *George* be our great defender,
Other cares are but trifles, the main is to foil
The laſt hopes of a popiſh pretender.

Foul rebellion ſuppreſs'd, fell faction will ſneak,
And great *George* will purſue his intention,
To reſcue all *Europe*, and glorioufly break
The vile ſhackles of Gallick invention.

His auſpice, his hero, reach here to ſecure us,
While cruſhing proud power tyrannick,
'Tis *George* and the Duke firm our hearts, (ſecure us,
Will adopt the *French* panic,

Then huzza for king *George*, and huzza for the prince,
And huzza for the royal commander,
Whoſe juſtice, whoſe valour, whoſe glory evince,
That bleſt is the *Britiſh* iſlander. *Huzza, &c.*

ANOTHER *on the Defeat of the Rebels at* CULLODEN Moor.

'TIs come! 'tis come the glorious year!
Exulting joy takes place of fear;
To *France*'s ſchemes in their full career,
Duke *William* has put an end—Sirs:
Britannia's guardian angels ſmile,
To ſee *French* ambition itſelf thus beguile,
In the impudent hope to obtrude on our iſle
A brood of abhorr'd pretenders.

At *Fontenoy* the fam'd conteſt began,
Whether *Lewis* or *William* ſhou'd prove the better man; [*Dutchmen* vilely ran:
And the prince had drub'd the king—but the
Curſe! curſe on their cowardly ſhyneſs!
Yet—courage, my boys! What's delaid is not loſt, [hoſt,
Once—let *young little Will* * re-encounter their
And, ten pounds to a crown, he turns out to their
Old *Marlbro'* reviv'd in his highneſs. [coſt,

And ſee—to obſtruct each future dreaded deed,
(Excited by *France* left their triumphs ſhou'd recede,)
Grim, rebellion aloft erects her ſnaky head,
Led by *Charles*, and his fierce mountain coufins!
Speed—ſpeed ye—ye ſlaves—ſcower off and begone! [*Brunſwick*'s marching on,
Lo!—your fate is at hand!—Hark!—Young
England's juſtice in his rear—*George*'s right in
To extirpate your clans by dozehs'! (his van,
'Tis he—'tis the duke! he comes—he ſees—ordains; (chains:
And—inſtant—leads off the fell monſter in
At one bruſh, boys, 'twas done—and our king triumphant reigns,
The proteſtant faith's defender!

Ye friends to freedom, each other greet,
And—fair—o'er the board, as our full glaſſes meet,
Thus, let's ring a loud peal to the finiſh'd defeat,
Of a popiſh abjur'd pretender!

Hail excellent prince! thy own *Britain*'s boaſt and pride,
Whoſe arm, with ſuch eaſe, ſtemm'd rebellion's ſwelling tide, (rage ſubſide,
Whoſe eye look'd treaſon dead, and made civil
Which ſo fiercely drove on to enſlave her!

Ye riſing ſuns, that gild *Europe*'s ſhore,
Your lights travel vainly a warriour to explore,
Tho' his fire you ſaw conquer at *Dettingen* before,
So young—more wiſe—or braver!

Fill—fill then again, to the brim, the gay bowl,
One health ſtill remains—one dear health, from the ſoul, (Highland ſhoal,
Billy Duke's—boys—who routed the Gothick
And, their pride gave ſo ſore a rebuke to!
See, *England*'s genius, on angel-wing
Sweet-ſmiling deſcends, to hear Loyalty ſing,
With one voice, and one heart—long live *George* our king,
Wales's prince, and the glorious duke too!

* *An alluſion to Mr* Prior, *who, ſomewhere in his Poems, calls the late King* William, Little Will, *the ſovereign of* France.

SMALL-BEER. *In tenui Labor.*

VAIN were the thought to ask th' *Aonian* maids,
With sacred rapture to exalt my song;
Since ne'er on *Pindus'* flow'ry turf I trod,
Nor tasted *Helicon's* transpotting spring.
In sober strain, salubrious truth I write,
Unbless'd, unaided by the muse I love.
Lo! to the place where *Comus*, jolly God,
His revels kept, my steps blind Fortune led:
Joyous was all the crowd, sounded the roof
With instrumental harmony, and song;
Flow'd the full goblet, smok'd the *Indian* weed,
And wanton joy sat smiling in each face:
When, by the pow'r of *Bacchus* overcome,
Sleep with kind hand reliev'd my lab'ring brain,
Sleeping my comrades left me:—Gracious heav'n!
What pen can write, or how shall tongue declare,
Or thought imagine the disgusting scene
That met my waking eye! Crack'd bowls, and
Bottles and pots, and deluges of wine [pipes,
Obscene (the trophies of the reeling god!)
Myself all sick and languishing, my pulse
Beat various—slowly now, as death
Throughout had chill'd me with his icy hand;
—Now with a fev'rish force impetuous mov'd.
When strait the room with light unwelcome shone.
"O light! how I detest thy piercing beam,
"Dispelling friendly shades! foul deeds like these
"Should lurk in darkness, from all eyes con-[ceal'd.
Behold a miracle (attend with awe,
Couch'd in rough phrase believe the muse less song)
Before me stood a venerable man,
Old, but not bending with the weight of years;
His face was ruddy, and he smil'd benign,
As if nor sickness had his form impair'd,
Nor anxious cares his soul: his silver'd head
Was bound with wreaths of salutary flow'rs,
Call'd HOPS by men, but *Panace* by gods.
"My son, he said (and at his voice divine
New life beat vig'rous in each throbbing vein)
"Long has my friendly influence mov'd the scorn,
"My name the laughter of the sons of men,
"The sons of men, regardless of their weal
"And health, the greatest sublunary good!
"The genius I of liquor call'd below
"SMALL-BEER, and doubtless you have heard me damn'd
"Full oft, by *Belial's* rude, outrageous sons:
"But yet, were honour due, to *Temp'rance* giv'n,
"Mine were the favours of th' applauding crowd,
"But wine, luxuriant wine, usurps my throne,
"And like a tyrant, first enslaves, then kills.
"In order, all the virtues should I name
"That call me fire, too soon the rising sun
"Would break the thread of my unfinish'd tale,
"(For unembody'd sprights walk not by day)
"Joy I impart to all,—not that false glee, [glass,
"Short-liv'd, which measures but from glass to
"But constant health, and pleasure unalloy'd·
"—Here, taste and live, live soberly and well."
This said, a vase with steady hand he gave,
Full to the brim, I quaff'd the tender'd draught;
Swift the cool stream refresh'd my burning throat,
And thus with low obeysance, I return'd:
"Father! I thank thee for thy visit kind,
"And for thy welcome-gift"--I would have said·
But the lark whistled as th' approach of morn,
Which ting'd the glowing east with rosy hue,
In haste my visionary guest retir'd,
And left me deep in contemplation drown'd,
Resolving reason never more to quench
In floods *Lethean* of deceitful wine;
Deceitful wine! embrew'd with mixtures dire,
By the curs'd vintner's art for sordid pelf. [ease,
O! grant me, heav'n, to live with health and
My books, a sober friend *Small-beer*, and sense:
So shall my years the smiling fates prolong,
And each auspicious morn shall see me happy.

TOM SOBER.

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1746.)

On a late CONTROVERSY, *concerning* Abraham's *Offering of* Isaac.

BLEST in each science, every art divine,
Whilst *Warburton* explores the deep design
Of heav'n's high king, and to a wond'ring age
Restores new lustre to the sacred page:
Stebbing, tenacious of the beaten road,
Truth's watchful guardians had for ages trod,
Surveys the rising work with jealous eyes,
And hopes beneath some lurking poison lies.
Prompt to defend receiv'd opinion's cause,
His controversial pen misguided draws.
This *Edwards* saw, and, fir'd with honest zeal,
To candid critics makes his just appeal;
Recalls the warm dispute to reason's test,
And pours in truth on each impartial breast,
*Whence then this verse to wound his envied
Without desert—'tis well without a name. [fame?
Whoe'er thou art, recall th' invidious sneer,
And learn superior merit to revere:
Or, if inspir'd with love of idle fame,
Thou pant'st in secret for an author's name,
Go, envious bard, some meaner subject chuse,
Coarse as the *jest* of thy plebeian muse.
At least secure a readier way to praise,
In *Virtue's* cause the meanest verse will please:
But soon, ah soon! wit's loftiest flights decay,
Where pride or passion guide the partial lay.
Learn then this truth, as first as Nature's laws,
He ne'er shall *gain* who never *gives* applause.

* *See* Epigram *in the Aug. Mag.* p. 433.

To Mr LAYNG, *on his* Sermon. (*Books*, N° 35.

Mutual benevolence is the simple principle on which Christianity is built. SERM. p. 2, 3.

LET fools *religion* in *opinion* place, [*grace*;
And call *whim*, *spleen*, and *superstition*,
Put in mock'd *Virtue's* legal hand a reed,
And on her throne, vile idol! rear a *creed*,
While weeping *Charity* is doom'd to feel
The smarting scourge of unrelenting zeal;
And fainted *Bigotry*, with impious pride,
Claims all the sky, and damns the world beside.
Oh! taught of heav'n! be thine the better part,
With sacred *love* to touch the kindling heart;
Still mild Benevolence, like *Jesus* preach,
And spread the truths he liv'd and dy'd to teach;
Still build salvation on the Saviour's plan,
And God's own glory on *good-will to man*;
So shall *good-nature* at thy voice refine,
And what was moral shall be more—divine!
Self-love shall learn to taste of social joy,
And public works the miser's hands employ;
Folly inform'd, converted *Vice* shall own,
That *Wisdom*, *Pleasure*, VIRTUE gives alone;
Deists shall learn the christian name to prize,
And atheists God, as love immense, adore.

Further particulars relating to the eſcape of the young pretender. See p. 531

From the London Gazette.

Fort William, Sept. 21. THERE is an account from the braes of *Lochaber*, that laſt *Thurſday*, about 12 o'clock, the pretender's ſon embarked on board a *French* ſhip of war in the ſame loch, in *Moydart*, where he firſt landed, attended by the following perſons, — *Macpherſon* of *Clunie*, with others of his clan, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr *Cameron* his brother, *Ludovick Cameron*, of *Tor-Caſtle*, *Allan Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others, whoſe names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barriſdale* was ſaid to have gone on board before the pretender's ſon got to the ſhips. *Gaz.*

Plymouth, Oct. 30. This day arriv'd a cartel ſhip from St *Male's*, the captain of which reports, that the 29th paſt, the pretender's eldeſt ſon, with about 30 of his followers, landed about three leagues to the weſtward of *Morlaix*, in *Roſcort*, in the Happy privateer, of 30 guns and 300 men, and the prince of *Conti* privateer of 24 guns and 240 men in company, both which were fitted out for that ſervice, at the expence of the *French* king, from St *Male's*. The pretender's ſon, with all his followers, were very bare of cloaths. They came round the land's end, and were chaſed one afternoon, but thick weather coming on ſaved them, otherwiſe they owned they muſt have been taken. *Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Sept. 30.

On the 6th inſtant, two *French* ſhips of war came to an anchor at *Loch Ennanna*, and next day four gentlemen landed to enquire for ſome of the chiefs of the rebels, and employ'd *Hugh Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, to go in queſt of them, and then returned to their ſhips. On the 8th they landed again, *Hugh* having brought *Barriſdale*, and his ſon to them. The gentlemen deſir'd to have guides to Dr *Cameron*, *Lochiel's* brother, which they got, and were not heard of for ſeveral days. Mean time, young *Glanronald*, *Lochgary*, *Macdonald* of *Glenaddel*, *Macdonald* of *Dalela*, and his two brothers, the ſecond *Barriſdale* and his ſon, and ſome by *Stewart* of *Ardſheil*, and four gentlemen from *Appin*, went on board. And on the 17th *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, with one arm, and lame of a leg, with 3 gentlemen from the low country. — On the 19th came the young pretender, in a bad ſtate of health, dreſs'd in a ſhort coat of black freeze, trews, and philibeg over them, with a grey plaid; and along with him *Lochiel*, Dr *Cameron*, and *Ludovick Cameron*, *Macpherſon* of *Clunie*, with the four gentlemen who had landed before, and ten or twelve perſons more; and it is ſaid about 100 common men. The gentlemen, as well as commons, were frequently ſeen to weep, tho' they boaſted of being back ſoon with an invincible force. *Edinb. Courant.*

Proceedings againſt the Rebels at CARLISLE, *continu'd from* p. 479.

Sept. 22. SAmuel Lee, and John Rochotham retracted, and pleaded guilty — Lawrence Mercer, Geo. Seaton, Gent. Ronald M'Donald, of the city guard of Edinburgh, Barnabas Matthew, Robert Murray, Gent. John Wallace, and Donald M'Kenzie, pleaded guilty; Thomas Lawſon, and Melineaux Eaton were found guilty.

— 25. John Henderſon, *C*a rebel captain, found guilty after a trial of 5 hours, and John M'Naughton, againſt whom it was proved that he ſhot col. Gardiner, and cut him when down with his broad ſword twice on the ſhoulder, and once on the head.

— 25. Robert Maxwell, And. Porteous, James Smith, Rob. Forbes, Tho. Park, and John Campbell retracted, and pleaded guilty; John Cappoch, brother to the aforementioned Thomas, the rebel biſhop, found guilty, but being young was recommended by the jury for mercy; Donald M'Donald of Tondrish, rebel major, found guilty; Tho. Williamſon acquited on account of his youth, and his bolts knocked off in court.

— 26. Rich. Brown, Wm Hargrave, Edward Roper, Rob. Tinſley, Geo. Wearing, Matt. Wearing, Simon Lington, and Richard Morriſon, the pretender's valet, found guilty. Thomas Keighley, Philip Hunt, Sir Archibald Primroſe, Bart. and Robert Randal, retracted, and pleaded guilty; Tho. Turner found guilty, but being young recommended to mercy; Tho. Baſton acquitted, and his bolts knocked off in court.

— 27. Stephen Fitzgerald, John Ratcliff, Tho. and Wm Turner, John Macpeil and Rob. Wright found guilty; John Saunderſon, John Hartley, and And. Swan retracted, and pleaded guilty; Tho. Warrington and Neil Maclaren acquitted; James Murray, ſurgeon of Edinburgh, acquitted on account of his diligence in attending the king's troops wounded at Preſton Pans.

— 28. James Chaddock, Wm Cook, Wm Winkley, Geo. Hartley, Wm Lackey, and James Brand, rebel quarter-maſter were found guilty. David Horne, And. Johnſon, Robert Reed, and James Campbell, alias Mac Gregor retracted, and pleaded guilty; Alex. Brody, Wm. Steward, and Tho. Fletch acquitted, the laſt on account of lunacy.

— 29. Michael Dillon, Tho Harvey, Wm Hume, James Milton, Hugh Roy, and James Ancrum found guilty; Tho. Collingwood, Edmund Bane, Rob. Reſton and James Drummond acquitted.

— 30. John Gaſtell, Alex. Hutchiſon, groom to the young pretender, Wm Gray, Ja. Forbes, Lewis Barton, Hugh Cameron, and Pat. Stewart, found guilty; Alex. Anderſon, John Poulty, Alex. Stevenſon, Henry Clark, and James Mitchel retracted, and pleaded guilty; Alex. Steel, Jamis Ferguſon, and James Seaton, acquitted.

— 22. Fra. Buchanan of Arnpior, Eſq; had a trial from 9 in the morning 'till 5 in the afternoon. Ten witneſſes appeared on behalf of the king, and 3 for the priſoner; he was found guilty.

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23. Tho.

——23. Tho. and Pat. Buchanan, brothers to the above, James Braithwaith, ſadler in Penrith, and Archib. Maclauchlan, were all acquitted. Peter Taylor, who made his eſcape (*See p.*) out of this priſon, and was taken up by a king's meſſenger near *Kendal*, was found guilty.

——24. Donald Macdonald of Edinburgh, Donald Maclaren, and John Petrie, were acquitted. Donald Macdonald of Kinlockmoidart, and Pat. Murray were found guilty.

——25. Jn Martin, Geo. Steel, Pat. Macgregor, Duncan Macgregor, David Laird, Pat. Butter, Rob. Neiſh, and Rob. Garden, were all acquitted, in purſuance to the Duke's declaration after the battle of Culloden.

——26. Cha. Spalding, Martin Lindſey, Jn Maclaren, Jn Forreſt, Jam. Thoirs, and Peter Macewar, were acquitted, Rob. Lynn, James Hay, Capt. in Lt John Drummond's regiment, and Wm Baird, were found guilty on the 9 laſt new indictments.——Alex. Stephenſon, Wm Greenhill, John Stuart, Alex. Richie, Tho. Blair, and Rob. Macfarlane, being ſick, were ordered to be continued till next aſſizes.——Diſcharged out of goal, 29, no bills being found againſt them; likewiſe the gentlemen of Carliſle who were confined there, without any queſtions aſk'd them.——Total try'd 127, Sentenced 91.

Carliſle, Sept. 27. Bp *Cappoch*, with 6 more rebel priſoners in the caſtle, had ſaw'd off their irons, by an inſtrument prepared by a new method: They laid a ſilk handkerchief ſingle over the mouth of a drinking glaſs, and ty'd it hard at the bottom, then ſtruck the edge of a caſe-knife on the brim of the glaſs (thus cover'd to prevent noiſe) till it became a ſaw; with ſuch knives they cut their irons, and when the teeth were blunt, they had recourſe to the glaſs to renew it. *A knife will not cut a handkerchief when ſtruck upon it in this manner.*

TUESDAY 7.

Ended the trials of the rebels at the caſtle of *York*, when 70 were condemned. (See the proceedings and names, p. 523.)

THURSDAY 9.

Being appointed for a publick thankſgiving for the total reduction of the rebels, it was obſerv'd by a great reſort to the publick places of worſhip, extraordinary illuminations at night, and all other marks of joy, juſtly due on ſo happy an event; the ſeven alarm guns, which had been in St *James's Park* during the rebellion, were removed.

Falmouth, Oct. 9. By the Nathaniel and John, a ſtore-ſhip belonging to adm. *Leſtock's* ſquadron, which is arrived in this harbour, we have the following advice, That adm. *Leſtock* and gen. *Sinclair*, with the fleet, arriv'd on the 19th paſt in *Quiberon Bay*, at the entrance of the harbour of *Port Louis*, on the weſtern coaſt of *France*; that the 20th and 21ſt were taken up in landing the troops, which was done with great ſucceſs, notwithſtanding ſome peaſants were aſſembled, and had three pieces of cannon playing which were taken by his majeſty's forces, beſides ſome veſſels and boats deſtroyed, which were lying in a creek, and the town ſet on fire: That on the 23d, two 12 pounders with a mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the camp before *l'Orient*, about 10 miles diſtant from *Quiberon Bay*, againſt which place they played briskly, and ſet it on fire ſeveral times: That on the 26th at night the camp broke up, and they march'd to *Quiberon Bay*; the 27th and 28th the troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the firſt of *October* the adm. made ſignal for weighing. *L. Gazette.*

Other Accounts.

LETTER *dated* Oct. 11, *from on board the* Boſton Galley *in* Quiberon Bay.

ON *Saturday, Sept.* 20, the troops landed at *Quiberon*-bay. A party of *French* horſe, to the number of 4 or 500, endeavour'd to oppoſe their landing; but the general order'd that the boats ſhould make a feint to land in ſight of the enemy, but on a ſudden to row a way to another part, which they did, and had their men landed and drawn up before the *French* horſe could come down upon them. Our men drawing up ſo expeditiouſly, the *French* run away: but they having two guns mounted on the ſide of the bay, with a deſign to play upon the boats, a party of ſoldiers was order'd to take poſſeſſion of that piece of ground, together with the cannon, which they accordingly did: The pieces were braſs, between 6 and 8 pounders. This day we got our braſs cannon aſhore of 3 pounders, with ammunition and ſtores, and form'd the artillery-park on a riſing ground, to have the command of the country. The artillery was left under the command of their officers, join'd with a body of marines.

Sept. 21, the army marched in two columns towards *Plymieur*; the *Highlanders* and *Royal* to the right, *Frampton's*, *Richbell's*, *Harrojon's* and *Bragg's* to the left. In marching towards the town they had a ſkirmiſh, but with a trifling loſs. Upon being ſummoned, the town agreed to ſurrender, and ſuffer'd the troops to come to the entrance thereof, but then they fir'd upon them. The general, for ſuch uſage, ſuffer'd the town to be plunder'd for 5 hours, and ſuch uſe was made of that time, that no valuable commodity was left therein. The churches they ſtripp'd of their ornaments in images and plate; their golden gods were loſt, even the bells were thrown down from the ſteeples, and many granaries deſtroyed.

Sept. 22. The army marched in one column from *Plymieur* to a hill about a mile and a half diſtant from Port *l'Orient*. 'Twas on this hill the deputy-governor for the king, the deputy governor for the *India* company, and a brigadier, came with a flag of truce, and offer'd to ſurrender the town on condition that the inhabitants ſhould be unmoleſted, no houſes plunder'd, their magazines to be ſecured to them, and to pay for whatever we had. The general made anſwer, that he ſhould enter the town on no other terms than as the *French* king did *Ghent* and *Bruges*. He gave them 3 hours to ſend an anſwer, which they did with a de-

determinate reſolution, not to ſurrender the town on any ſuch terms. On this ground the army remained till the 24th, when they marched down towards the town, the *French* firing at them very briſkly. This day the men were employed in making faſcines for a battery, which they completed by night, the general in the mean time ſending out parties to reconnoitre the enemy. Upon our firſt approach towards the town we heard two guns fire, which we took to be ſignal guns, for in an inſtant we perceiv'd a large body of *French* iſſue out on the ſide of the town near Port *Louis*, to the number of about 2000 men, which we imagined had a deſign to cut off the communication between the army and artillery. The general having notice, order'd two battalions to march to ſecure a paſs, and prevent the enemy's deſign. This day there were ſome ſkirmiſhes, but with little loſs. At night the engineers were employed in making a battery, and completed it by the 25th in the morning, when the 12 pieces and a mortar, with ammunition and ſtores, join'd the army. This day the battery open'd, firſt by throwing two ſhells to find the diſtance, then playing away with the 4 12 pounders; in the afternoon they threw ſeveral ſhells and carcaſſes into the town; the enemy continuing to fire upon us from 4 batteries, which were of 12 and 24 pounders, beſides ſome guns from their ſhipping, which they brought to flank us; they fired a great many double-headed and grape ſhot, and old ruſty nails, *&c.* at us. On the 26th we begun to fire red-hot ſhot from the 12 pounders, and threw them into the town very faſt, the mortar continuing to play. This day the *French* ſallied out upon us ſeveral times; once particularly a party dreſs'd like Highlanders (for whom we took them) with a deſign to take the battery. We let them come ſo near as to receive the firſt fire from them, but then finding our miſtake, we welcom'd them with a parcel of grape ſhot, which drove them back with great precipitation. By our continual firing this day and the day before we ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places, but the inhabitants were very expeditious in putting it out. In the whole action, tho' the *French* cannon were very well ſerv'd, we loſt but one artillery-man, not above 3 wounded; the loſs of the army not above 60 kill'd and 40 wounded; Major *Bagſhaw* had his leg ſhot off, and ſome other officers wounded whom I knew not. Nothing hurt us ſo much as ſome deſerters that left us, and gave the enemy an account of our ſtrength. The houſes in *France* are of ſtone of a prodigious thickneſs, not eaſily fir'd. On the 26th in the evening we gave over firing, and every thing was carry'd on in the moſt ſecret manner for the retreat; We took advantages of the night march'd off ſuddenly, and unperceiv'd. The roads being bad, and for want of men, we were obliged to leave the four pieces of cannon, the ten-inch mortar, with ammunition and ſtores, behind us. The men march'd knees deep, never encamp'd, but lay under arms every night, going thro' ſuch exceſſive fatigues and long marches, that numbers fell ſick; ſome recruits and ſailors were left behind, and were taken priſoners. Providence favour'd both our landing and retreat, for we lay in a bay quite open to a South-Weſt wind, which is the worſt wind that can blow in this bay of *Biſcay*; no ſooner had the troops got aboard, but there ſprung up a ſtrong gale at South Weſt, that if we had continued aſhore ſome hours longer, not a man of us but would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The artillery was left under the command of a lieut. with a party of 20 men join'd to 100 marines. By order of the general they intrenched themſelves, being apprehenſive of the *French* coming upon them. Here we had a large ſtock of cattle and horſes; many a bullock was ſold for a bottle of brandy, and many a horſe for a dram. This was the rendezvous and landing place for the ſailors, who were ſent aſhore in large bodies to aſſiſt in drawing the cannon. We were here left ſo bare of men, that we had not parties enough to hinder the ſallors from plundering and burning the villages, which was contrary to the orders and intention of the general; in ſhort, they fired every village they came at, and made a general deſtruction through the whole country. *Oct.* the 1ſt, the troops being embark'd, we ſail'd from *Quinparley*, as we imagin'd, towards *England*: We had a ſtrong gale at S.W. which held us all that night, moſt of the ſhips crowding to get clear of the land; next morning we could but juſt diſcern the fleet from our maſt-head, but the admiral had order'd a man of war to cruize for us, which brought us into another bay in *France*, call'd *Quiberon*; when we anchored there, we found that five of the ſhips, with troops aboard, were miſſing; notwithſtanding which, the troops landed *Oct.* the 4th on the *Peninſula* call'd *Quiberon*, and without any oppoſition; there were not above four *French* people to be found, all got off with the moſt valuable of their effects. On this *Peninſula* were a great many villages, where the troops quarter'd. After raiſing a battery on the neck of land, to defend the paſs, deſtroying the cattle, burning the villages, ruining eighteen pieces of cannon, and burning a parcel of *French* ſloops and ſmall craft, we retreated unmoleſted, tho' oppoſite to us the *French* were 13,000 ſtrong, and we had not above 2000 effective men aſhore. Juſt as we got to *Quiberon*, the *Exeter* man of war drove a large *French* man of war of 64 guns aſhore; one of the fineſt *French* ſhips in *d'Anville's* ſquadron. By a journal that was taken aboard we find, that the *French* ſquadron was ſeparated in a gale of wind, and that this man of war was employ'd to bring home the ſick. The engagement was very hot; the *French* ſhip loſt ſo many of their hands, that they had not time to bury them, but left them upon deck; there was a gale of wind ſprung up, which obliged the *Exeter* to leave the ſhip after ſhe was aſhore; the admiral ſent two or three ſmall craft to take care of her; ſome men belonging to the poſt-boy tender, as we hear, being curious to know what was within her, as 'tis imagin'd, found a treaſure, and afterwards ſet

fire

fire to her, and she was burnt to the water's edge; there was got out of her, eighteen pieces of brass cannon, and a great number of sick and wounded sailors found ashore.

The admiral, whilst we lay at *Quiberon*, made himself master of two islands, one call'd *Hunat*, the other *Hydea*. Upon these islands were two strong forts, which we have blown up, destroy'd their cannon, took several prisoners, destroy'd a number of cattle, and shot many horses. The sailors having the chief hand in this, occasion'd much diversion; for after they had made themselves masters of the forts, every jack took his horse, and discharg'd his piece among the cattle, that it was a second engagement, and full as dangerous in being near their string as that of an enemy: balls flew about promiscuously over the whole island.

The following is a LIST of the British Fleet at Cape BRETON.

	Guns.
Vigilante —	60
Canterbury —	60
Pembroke —	60
Chester —	50
Norwich —	50
Hampshire —	50
Fowey —	44
Kinsale —	44
Dover —	40
Torrington —	40
Shirley —	20
Albany —	12

And three ships of the line expected from England.

French fleet under Count d'Anville, &c.

	Guns.
Northumberland	66
Trident —	64
* Ardent † —	64
‡Le Mars —	64
Alicta —	64
Casibon (*burnt*)	60
Diamont —	50
Boree —	50
Tigre —	66
Leopard —	60
La Megaite	30
* Argonaute	26
Prince of Orange	26
— —	24

26 Small ships
3150 troops on board.
* Return'd to France.
‡ Taken by the Nottingham.
† Burnt by the Exeter.

SATURDAY 11.

The anniversary of the king's coronation was celebrated in the usual manner.

Account of the Rebels try'd at St Margaret's Hill Court Southwark.

ON the 13th of Oct. Sir James Kinlock, and Rob. Macculloch were arraigned of high treason, and pleaded guilty; John Hamilton the rebel governor of the castle of Carlisle, retracted, and pleaded guilty. George Abernethy, an officer in Glenbucket's regiment and commissary of stores at Carlisle, after a tryal of near 5 hours was found guilty, but recommended by the jury for mercy. It appeared, that he had been bailiff of Bamff, and serviceable to the government during the rebellion, but was forced from his house by Gordon of Glenbucket.

——23. John Burnet, capt. of artillery in the rebel army, and Cha. Gordon, a Leut. in lord Ogilvie's reg. were try'd and found guilty; the father of the latter being bailiff to the duke of Gordon, and well affected to his majesty; the jury on account also of his youth, recomended him for mercy.

——24. Robert Forbes, a capt. in the rebel army (a farmer, and tenant of the D. of Gordon) was acquitted, it appearing that he was forced om his family, and several times, while he was at Carlisle, attempted to make his escape in women's cloaths, but was prevented by the guard.

James Gordon, a lad about 16, (son of Ch. Gordon, tenant of the D. of Gordon) lieut. in the train of artillery, was found guilty.

——28. *James Lindsay*, (who was a shoemaker of *Perth*) a lifeguard in Ld *Strathallan*'s horse, and taken at the battle of *Culloden*, was try'd and found guilty; then *Alexander* and *James Kinlock* were brought to the bar, whose counsel starting a point of law, the court adjourn'd.

——29. The point started yesterday was, 'Whether those who are natives of *Scotland*, 'had committed acts of treason, in *Scotland*, 'and were taken in *Scotland*, could, without 'a breach of the union, be try'd in *England*?' It was argu'd by Mr attorney general on behalf of the crown; and by Mr *Gordon*, and Mr *Jodrell* for the prisoners; but the late act of parliament for the trial of the rebels being very plain, the motion was over-ruled by the court, and the prisoners, who were brothers of Sir *James Kinlock*, Bart, and captains in Ld *Ogilvie*'s 2d battalion, also *Andrew Wood*, a captain in *Roy Stuart*'s regiment, were try'd and found guilty. [*To be continued.*]

TUESDAY 14.

A proclamation was issu'd for the sitting of the parliament on *Nov*, 18, next.

FRIDAY 17.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Sam. Mecum*, an old offender, for housebreaking; *Philip Jewell*, for shoplifting; *Rob. Radwell*, for horsestealing; and *Rob. Fitzgerald* for uttering a forg'd bill of Exchange, receiv'd sentence of death.

SATURDAY 18.

Were executed at *Carlisle*, *Tho. Cappock* the pretender's bishop, *John Henderson*, *Jn Mac Naugton*, *James Brand*, *Daniel M'Daniel* of *Kenloch Moidart*, *Daniel M'Daniel* of *Taran Rush*, *Fra. Buchanan* of *Arm Prior*, *Hugh Cameron*, and *Edw. Roper*.

TUESDAY 21.

Were executed at *Brampton* near *Carlisle*, *Peter Taylor*, *Mich. Delaird*, *James Forbes*, *Rich. Morrison*, *Alex. Hutchinson*, *Ja. Innis*, *Donald M'Donald*, *Peter Lindsey*, and *Tho. Park*.

WEDNESDAY 22.

The court martial met at *Deptford*, when the president pronounced sentence against admiral *Mathews*, by which he was render'd incapable of serving in his majesty's royal navy for the future. He desir'd a copy of the court's minutes, but was refer'd to the lords of the admiralty.

TUESDAY 28.

It is his majesty's pleasure that his birth-day be not kept on the 30th inst. &c.

The 8 rebels (*see p.* 493 D) were further repriev'd.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Wm Benn, Esq; Ld Mayor, went to *Westminster* with the usual pomp having there taken the oaths as I or, return'd to a [illegible] at *Guildhall*

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FRIDAY 31.

About 50 of the enemy's ships have been taken or destroy'd this month, among them two men of war; and they have taken near as many, but of leſſer burthen, from us: Our ſea people however, lowly blame the conduct of both ſides.—Commodore *Mitchell* might, ſay they, have taken great part of a *French* fleet of merchant ſhips, he being ſtronger than their convoy: On the other hand, 50 of our *Barbadoes* fleet might have fallen a booty to three *French* men of war; if they had managed rightly. Theſe people are not ſatisfy'd with Adm. *Leſtock*'s expedition, any more than the *French* with the Duke *d'Anville*'s, who has fail'd in his deſign againſt *Cape Breton*, and has only pickt up four *Engliſh* prizes.—And 'tis aſſerted, that Port *L'Orient* would have ſurrendered, if our troops had ſtaid one night more.

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A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* Year 1746.

Sept. 28. A Jew woman in *Duke's Place*, above 60, deliver'd of a ſon.

OCT. , Lady of *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, Eſq;——of a ſon.

2. Lady of Earl *Stanhope*,——of a ſon.

Lady of *Henry Fox*, Eſq; ſecretary of war, eldeſt daughter to the Duke of *Richmond*,——of a ſon.

15. Wife of *Wm Baſil*, Eſq;——of 2 ſons.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

OCT. 2. Capt. *Edw. Norris*, ſon of Sir *John Norris*, marry'd to a daughter of the late *Wm Eaſt*, Eſq;

8. *Rich. Allen* of *Sulham* near *Reading*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Dorothy Blagrave*, ſiſter to *John Blagrave*, Eſq; member for *Reading*, with 10,000 *l.*

8. *Abraham Hume*, Eſq; commiſſary general of ſtores,——to the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir *Tho. Frederic*.

20. *Geo. Booth*, Eſq; nearly related to the E. of *Warrington*,——to Miſs *Turner* of *Hays*, near *Uxbridge*.

Sir *John Turner*, Bart. and member for *Lynn*,——to Miſs *Stanhouſe*.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

Sept. . DR *Stillingfleet*, Dean of *Winchſt.*

John Hilton of *Hilton Caſtle*, *Cumberland*, Eſq; member for *Cariſle*.

OCT. 2. *Joſiah Burchett*, Eſq; member for *Sandwich*, for which he ſerv'd in 6 parliaments, and ſecretary of the admiralty, near 50 years.

4. *Henry Wm Newton* of *Denbighſhire*, Eſq;

Sam. Curtis of *Tenterden*, *Kent*, Eſq; of a fall from his horſe.

7. Sir *Thomas De Veil*, a worthy and active juſtice of peace, of an apoplectic fit.

8. Lady *Louiſa Carolina Bludworth*, daughter of the late Duke of *Ancaſter*, and wife of *Tho. Bludworth*, Eſq; maſter of horſe to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Henry Voguel, Eſq; *Hamburgh* merchant.

n. Stevens, Eſq; of a large eſtate in *Heywood*, vicar of *Charlbury*, *Oxf.*

13. *Theophilus Haſtings*, E. of *Huntingdon*, of an apoplexy; ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon aged 18, at *Weſtminſter* ſchool.

Col. *Cotterel* of the marines.

Thoſe, Eſq; in *Great Ormond-ſtreet*.

16. *Stephen Ram*, Eſq; at *Hackney*, ſon of Sir *Abel Ram* of *Dublin*, formerly an eminent banker in *Lombard-ſtreet*; dying without iſſue, he has deviſed his eſtate, which is conſiderable among his relations, and left many charitable legacies.

Bartholomew Clerk, Eſq; an eminent wine merchant on *Garlick Hill*.

John White, Eſq; firſt clerk to *Chs. Frederic*, Eſq; clerk of the deliveries of his majeſty's ordnance.

17. Sir *Henry Fetherſtone*, Bart, near *Bloomſbury ſquare*, aged near 100, worth above 400,000 *l.* which he has bequeath'd to *Mathew Fetherſtonehaugh* of *Craven-ſtreet*, Eſq; among other charitable legacies he left 500 *l.* to St *George*'s hoſpital, and 600 *l.* to the infirmary in *James-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*.

20. *Geo. Ogle*, Eſq; noted for his tranſlations of *Horace*, and other poetical writings.

22. *Wm Moore*, Eſq; member for *Banbury*.

Dr *Lewis*, an eminent phyſician in *Hatton G.*

27. *Harrier Packer*, Eſq; brother to the late member for *Berkſhire*.

22. *Wm Brucknall*, Eſq; lately arriv'd from *Jamaica*.

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, *OCT.* 7. THE king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *Tho. Revell*, *Tho. Brereton*, *Wm Hay*, *Rich. Hall*, *Wm Davies*, and *James Wallace*, Eſq; together with *John Ruſſel*, Eſq; in room of *Stephen Biſſe*, Eſq; dec. to be commiſſioners for victualling his majeſty's navy.

—— To grant unto Sir *Fra. Charlton*, Bart, the office of receiver general of the poſt-office, in room of *John Roberts*, Eſq; promoted.

From other Papers.

EArl of *Cheſterfield*, appointed one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in room of the E. of *Harrington*, who reſ. on account of his age and infirmities, and is to have a penſion for life of 4000 *l.*

Capt. *Gray*,——2d major of the 1ſt troop of life guards, in room of

Major *Macarthy*,——1ſt major of the ſame, in room of Hon. Major *Fairfax*, who reſ.

Capt. *Ferguſon*, late commander of the *Furnace* bomb,——Capt. of a newly launch'd 20 gun ſhip, on the recommendation of the D. of *Cumberland*, for his good ſervice during the rebellion.

Capt. *Frankland*, late commander of the *Roſe*,——Capt. of the *Dragon* man of war.

Capt. *Lucius Obrian*,——commander of the *Colcheſter* man of war.

James Clayton, Eſq;——maſter of his majeſty's ſtud at *Hampton Court*, in room of *Chs. Smith*, Eſq; promoted.

Pelham, Eſq;——ſearcher of the cuſtoms outwards, in room of Sir *Tho. DeVeil*,

[*Eccleſiaſtical Preferments*, &c. *next time.*]

S. Sea Stock No Pr.
—Annu. 104 ¼
New Annu. 102 ¾
3 per C. An. 85 ½
Bank Stock 131 ½
—Cir. 2l. 15s. 6d. Pr.
Million Bank 104
India 180 ½
—Bonds 2l. 18s Prem.
4 p. C. Bank An. 100 ⅞
Royal Aff. 78 ¾
Lon. ditto 10 ¼
7 p. C. Em. Loan. No Pr.
5 p. C. ditto No Pr.
Eng. Cop. 5l. 0s. 0d.
Welsh ditto, No Pr.
Lot. Tick. 16s. 6d. Pr.

Monthly BILL of *Mortality, from Sept.* 23 *to Oct.* 28.

Chriſten'd	Males 646	Females 602	1248
Buried	Males 1143	Females 1391	2534

Died under 2 Years old		863
Between 2 and 5		221
Between 5 and 10		111
Between 10 and 20		70
Between 20 and 30		214
Between 30 and 40		249
Between 40 and 50		265
Between 50 and 60		205
Between 60 and 70		155
Between 70 and 80		122
Between 80 and 90		51
Between 90 and 100		8
Between 100 and 101		0
(Hay 36l. Load.)		2534

Buried { Within the walls 195; Without the walls 588; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 1239; City & Sub. *Weſt* 512 } 2534

Weekly Sep. 30	538
Oct. 7	500
14	498
21	507
28	497
	2538

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Wheat 28 to 30s. *per Quarter*
Rye 14s to 17s. 0d.
Barley 11s to 13s.
Oats 9s to 13s.
Peaſe 14s to 16s.
P. Malt 14s to 17s.
B. Malt 15s to 18s.
H. Beans 14s to 16s.
Coals, Pool 26 to 28s
Hops new fine 3l. 10s. to 5l.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

ITALY.

THO' the progreſs of the victorious armies in theſe parts is ſlower than we expected, the king of *Sardinia* has diſlodged the enemy from all their poſts as far as *Nice*, except the caſtles of *Savona* and *Vintimiglia*, with little loſs but that of Gen. *Gorani*, who was killed in an attack. The remains of the enemy's troops under marſhal *Maillebois* are entrenching themſelves on the *Var*, in order to diſpute the paſſage, and defend *Provence*.——The *Genoeſe* have paid one of the three millions of genouins demanded of them, and payment of the reſt being preſſed, they have been obliged to treble the taxes on the nobility and inhabitants of the ſecond and third rank, and impoſe a new capitation tax of a ſequin a head; all the plate that can be found is carry'd to the bank to be coined to ſupport its credit, which, if not ſufficient, recourſe will be had to the church-plate.

NETHERLANDS.

The battle of *Rouxoux* (*See p.* 540.) as the *French* call it, has put an end to the campaign in theſe parts, the allies having ſeparated to take up their winter quarters in the dutchies of *Limburgh* and *Luxemburgh*, and the country along the *Lower Maeſe*; and the *French* are diſpoſing of their troops in the new conquer'd places; though the laſt advices make them detach a large body to take poſſeſſion of the city of *Triers*, in order to obſtruct the communication between *Luxemburgh* and *Germany*.

Hague, Oct. 21. The miniſter of the Empreſs has made a ſharp remonſtrance about the eaſy ſurrender of *Namur*.—On the 17th was burnt by the hangman an apology for Col. *Appius*, a man render'd infamous by his cowardly conduct.——No progreſs is made towards a peace at *Breda*.——The K. of *Pruſſia*, whoſe ſchemes are yet conſidered with jealouſy, has beheaded one of his privy counſellors, named *Ferber*, for a conſpiracy.

FRANCE.

Prince *Edward Stuart*, and Pr. *Henry* his brother, arrived at *Fontainbleau* on *Oct.* 19th (N. S.) and were received by his majeſty with great tokens of affection. Pr. *Edward* had the ſame day a long conference with his majeſty in private. Mr *Lochiel*, and the reſt of the *Scots* chiefs, came alſo to *Fontainbleau*.——The king has order'd a preſent of 800,000 livres to Pr. *Edward*, to reimburſe the loſs of his equipage, together with an annual penſion of 600,000 livres, and an apartment in the palace of *St Germaine en Laye*. He has been receiv'd at court as Prince of *Wales*, the king having ſaluted him by the title of Royal Highneſs.——The court appears greatly irritated at the invaſion of *Britany* by the *Engliſh*, and has ordered all of that nation, not provided with paſſports, to be taken into cuſtody, among whom is the Earl of *Morton*, and his retinue, who have been ſent to the Baſtile, for whoſe releaſe the officious *Van Hoey* has interpoſed.

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THE *Gentleman's Magazine* extraordinary, for *Aug.* 1735. Containing, Poems upon life, death, judgment, heaven and hell; ſent to *St John's Gate* in conſequence of a prize propoſed for the poets, *viz.*

I. The ſum of fifty pounds, for the author of the beſt poem.
II. The ſum of five pounds, for the ſecond in merit.
III. A ſet of the *Gentleman's Magazines*, large paper, for the third.
IV. A ſet of the ſmall paper, for the fourth.

To which is added,

Proceedings in the firſt ſeſſion of the late parliament.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
For NOVEMBER 1746.

EXTRACT *of the Regiſter of the* States General *in anſwer to the Earl of* Harrington's *Letter.* *See p.* 456.

THEIR High Mightineſſes ſee, with much ſatisfaction, by the L.d *Harrington*'s letter, the cordial declarations which his majeſty has been pleaſed to make of his intentions to co-operate with the republic, in order to prevent the further progreſs of the *French* in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and to cover the frontiers of the republic, and the confidencial overture which his majeſty has been pleaſed to make of his ſentiments, with regard to the moſt proper means to be employed for that purpoſe; and they very much wiſh, that circumſtances had allowed to do this ſooner, conſidering the little time that remains for taking meaſures jointly, and the preſent ſituation to which affairs are reduced, and that it had pleaſed his majeſty to explain himſelf further upon what he will contribute thereto. Their High Mightineſſes are too much attached to, and have too great an intereſt in the welfare of *Great Britain*, not to feel with his majeſty the conſiderable alterations which have happened ſince laſt winter by the unhappy rebellion, and the invaſion threatened by *France*; and they acknowledge alſo willingly the difficulty to which theſe two objects reduce his majeſty, and the neceſſity he has been precautions; but at the ſame time they cannot diſpenſe with themſelves from conſidering that the affair of the rebellion being ſtopped in its firſt progreſs, and the rebels being driven back even into *Scotland*, there is hope that by good meaſures theſe wicked projects may be entirely diſſipated and annihilated, and that the preſent happy government of his majeſty will be from thence more firmly eſtabliſhed. Hitherto their High Mightineſſes have neither learnt nor received any news, upon which they can depend, that *France* has made ſuch great preparations, as thoſe which have been given out, in order to undertake an invaſion of the kingdoms of *Great Britain*; and at all events the forces which his majeſty has at preſent at hand, joined to the zeal of his own faithful ſubjects, appear more than ſufficient to prevent ſuch precarious undertakings. On the other ſide, the ſituation of affairs in the republic cannot be looked upon by a great deal ſo favourable as they ſeem to conceive of it in *England*; and the ſecurity of the *Auſtrian Netherlands* cannot be conſidered as a more domeſtic object for their High Mightineſſes than for *Great Britain*.

For if it is true that the attention which they have for the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, as being more contiguous to them, tends at the ſame time to the ſafety of the republic, it is alſo certain

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poſes them to infinitely more hazard, than *Great Britain* is expoſed to by her ſituation; and it is much more practicable to invade them than the ſaid kingdoms, the which being once effected, would neceſſarily be followed by the ruin of *Great Britain*. Beſides it will be always more eaſy to make an invaſion into *Great Britain* when the *Low Countries* ſhall be conquered, than whilſt they ſhall ſerve as an outwork to thoſe kingdoms, with reſpect to which they cannot be regarded as a foreign object, eſpecially conſidering that his majeſty is alſo a contracting party in the barrier treaty, and that his majeſty, altho' the republic hath born all the burthen thereof during the peace, is in the mean time not leſs intereſted therein than the republic; the preſervation therefore of the *Auſtrian Low Countries* cannot be conſidered as of greater advantage to the republic, than to *Great Britain*. One ought as little to reckon to the republic the advantage, which ſhe might have enjoyed during the troubles on account of her having been ſecured from any hoſtilities by ſea; ſince her commerce hath ſuffered ſo much by the great number of depredations which the veſſels of her ſubjects have ſuffered from the two parties at war, and even from their allies, not only by privateers, but even by men of war, whereof ſo many complaints, which have been ſo often, and are daily made, are proofs that our commerce hath thereby received conſiderable diminution and interruption. The revenues and funds of the republick have alſo been ſo much diminiſhed within theſe few years, that it is almoſt impoſſible for them to find out means wherewithal to pay the great charges to which the preſent troubles expoſe them; and, beſides, their finances, and good ſubjects ſuffer ſo much by the calamity occaſioned by the mortality among their cattle, that they ſcarce know how to provide for the ſame. Their High Mightineſſes advancing theſe things agreeable to the truth, aſſure themſelves that his majeſty will make ſuitable reflections thereupon, and judge from thence that nothing more can be required from them than what they have already done, and that they have in no wiſe been directed by a ſpirit of oeconomy, but by a ſincere intention to contribute every thing in their power for the ſupport of the common cauſe. In this view, among others, they have lately ſent their troops into *Great Britain*, tho' that affair has been ſubject to many reflexions, and had done it ſolely upon the ſuppoſition, that the *Britannic* troops would have continued in the *Low Countries*, which being ſince gone from thence, they have found themſelves obliged to recall them. With the ſame intention they deſtined their ſhips for the ſervice of his majeſty, at a time when they had no ſhips to guard their own coaſt. The long abſence alone of theſe ſhips, and the inconveniency ariſing to them and their crews, have obliged them to ſend for them back; tho', in order to ſhow their diſpoſition to concur and contribute all in their power towards every thing that may tend to his majeſty's ſafety, they have, at his requiſition, given orders that ſuch ſhips as could be put into a condition of immediate ſervice ſhould be employed for his majeſty, till a new equipment could be prepared. Their High Mightineſſes continue their utmoſt efforts, and intend to do every thing in their power; to which end they have again lately reſolved to take into their ſervice a good number of troops of the princes of *Germany*, and would willingly do more if it was in their power; but they muſt ſay with concern that more is required and expected of them than is in their power to effect. The aſſurances which his majeſty has given them, by the lord *Harrington*'s letter, of the favourable diſpoſition he is in to increaſe his efforts, as ſoon as the ſtate of his affairs will permit, in proportion to what he ſhall be then able to do, may indeed give

to

to their High Mightinesses some hope that his majesty will make more efforts. But there is no relying on such general assurances, which are fixed on uncertain conditions, and to an uncertain time, whilst the present necessity is so great, and the time so precious, that one cannot depend in the least but on what is actually promised to be put into immediate execution.

The plan upon which his majesty has fixed his contingent for the sending an army into *Flanders* against next spring, seems to be the project of prince *Waldeck*, by which he requires an army in the field of 95,000 fighting men, which project supposes there must be an augmentation of 40,000 over and above what is at present there; but the said prince having afterwards learnt that the *Hessian* troops were to pass into *England*, and having moreover considered that in his former project they had too oeconomically provided for the places which ought to have good garrisons, and the posts which ought to be guarded by a sufficient corps, has transmitted another scheme to their High Mightinesses, the copy of which shall be sent to mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp*, by which he demands absolutely the number of 109,000, and consequently 60,000 men more than are now there, in order to have some security that the next campaign may not have so unfortunate an issue, or even worse than the preceding. And when their High Mightinesses examine, agreeable to this scheme, how these troops can be got together, they do not find them in such forwardness, by the answer his majesty has given, as they could have wished. Their High Mightinesses learn with satisfaction that his majesty destines thereto first the 8000 *Hanoverians* which remained in *Flanders*, and that he offers to send back the 6000 *Hessians* as soon as the rebellion shall be suppressed; but, with respect to this offer, it is made on so uncertain a footing, that they do not know what dependance they can have upon it. If his majesty could find it convenient to countermand the 6000 *Hessians*, which certainly in the present situation, by judging of the exterior appearance of things, might be done without neglecting the safety of *Great Britain*, that would give provisionally some ease for the present, while without these 6000 *Hessians* the remainder of the *Low Countries* is now, and even before the opening of the campaign, exposed to a great deal of danger. With regard to what his majesty further offers, by the said letter, to take into the service of the maritime powers the 10,000 *Saxons*, which are granted to them by the treaty of *Warsaw*, their High Mightinesses have already caused to be made, by their minister at the court of *Saxony*, the provisional requisition to that effect, and are ready to expedite, in concert with his majesty's minister, who is here, the orders for demanding them in form, and to assist in making the necessary dispositions for that purpose.

For what regards the offer which his majesty makes to put, by a suitable subsidy, her imperial majesty, the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in a condition to augment her troops in the *Austrian Low Countries* to the number of 30,000 men, besides the garrison of *Luxembourgh*, their High Mightinesses must inform his majesty, that the ministers of her imperial majesty have comunicated here in a conference, first, that her majesty was actually sending into the *Low Countries* the troops which she had withdrawn from thence the last year, and two regiments of hussars, which altogether may be reckoned at about 10,000 men; secondly, that she was ready to send thither a further corps of 21,400 men, in consideration of proportionable subsidies to the number of these troops; and, lastly, that as soon as *Great Britain* shall have paid the remainder of the convention which was made for the 8000 *Austrians*.

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which are now in the *Low Countries*, she will not fail to recruit and augment them agreeably to the convention; it would therefore be of great use that his majesty should authorize, as soon as possible, his minister here at the *Hague* to terminate these points; and they cannot avoid pressing his majesty so much the more to do this, as her imperial majesty has given to understand that, for want of providing for the same in time, she shall be obliged to send those troops into *Hungary*, from whence they could not return but with a great deal of trouble, when it would be perhaps too late; and it would be likewise in vain to reckon that the 8000 *Austrians* in the *Low Countries* would be recruited or compleated, unless his majesty would provide for the same, in fulfilling the preceding convention; but supposing what is above mentioned could be obtained, there will be still wanting a good number of troops, before that which is required could be made compleat. Their High Mightinesses will furnish out on their part the number of 40,000 men, as they did the last year, having even augmented that number with 5 battalions; but they are not aware in what manner, without employing likewise the *Hanoverian* troops which served the same year upon the *Rhine*, the number required (which must be an augmentation of 60,000 men, over and above that which is now in the *Low Countries*, without even reckoning the *Hessians*,) can be got together in time. And yet they do not observe that lord *Harrington*, in his letter, has been willing to explain himself on his majesty's part, with respect thereto. As the said *Hanoverian* troops have hitherto been in the service of her imperial majesty, it is consequently indispensably necessary that his majesty would please to put her in a condition to be able to employ these troops likewise in the *Low Countries*, which will not be putting his majesty upon greater efforts than last year, and will be only making him contribute as much as he did then. For the rest, their High Mightinesses assure themselves that, with relation to the furnishing the necessary artillery, and the other extraordinary expences of the war, his majesty will observe the same proportion which was followed in the last campaign, and will make for this purpose, without delay, the necessary dispositions. Their High Mightinesses expect, from the zeal and favourable dispositions of his majesty, that he would be pleased to reflect anew on all this, and take as soon as possible his resolution, since there is no time left to negociate, but the effective troops must be had, in order to preserve the *Low Countries*, and troops which can be there immediately, if any benefit is to be expected from thence. With regard to the declaration of war, which is required of the republic, at the bottom of lord *Harrington*'s letter, his majesty, knowing the very important reasons which have hindered their High Mightinesses to this time, they cannot dispense with themselves from not insisting on the same reasons, as being much stronger at present than they were the last year.

The said mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp* will represent all that is above mentioned to his majesty and to his ministers, the first opportunity, and will make the most amicable instances, and at the same time the strongest, to press and endeavour to obtain a speedy and satisfactory answer. In order to obtain this end, the said mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp* shall not omit observing, that the number of troops necessary must be in the *Low Countries* the beginning of *March*, and shall make incessant instances to this effect: That the time is now near, that there is none left to debate, or negociate, and to write backwards and forwards; but, in order to have the whole compleat, there is not a moment of time to be lost, to cause the march of the troops to be begun, part of which are distant, and to make those advance which are near with-

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without loſs of time. That over and above what is at preſent in the *Low Countries*, an augmentation of 60,000 men is abſolutely neceſſary; which does not appear to their High Mightineſſes to be fixed too high, if one conſiders the failure which the events of the laſt campaign have made viſible; that there then was, and that there have been ſince, drawn off 30,000 men; that for the finding of this augmentation no other means offer, but the cauſing the two *Auſtrian* corps above mentioned, of 10,000, and 21,400 men to advance towards theſe countries; the *Hanoverian* troops, which are at preſent in *Germany* reckoned at 14,000, the *Saxons* to the number 10,000, on which nevertheleſs one cannot as yet depend with intire certainty; and that they hope that the remainder will be made up in keeping the 6000 *Heſſians* there, and will be ſo perhaps, in part, by the troops which their High Mightineſſes may procure, in making the augmentation which they are endeavouring, it being to be conſidered that, of the body of troops belonging to the republic, which was laſt year in the *Netherlands*, there are very little leſs than 10,000 diſabled from ſerving, by the unfortunate capitulations of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*.

And that therefore they are to inſiſt immediately, and with all poſſible earneſtneſs, that proviſion be made for what is above ſet forth, without which their High Mightineſſes ſee no means of reſtoring affairs, or of preventing their total ruin, whether it be by any obſtacle ariſing to diſappoint what they propoſe, or by the delay in effecting it: their High Mightineſſes being convinced, that there is no other way left for extricating affairs in the *Netherlands*, and ſecuring the frontiers, but his majeſty's taking a ſpeedy reſolution upon the plan above mentioned, and giving immediate and effectual orders for its execution.

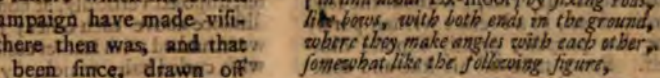
'Tis greatly hoped that the Dutch *are now come to* more vigorous *reſolutions*,
See p. 615.

SIR, Exon, Sept. 15, 1746.

On peruſing the Exmoor Scolding, *I find the following words mark'd with an aſteriſk, which are omitted in the* Vocabulary. see 527.

Yours, &c. Devonienſis.

ANgle-bowing, *a method of fencing the grounds wherein ſheep are kept (in and about* Ex-moor*) by fixing rods, like bows, with both ends in the ground, where they make angles with each other, ſomewhat like the following figure,*



Antle-beer, *croſs-wiſe, irregular.*
Cunniſhing, *diſſembling, flattering.*
Dwalling, *talking nonſenſe, or as if delirious.*
Eart *or* Aert, (*i. e. oft*) *but generally uſed of* now and then, *as* eart this way, eart that way, *i. e. now this way, now that way.*
Hoazed! *timely off* [*ſpoken ironically*] *alſo hoarſe.*
Jibb, *a ſtiller to fix a barrel of liquor on.*
Lathing *or* Le-athing, *invitation.*
Lipped, *looſe, free; and ſometimes the breaking out of the ſtitches in needle-work, or the like.*
Ort, *ought, anything.*
Ort, Orten, *often. See* Eart.
Rigging, *playing the hobbyhorſe.*
Stertlee, *to ſtartle, or hop up and down, or the like.*
Trub, *ſignifies not only a ſluttiſh woman, but is ſometimes maſculine, and denotes a ſlovenly looby.*
Widford, *a widower.*

A LETTER on the further Diſcoveries in ELECTRICITY.

Mr URBAN,

JUST after Mr *Freke*'s, another *Eſſay on Electricity* was publiſhed, being further entitled, 'An enquiry into the 'nature, cauſe, and properties thereof, 'on the principles of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s 'theory of vibrating motion, light and 'fire; and the various phenomena of 'forty-two capital experiments; with 'ſome obſervations relative to the uſes 'that may be made of this wonderful 'power of nature. By *Benjamin Martin*; printed for the author at *Bath*,' where he exhibits his experiments.

With reſpect to the firſt part of this pompous title, he has done little more than retailed ſome axioms which he found in Sir *Iſaac*'s writings; as to the ſecond, concerning the uſes of electricity, he is very clear and conciſe, having had the addreſs to comprize all his ob-

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servations in these words: 'At present 'I know so little of its use, as not to be 'able to form any rational conjecture a- 'bout it.' The rest of his work relates the experiments, great part of which have been mentioned in your Magazine. The ungenteel manner in which he has treated Mr *Freke*, ‡ without the least provocation, in a Preface written purely for that purpose, greatly exposes himself. For a taste of his stile and abilities as a writer, I have here transcribed part of his first paragraph:

'As the *power* and various phenomena of electricity, which of late 'have been INVENTED, and exhibited 'in experiments, have greatly amused 'mankind, and justly raised their *wonder* 'and *surprize*, &c.

Mr *Freke* has since published a second edition of his Essay, with an Appendix, in which he takes notice of several objections to his hypothesis, particularly of an experiment mentioned in Mr *Watson's* observations, which seems to contradict his assertion, that the electrical power is produced from the air (*See p.* 570. A.) and from which some have supposed it to come from the earth only; 'than which (says he) nothing can be 'more absurd; for if you fetch it out 'of the wainscot, or the floor, it must 'first be in them, and the air could on- 'ly be the carrier of it to them.' From whence he concludes, that his hypothesis is the rather confirmed by this experiment, with respect to the apparatus not being the cause of electricity, and its being produced from the air.

At the end of his Appendix, he thus takes notice of Mr *Martin*: 'I have 'met with an unmannerly abuse from a 'country showman.—If this person be 'poor, and did it for gain, I heartily 'pity him.—If Sir *Isaac Newton* had 'been living, and seen these electrical 'experiments, he would not have bow'd 'low to this great philosopher for sup- 'porting his character; an attempt as 'ridiculous, as that of a pigmy to carry 'a giant.'

Mr *Watson* has also published a sequel to his experiments and observations on Electricity (*See p.* 291.) containing several new experiments, which were not made with a tube, as the former, but with a machine, the wheel of which was 4 feet diameter, and had 4 grooves cut in its periphery, to receive the cords that go round 4 spindles of 2 inches diameter, on which were mounted 4 globes of 10 inches diameter, disposed vertically, at about 3 inches distance above each other; these globes were rubbed with leather cushions stuffed with curled hair, which, by its elasticity, renders the friction nearly equal, although the globes cannot be blown and mounted exactly true; and the cushions were also rubbed over with whiting. Among these experiments, the following are truly curious and remarkable, which I have sent you to compleat the accounts you have already given us of this new field of knowledge.

The thick smoke which arises from oil of turpentine, after it has been fired in any vessel held in the hand of an electrified man, if it is received against any non-electric of a large surface, held in the hand of a second man standing on an electrical cake, will convey to him, at a foot distance from the flame, a sufficient quantity of electricity to fire any inflammable vapour. The strokes have been likewise perceptible upon touching the second man, when he has held the non-electric in his hand in the smoke of the burning oil, near 8 feet above the flame. *From which it appears that the smoke of an originally electric, is a conductor of electricity.*

If the second man holds the end of an iron rod over the flame of spirits of wine, he will kindle other warm spirits held near his finger: *Thus flame conducts electricity, without diminishing its force.*

If two vials are hung on to the gun-barrel (*See p.* 372.) and a person grasps them both, and then brings his forehead near it, the shock will be so great as to stun him like a blow with a great stick; for the shock is in proportion to the number of points of non-electric contact, which, when two vials are grasped, are more than when only one is used. This appears yet plainer from the following experiments:

Two large round-bellied vials were wrapped in very thin lead, so as to touch every where except the neck, and filled with water, and corked, with a wire running thro' the cork, as usual, and these vials were then hung to the ends of a piece of strong wire about 5 inches long, with an eye at each end to receive them, and a small wire loop was also fastened into the lead at the bottom of each

‡ 'Upon reading (says he) a system of such 'wild reveries, I could not help having some 'commiseration for the author, who seems to 'have no more notion of the nature and cause 'of electricity, than he has of modern philo- 'sophy—the performance appearing too plain 'a *felo de se*.—Sir *Isaac* has too many op- 'ponents: I am sorry this author should be 'one of them.'

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each vial, and into these loops a strong piece of wire, like the former, was inserted; these vials were then hung cross the gun-barrel, by the first wire, at the ends of which they were suspended, and being then electrified, a person standing on the floor touched the wire which went thro' the loops at the bottom of the vials, and immediately received a more violent shock than the former, tho' more tolerable because not received on the head.

These vials may be concealed, and the shock rendered more universal, by placing them in a corner of the room, and covering them with any thing, so as not to touch the upper wires; then bringing a fine wire from the gun-barrel to the upper strong wire, and another from the bottom wire along the floor to pretty near the gun-barrel, under a floor-cloth, the vial being electrified, if a person sets his foot upon the floor-cloth over the wire, and touches the gun-barrel, he will feel a terrible shock at the shoulders, elbows, wrists, knees and ancles; and if the electricity should be discharged from 12 or more of these vials, or one large bottle, by a man at once, it would probably be fatal. For the electrical power is accumulated and retained in the water contained in the vials, which would otherwise run off and disperse: for electrified bodies contain only a certain quantity of electricity, which cannot be encreased.

With respect to this experiment, it is necessary to observe, that the foot must be placed over the wire on the floor-cloth, the shoes must be wet, and the floor-cloth but thin, because dry shoes being originally electric, and a thick carpet, for the same reason, will prevent the experiment.

The following experiment, among others, proves that the electrical force describes a circuit, being felt only in the arms, and across the breast, and moves *rectissimo cursu*, between the gun-barrel and vial; it may be made by two lines of many persons; but, for the sake of perspicuity, we shall suppose only four. *viz.*

1 2 3 4

A B C D

Of one line let A touch the gun-barrel, standing upon wax, and communicate with B C D likewise standing upon wax. Of the other line, let 1 take the electrified vial in his hand, and joyn with 2, 3 and 4, all standing upon the floor. If, under these circumstances, the first line is electrified, and 4 touches D, all eight are struck thro'. If 4 touches C, D tho electrified feels nothing, and the remaining seven are struck; so that here D is left out of the circuit. If 4 touches B, only six feel the shock, and C and D feel nothing; and thus you may proceed to A, who must always necessarily feel, if either himself or any of his line is touched. If, when both lines are as before-mention'd, D touches 3, 4 is left out of the circuit, and the remaining seven feel the stroke. If C touches 2, the circuit consists of five, D, 3 and 4 being, tho' under the same circumstances, left out: always observing, however these circuits are diversified, that A, who touches the gun-barrel, and 1, who holds the vial, are certain to feel the stroke.

If a number of persons communicate by pieces of wire, and any one of them brings together the ends of the two pieces of wire in his hands upon the gun-barrel's being touch'd, he will perceive no stroke; but if the ends of the wires are but a quarter of an inch asunder, he will be shook in both arms, because then his body will become part of the circuit.

Among other observations, made by this ingenious author, are the following:

That lining the globes with wax does not increase the electrical power.

That this power is increased by the number and size of the globes, only to a certain degree; the electrified bodies containing only a determinate quantity; all above that standard being dissipated as fast as it is excited. But, by an experiment, which render'd this dissipation visible, the addition of another globe, *&c.* appeared to make a great difference, *viz.* by bringing the surfaces of two pewter plates near to each other, the one being held by an electrised, and the other by a non-electrised person, upon which the flashes between the plates were so bright and numerous, and succeeded each other so fast, that, when the room was darkened, the faces of 13 persons, who were disposed round it, might be distinctly seen.

That the experiment with the phial will succeed as well, if any solid piece of metal, of any size and weight, be substituted in the place of the gun-barrel, a stroke equally strong having been felt from a sword.

That increasing the quantity of water, and size of the phial, does not increase the stroke, except the points of non-electric contacts are also increased.

That glass tubes and

the electrical power in themſelves, for if the machine, and the man who turns the wheel, are placed on pitch, the power is ſurprizingly diminiſhed, and ſometimes there is none at all; but if any part of it has communication with the floor or wainſcott, by means of a man or a piece of wire, &c. touching both, the electrical power appears as uſual.

That the electrical æther is elaſtic, and more ſubtil than air, as it paſſes thro' glaſs, &c. and extends itſelf round excited bodies, either electric or non electric, to a conſiderable diſtance, increaſes the motions of fluids, &c.

From the London Evening Poſt.

Freſhwater ADMIRALS, *&c.*

IT being a practice amongſt the young watermen of this kingdom, after a cruize or two at ſea, to be reliev'd by others, whilſt they trip it at the *Bath*, tho' without any ſymptom of diſeaſe; I have been led to enquire what can poſſibly induce, or ſeduce, ſo many of them to delight ſo much in freſh water, at a time when their country calls them on the ocean, and ſo great encouragement is given for their vigilance and courage when there. Good God! What taſte can ſuch officers have, to prefer the diverſions at the *Bath*, to the exquiſite delights of hunting a *Frenchman*, or *Spaniard*, without regarding the profits?

I am told the ſalt water does not agree with their conſtitutions; that they always find on it a great loſs of ſpirits, and that, if it was not for the relief they find from the *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, *&c.* they muſt throw up their commiſſions, and live, 'till peace, on half pay, expecting then the ocean will become more ſalubrious.

It is certainly much to be lamented there ſhould at this time be ſuch numbers borne on half pay, who never did any thing to recommend them to ſo great an indulgence from their country.

But what I aim at chiefly at preſent is, to diſtinguiſh between ſalt water captains and freſh water captains; that the gentlemen, whoſe province it is to aſſign to them their ſeveral ſtations, may order the freſh water captains to trip it at *Bath*, *&c.* and let only ſalt water captains, ſuch as *Bret* and *Saumarez*, (See *ſhips taken*) ſcour the main: We ſhould not then, after every puff of wind, hear of our ſhips being blown into port; nor would they be always complaining of their ſhips, in order to keep them long at port, but on the ocean, the natural element of ſalt water captains, being all their delight, and having no other yearnings but for their country's intereſt: What happy effects may not we expect, to have them all of that ſtamp! We ſhall not then be mortify'd with accounts of loſſes, four, five, or ſix ſhips at a time; nor longer told of the enemy's fleets ſailing to or from the *Weſt Indies*, without moleſtation; † of four of theirs chaſing ſix of ours; But their trade would quickly be deſtroyed, and a peace ſought for upon our own terms.

* *M——n*, *N——s*, with many others.

† Late accounts from the *Weſt Indies*.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Miniſter at Paris, *dated* Nov. 22.

IN the diſcourſe which the king had with the pretender's eldeſt ſon at *Fontainbleau*, upon his firſt arrival from *Scotland*, his majeſty told him, That he ſhould be very deſirous of having in writing a detail of the principal circumſtances of his affairs in *Scotland*, and the reaſons which he thought might be the cauſe of his not ſucceeding in his enterprize: Since which he has ſatisfied the king, by delivering a memorial, containing a particular relation of his expedition, wherein he pretends to have a powerful party in *England*: but what is the moſt extraordinary is, that this memorial contains particularities and anecdotes concerning the factions which are againſt him (the young pretender) at the court of *France*, and how far theſe contributed to prevent his being ſupported in his enterprize. He likewiſe therein diſcovered things which ſurpriz'd the king, *viz.* that the promiſes and orders of that monarch had been prevented from being performed and obey'd, by ſuch and ſuch miniſters, whom he therein named. He proved what he advanced, by ſhewing, that if a certain order of the king, dated , which had been deliver'd to M. *d'Argenſon*, miniſter of war, had been duly executed, according to the intentions of the king, he had ſucceeded much better in his expedition, and, perhaps, to his wiſhes.

In a grand council lately held at *Fontainbleau*, in preſence of the king, Cardinal *Tencin*, who is firmly attached to the pretender and his family, and is implacable to the preſent eſtabliſhment in *England*, took the liberty to aſk how his majeſty intended the miniſtry ſhould act in regard to the two ſons of the chevalier

valier, and whether it was his intention that they ſhould return to *Rome*, to live upon the penſion he had been pleaſed to grant them. His majeſty anſwer'd, "Theſe two princes have no reaſon to "complain of what I have done for "them, ſince they can now ſupport "themſelves, and make a figure ſuitable "to their birth. My deſign is that "they remain in *France*. The oppor-"tunities of acting in their behalf are "not abſolutely loſt, and perhaps will "offer themſelves at a time when it is "leaſt expected." Purſuant to this reſolution, the pretender's eldeſt ſon is preparing to make a great figure, and his equipages are getting ready as faſt as poſſible; he is to reſide in the caſtle of St *Vincennes*, and among other attendants, he will have a company of horſe-guards, compos'd of 25 of his faithful highlanders. It is reported that he will ſhortly marry the young princeſs of *Modena*, and his brother is to have a penſion alſo, and reſide near the court. Inſtructions are ſent to M. *Puiſieux* at *Breda*, that no mention to is be made in the preliminaries of the pretender, or his deſcendants, nor in any general or particular treaty between *France* and *Great Britain*, becauſe his moſt chriſtian majeſty will be entirely free and unconſtrained in reſpect to the houſe of *Stuart*.——All *Europe*, indeed, knows, if not the *ties of parentage* (*ſee p.* 202.) yet thoſe of gratitude between his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and Pr. *Edward*, as he calls him, to whoſe diverſion of the *Britiſh* forces he owes the conqueſt of *Bruſſels* laſt winter, and the ſucceſsful campaign which follow'd.

Further particulars of the Trial of George Abernethy, *on the* 22*d of laſt month, ſee p.* 557.

THE council for the crown produced witneſſes to prove *Abernethy*'s acting as a captain in *Carliſle*: one ſwore that he was preſident of a court-martial there, at which two officers were broke: another that he ſaw him fire a cannon planted on the walls of *Carliſle*, and pointed at the duke's army: others ſwore he acted as commiſſary of ſtores there, and produced bills and receipts with his name as ſuch. In his defence he pleaded, 'he had been of ſin-'gular ſervice to his majeſty in various ſhapes;' the firſt witneſs called was gen. *Cope*, who being aſk'd if he knew him; he replied no, but deſired that might not prejudice the priſoner, as he ſaw ſo many people at *Bamff*, that he could not remember their faces: he was aſk'd if he remember'd what aſſiſtance he met with at *Bamff*: he ſaid that he was furniſhed with a number of carriages and horſes by the magiſtrate, and that poſſibly the priſoner might be the man. *Abernethy*'s council then produced witneſſes to prove him the only acting magiſtrate at that time, the provoſt or bailiffs being ſick or abſent; that one *Rogers*, ſent (a few days before the general came) upon extraordinary buſineſs, wanting horſes, was furniſh'd by the priſoner, and directed by him to go a different road to what he was order'd, to prevent his falling into the hands of the rebels: That upon the rebels coming into *Bamff*, and having receiv'd intelligence how active he had been in the ſervice of his majeſty, they plunder'd his houſe, took him priſoner, and kept him ſo while they ſtaid there, and then led him out as a priſoner, upon a horſe without a ſaddle. As to his conduct at *Carliſle*, the priſoner call'd a ſhop-keeper, who had receiv'd conſiderable damage from ſome of the rebel army; but upon his making application to him, he granted him a guard, which prevented him from receiving further miſchief. The next witneſs was a captain of foot, a priſoner with the rebels at *Carliſle*, who ſwore, that, during his impriſonment, the priſoner took frequent opportunities of converſing with him alone, and always acquainted him with the reſult of the councils of war, and frequently wiſh'd the town delivered to the duke, for that ſome of the *Scotch* were for it, but the *Engliſh* oppos'd it. Upon which this witneſs adviſ'd the priſoner to get as many names as he could to an inſtrument for delivering up the town, and to ſend it to the duke; and that the priſoner was one of the perſons who went to his R. Highneſs about delivering up the town.

Upon the whole, theſe facts induced the jury to recommend him for mercy.

Oct. 25. Alex. Leith, a capt. in Glenbucket's reg. Walter Mitchell, an enſign in the D. of Perth's, and George Ramſey, an enſign in Glenbucket's, were found guilty; Francis Farquharſon, col. of a reg. and James Stuart, maj. in the D of Perth's, who were taken at the battle of Culloden, retracted and pleaded guilty.

Proceedings againſt the Rebels at St Margaret's Hill, *Court Houſe*, Southwark.

(*Continu'd from p.* 557.)

Oct. 31. THE court ſat, preſent Ld chief juſtice *Lee*, Mr juſtice *Wright*, and Mr Baron *Reynolds*, when *Jam. Rattray* of *Cangullion*, *Perthſhire*, brother in law to Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart, was try'd. He was called Major *Rattray* in the rebel army, and when examin'd by one of the king's officers in *May* laſt, after being taken priſoner by the king's huſſars, he gave in his name as volunteer in Ld *Ogilvie*'s 2d battalion, and own'd that he had been five months in the Highland army. The trial laſted 7 hours; but there being ſome contradictions between the evidence for the crown, and the witneſſes for the priſoner, the jury withdrew for 3 quarters of an hour, and brought him in *not guilty*.

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Nov.

Nov. 1. *Allan Cameron*, a Capt. in *Lochiel*'s regiment was try'd: His evidence depos'd, "That he was forced from his family, a wife and 10 children, by *Cameron* of *Lochiell*, (to whom he was tenant) one of the Highland chiefs, who made his escape after the battle of *Culloden*. But it having been fully proved before, that he march'd in that regiment as a captain from *Scotland* to *Carlisle*, thence to *Derby*, and back to *Scotland*, without being under restraint or confinement, and was at the battle of *Culloden*, where he was wounded, he was found *guilty*. It appear'd by the evidence for the crown, that he behaved with much humanity and candour, and that at *Edinburgh* he preserv'd a king's officer from being murder'd by the rebels.

— 4. Sir *John Wedderburn*'s trial came on; he produced witnesses to prove, that the time he was said to be among the rebels, he had been four times taken by force from his own house by the rebels, and that for the greatest part of that time he was at his own house. But the counsel for the crown produced 12 receipts, signed *John Wedderburn* for excise collected at *Perth*, *Dundee*, &c. and prov'd to be his hand-writing, and some of the witnesses themselves prov'd the paying of excise to him. It was prov'd also that he own'd himself a volunteer in Ld *Ogilvie*'s 2d battalion, and by an officer who said he was a private man in the said battalion. The jury without going out of court found him guilty.——Sir *John*'s father had a small estate near *Dundee*, which was sold to satisfy his creditors; whence this gentleman being left destitute, was obliged to occupy a small farm, to support a wife and 9 children, who were commonly seen to run about the doors of a small thatch'd cott barefooted; so that private distress drove him to despair, and that headlong into rebellion.

— 6. Was try'd *Henry Kerr*, a colonel in the rebel army, and aid de camp to Ld *George Murray*. The counsel for the prisoner alleged, that he was an officer in the service of the K. of *Spain*; but soon gave up that point. It appear'd that he was very active in the rebellion, and at the battle of *Culloden*, after the rebels were broke, endeavour'd to rally them; he was found guilty. —Then *Alex. Maclauchlan*, a major in Lord *Tullibardin*'s regiment was try'd, and found *guilty*; but some favourable circumstances appearing, the jury desir'd the court to recommend him to his majesty's mercy.

— 7. *Tho. Watson*, late a tobacconist in *Perth*, and a Lieut. in one of Ld *Ogilvie*'s battalions was after a short tryal found *guilty*.——*Hector Mac Keusie*, of the parish of *Lochbrun*, in the shire of *Ross*, a tenant of the E. of *Cromartie*, and an ensign in his regiment, who was taken in the castle of *Dunrobin*, the (*see p.* 413) after a tryal of near 5 hours, the jury withdrawing half an hour, was found *guilty*.

— 8. *John Farquharson*, a Capt. in Col. *Fra. Farquharson*'s regiment, withdrew his former plea, and pleaded *guilty*.——*Colin Mackenzie*, a lad of 19, a Capt. and *Roderick Mackenzie*, a Lieut. in the E. of *Cromartie*'s regiment, and one of his tenants, both taken in *Dunrobin* castle, were acquitted. The tryals of *Geo. Law*, *Adam Hay*, *Alex. Grant*, and *Andrew Spreuil*, were deferr'd to *Dec.* 15.

— 10. Major *Glascoe* was try'd; after examining several witnesses on both sides, and the counsel for the prisoner having open'd to the court the cartel sign'd at *Franckfort* (See Vol. XV. p. 55 D) the jury, by direction of the court, brought him in not guilty. His witnesses, 4 of whom were officers in the *French* service, deposed that he was a lieutenant in *Dillon*'s regiment in the same service; and that he was a native of *France*, being born at St *Germain en Laye*. He was ordered to be detained as a prisoner of war. This was the person who raised the battery against the *Hazard* sloop, and took her. (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 694)

— 15. *Alex. Buchanan*, a lad about 19 years of age was try'd and acquitted, it appearing that he was forced into the rebellion by the D. of *Perth*, to whom his father was a tenant. Then the Ld Chief Justice *Lee* pass'd sentence of death upon the following 22 persons for high treason.

Sir J. Kinloch	Alex. Leith	Allan Cameron
Ro. M'Cullock	Walt. Michell	Sr J. Wedderburn
J. Hamilton, *G. of* Carlisle *Ca*	Geo. Ramsay	Henry Kerr
	Fr. Farquharson	A. M'Lauchlan
G. Abernethy	James Stuart	Tho. Watson
Jn Burnet	Jam. Bradshaw	Hec. M'Kenzie
Cha. Gordon	Jam. Lindsay	Jn Farquharson
Jam. Gordon	Andrew Wood	

The counsel for *Alex.* and *Cha. Kinloch*, brothers of Sir *James Kinloch*, and convicted likewise of high treason, made a motion in arrest of judgment, the arguing of which was put off to *Dec.* 15, to which time the court adjourned.

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The

The account of the Trials of the Rebels at YORK *in our last, p.* 523.—526. *was taken from the* YORK COURANT; *but more particulars having appeared since in the* YORK JOURNAL, *publish'd from the Minutes of a Gentleman who attended the Trials, we doubt not their proving agreeable to our Readers.*

Oct. 2. *William Conolly*, an *Iriſhman*, was brought to the bar, and pleading not guilty, a jury was ſworn. It appeared in evidence on behalf of the crown, that the priſoner was a deſerter from one of our regiments; that he was at the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, where he killed one of the king's ſoldiers; was uncommonly active, and took great pains to animate and incite the rebels not to give any quarter to the king's forces.—The priſoner, in his defence, did not attempt to contradict any of theſe facts, but endeavoured to prove, in mitigation of his offence, that he did ſome kind offices to ſome of our ſoldiers that were taken priſoners by the rebels.—*Guilty.*

Oct. 3. *Charles Robinſon*, pleading not guilty, was put upon his trial: Three witneſſes were examined for the crown, who plainly prov'd him to have appeared in arms. In his defence he produced ſeveral witneſſes to prove, that he had liv'd in the diſtrict of *Strathbond*, and that my lord *Lovat*'s ſon forced him, and ſeveral others who lived in the diſtricts of *Strathbond* and *Garantully*, to join the rebels. The jury brought in their verdict, guilty.——*William Croſoy*, an *Iriſhman*, was tried next. It appeared in evidence, that he join'd the rebels, and was ſeen in arms, which he did not attempt to contradict in his defence, but endeavoured to prove a force by one witneſs, who, unfortunately for him, depoſed, that he was forced at *firſt* to engage with the rebels, but that he believed, he afterwards went willingly enough, guilty.——Then *M'Gennis* was tried, who was prov'd to act as a ſerjeant under *Glenbucket*. His defence was the ſame as *Robinſon*'s; guilty.——*David Ogilvy*, a boy of ſeventeen, was then tried, who appeared under the deepeſt concern, and was by the jury recommended to mercy; he attempted to prove a force, but could not make out a *continuance* of it; guilty.——*John Portreus* was tried next, who appeared to be a deſerter from one of our regiments: he alledged, in excuſe of his offence, and as a plea to ſtop ſentence; that he had the promiſe of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* for his pardon; guilty.——*James Reid* was then tried, whom the witneſſes for the crown plainly proved to have engaged with the rebels, and to have acted as a piper to a rebel regiment, tho' it did not appear that he had ever carried any arms, upon which he was recommended to mercy by the jury.—The court obſerved upon this, that every perſon who joined any ſet of people engaged in an open rebellion, tho' they did not bear arms, were yet guilty of high treaſon; that no regiments ever marched without muſical inſtruments, as drums, trumpets, or the like; and that in an highland regiment there was no moving without a piper, and therefore his bagpipe, in the eye of the law, was an inſtrument of war. The jury upon this would have retracted their recommendation, but the court told them, it muſt not now be permitted; guilty.

Oct. 4. *James Main* was firſt brought to the bar; but his counſel moving for farther time, upon account of ſome of his witneſſes being on the road, the court was ſo favourable as to poſtpone his trial.——Then *John Long* was bro't up, and ſix witneſſes were examined for the crown, to prove that he had acted as a ſurgeon's mate in the rebel army; but the proof not coming up to the ſpecies of high treaſon laid in the indictment, he was acquitted on the *motion of the king's counſel*.——*James M'Colley* was tried next, and was proved by four witneſſes to have appeared in arms at ſeveral places: he did not attempt to contradict this in his defence, but examined ſome witneſſes to ſhew that his caſe was the ſame with *Charles Robinſon*'s; guilty.——*James Sparks*, a *Derbyſhire-man*, was then brought to the bar, who immediately challenged the former jury, and a new one was ſworn. (*See p.* 523 C.)——There were five witneſſes produced on the ſide of the crown, who depoſed, that the priſoner at the bar had been always accounted of a *riotous diſpoſition*, and was always looked upon, and conſidered as a *captain of the mob*; that when the rebel army was approaching *Derby*, he went out two miles to meet them; that upon his coming up to them, he got one of their officers by the hand, and ſaid, *Sir, I am glad to ſee you, I have long wiſh'd it*; that when he came into *Derby* along with the rebels, he ſhouted *P—— C—— for ever*; and, holding up a gun he had in his hand, ſaid, *He would in a ſhort time do ſome execution with it; and that he would fight for* P—— C—— *as long as he had any blood left*; that he went with

with ſome of the rebels to Mr *Meynnel's*, where they committed great diſorders, but they all appeared to be in liquor, and quarrelled with one another; and that when he was apprehended, and was carrying before a juſtice of peace, he declared he was not under any concern or fear, as he did not in the leaſt doubt, but he ſhould ſoon be *releas'd by the prince*. In his defence he called ſix witneſſes, in order to prove that his deſign and intention in going out to meet the rebel army, was to engage ſome of their officers to take up their quarters at a friend's houſe, who was deſirous to avoid the trouble and danger of entertaining the common men; that his ſhewing the rebels the way to Mr *Meynnel's* houſe, was not an act of choice, but of compulſion; and that when he abſolutely refuſed to engage in their army, he was violently beat and abuſed by them. Guilty.——*Michael Brady* was then brought to the bar, and ſeven witneſſes were examined to prove his enliſting with the rebels, and his appearing in arms; and one witneſs depoſed, that he ſaw him drawn up at *Macclesfield* with what was called *the Manchester regiment*. To which the priſoner replied, *It was falſe, he had refuſed to be drawn up with them, and was at that time in his quarters*. He produced three witneſſes to prove force, and a deſign to eſcape from the rebels, and was going for *London*; but it appeared that his intention in ſodoing, was to avoid being taken up for the treaſon he had committed.

Oct. 6. We have moſt of the particulars of this day's tryals *p.* 524. and have only to add, 1. That the witneſſes againſt *Hamilton* were no leſs than 13, any two of which would have been ſufficient to have convicted him, that when he threaten'd the priſoners in the *Cannongate* church with death, if they did not join his party, he ſaid to one, *'tis requiſite in you not to join us, as you're an* Iriſhman. That the priſoner was at Sir *Roger Braidſhaw's* at *Haigh*, when the countryman took away his box of papers, among which was one intitled, *the oath to be taken by thoſe of my troop*; this oath run out to ſome length, and thoſe who took it were made in very injurious terms to renounce their allegiance, and to ſwear fidelity to the pretended prince and his forever; the countryman being a declared that he was afterwards nd almoſt hanged in his neck- at he was carried three miles -'s huſſars, who threatned the higheſt tree they ſhou'd come to, from whom, however, at length he with great difficulty eſcap'd: that at *Skirby Fluer* the priſoner ſeizing a country fellow, clapped a piſtol to his head, and ſwore he would blow out his brains if he did not immediately ſhew them the neareſt way to *Shap*.——2. When *John Balantine* was acquitted, he threw his bonnet to the cieling of the court, ſaying, *I'll have nothing more to do with the bonnet*, and on drinking the king's health, added, *now I can drink his majeſty's health without being beat for it*; alluding to the ill uſage which he had received from his fellow priſoners on account of his loyalty.

(*To be continued.*)

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Boſton, Oct. 13. ON the 11th arrived Capt. *Sylvanus Cobb*, from *Cape Breton*, whom his excellency Gov. *Shirley*, 18 days ago, ſent in the ſloop *Riſing Sun* to look into *Chebouctou* harbour, to diſcover the ſtrength of the *French* fleet, and to proceed with his intelligence to *Louiſbourgh*, which is about 60 leagues from *Chebouctou* to the Eaſtward, as *Boſton* is about 80 from it to the Weſtward, (*See January Map*). *Sept.* 23. He ſail'd from *Boſton* for Cape *Sable* coaſt. On the 28th about noon came up with the harbour of *Chebouctou*, eſpied a *French* flag at a ſhip's foretop maſt head; and a fleet on the Eaſtern ſide of the iſland, that lies within the harbour, amongſt which were four large 70 or 80 gun ſhips, and on the Weſt ſide he ſaw ſix top-ſail veſſels, about 40 guns, lying in a line; the *French* upon diſcovering him ſent out a yawl and two long-boats with a ſloop, which gave him chace, but he got clear, and made for *Cape Breton*; in bearing away from *Chebouctou*, diſcover'd there about 30 tents on ſhore, and a number of maſts over the Eaſtern point of the inner part of the harbour without pendants. *Sept.* 30. He arrived at *Cape Breton*, and went into *Louiſbourg* harbour in his whale-boat. His intelligence was very acceptable, they having received none for many days, concerning the enemy's motions or place of rendezvous; the works of the garriſon there were within two or three days of being compleated, and the troops and ſeamen in the higheſt ſpirits.

On the 11th alſo arrived Capt. *Davis*, in a ſloop from *Annapolis-Royal*, for which we have been in pain; but to our great ſatisfaction the three compa-

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nies lately ſent to reinforce that garriſon by our governour, were arriv'd, as opportunely for their ſuccour, as thoſe he ſent two years ago, and we are in hopes, notwithſtanding the party of *Canadians* in *Minas* has been join'd by ſome *French* from *Chebouctou*, and are ſaid to be 3000 ſtrong, that from this reinforcement, and the aſſiſtance of his majeſty's ſhip *Cheſter* ſent by Adm. *Warren*, and the *Shirley* frigate ſent by Adm. *Townſhend*, the province of *Nova Scotia* may not fall into the enemy's hands. We hear that the *French* had encamped within two miles of the garriſon, and hoiſted their flag there *Oct.* 2, and that ſkirmiſhes have happened, wherein ſome of the enemy have been kill'd; and only one of Capt. *Prebble*'s company, ſent from hence, is ſlightly wounded.——The deſertions from among the augmentation to Gen. *Phillips*'s regiment, lately ſent from *England*, continue; but that the *New England* companies are poſted ſo as to prevent them.——Capt. *Goreham*, who commands the rangers (chiefly *Indians*) one of the companies ſent there two years ago by Gov. *Shirley*, had been down *Annapolis* river, with a party of *Indians* in a whale-boat, landed and ſeized ſome *French*, who gave governor *Maſcarene* an account that the Duke *d'Anville*, commander of the *French* ſquadron is dead; that two of their ſhips are loſt on the iſle of *Sable*, (the crew of one ſaved) and the whole fleet, which has been very ſickly, was very near being loſt. Many *Indians* on Cape *Sable* ſhore have died alſo.

Extract of a LETTER *from* Antigua, July 23.

FRench privateers are ſo thick about this iſland, from the indolence of his majeſty's ſhips, that people don't care to ſend out their boats; the country have fitted out a guard de coſta, which three days ago (being the firſt day of her going out) brought in a row-galley that lay off *Popeſhead*, with 25 hands, cloſe under ſhore, but came out and gave chace in hopes of a prize. We are in a miſerable condition, and in great danger of ſtarving, by the *French* taking ſo many of our proviſion veſſels; and they at the ſame time in the greateſt of plenty; and all for want of our men of war being properly and conſtantly employ'd in cruizing to windward of our iſlands; for the protection of trade; which would they but do, the tables would be turned, and we ſhould live in plenty, and the enemy would be ſtarved. 9 or 10 ſail of *Engliſh* men of war are on the ſtations of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Iſlands*, but pretend that they cannot ſail well enough to catch the privateers; but all the world knows, that they can ſail well enough to protect and retake the merchant-ſhips, if they would keep cruizing in proper ſtations. And 'till the act be alter'd that gives the men of war the whole of what they take, there is no room to hope for other meaſures. I have a very great regard for the gentlemen of the navy, and wiſh many of them heartily well, as being particularly acquainted with them; but I can ſee no reaſon for giving them the whole of the merchant-ſhips and goods that they take from the enemy. They are paid, victualled and mann'd at the expence of the nation;—and, I believe, there never yet was an inſtance of impreſſing men to ſerve as captains; and ſo no fear of wanting commanders, and good ones too: it being to be obſerved, that thoſe who fight for honour do generally behave beſt, and take moſt care of the trade; the reaſon of which is plain, for when their paſſions are not biaſſed with ſelf-intereſt, their thoughts are employed for the ſervice of their king and country, and gaining honour for themſelves.——When our men of war take ſhips of equal or greater force than themſelves, or do other gallant actions, I am for crowning the captains with laurels, and rewarding them according to their merit, not only by promotion but otherwiſe. But what glory is there in a man of war of 40 guns or more, to take a merchant-ſhip of 30 or under, tho' ſhe may prove to be worth 100,000*l.* or upwards, and therefore why ſhould the whole be given to them? The *French* have no ſuch allowance, and if they meet a fleet of merchant-ſhips under convoy of a number of *Engliſh* men of war, that are not ſuperior to themſelves, they will * leave the merchant-ſhips to attack our men of war; and this, we may conclude, is owing to their not having the whole of what they take, and why our men of war ſhould not be put upon the ſame footing, is paſt my comprehenſion.

* Thus in the late attack on our *W. India* fleet, the *French* commodore left the merchant-ſhips to chaſe the *Severn* and *Woolwich*, their convoy.——'Tis remarked, in the *London Even. Poſt*, that there is encouragement allow'd in *France* (and not in *Engl* king a king's ſhip rather than

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Five days ago came down a flag of truce from *Martinico*, with 23 masters, and about 140 men into *St John's*, and another into *English* harbour with 60 men, so that herewith you have a list of the names of the masters, and of several of their vessels, that have been taken and carried into *Martinico* and *Guardaloupe*, from the 23d of May last to the 15th inst. being about 43. Our flag of truce, which carried up a few prisoners, is also come down, and brought sixty odd men; but I cannot yet get a list of the vessels that they belonged to.——I pray God to send us relief, or we shall be undone for want of our men of war's being properly employ'd in cruizing to windward of the islands belonging to their respective stations.——It is to be hoped that those who have been the occasion of our past misfortunes will be punished, it not being to be supposed that men of war are sent to these parts for the sake of lying in harbour, or going to the *Spanish* main to seek after prizes, for the advantage of particular persons.——Poor Adm. *Balchen* had the glory of the nation so much at heart, that, when he was last out, he declared to Capt. *Gregory*, he would rather take half a dozen large *French* men of war, than two or three galleons.——I wish every commander was of his opinion, and then we might possibly take more of the *French* navy than we do.

REMARKS *on the Foregoing, In a Letter to the Printer*, &c.

SIR,

THE spirit lately raised against people in the navy, how just soever with respect to particular persons, is very inexcusable, when turned against a body of men in general, who perhaps deserve as well from their country as any other whatever. One thing may be alleged in their favour, which ought to exempt them from such a general censure, *viz.* Men of their body, who behave ill, are so far from being countenanced or screen'd by them, that they are always treated with the utmost contempt: a man who has behaved like a knave, or a coward, may possibly get a ship, but can never get either credit or esteem in the navy, but will be always shunned and despised by those who are not immediately under his command.

The well-being of the fleet, like that of the army, depends upon discipline, and discipline upon this single maxim, *That* PREFERMENT *be the reward of* MERIT, and that such a respect to honour be kept up in the navy, as may prevent a man's doing a dirty thing, tho' it were even to make his fortune at once. Attention to this, and to this only, can restore the credit of the *English* arms at sea; our seamen are as good, and, generally speaking, as brave as their predecessors, if well commanded; and if any scheme can be thought of for reviving our *Blakes*, *Ayscues*, and *Montagues*, there is no doubt that we shall do as great things as they did. But in order to this, we must consider what sort of discipline there was in those days in an *English* fleet, and compare it with the discipline of our own times. Then the fleet was well paid; I do not mean that the sailors had higher wages than now, but that they were regularly and duly paid in money, for the business of tickets was then unknown. The common men were also treated like *Englishmen*; they were punished when in fault, but not liable to be ill-treated at the caprice of any. Morality and decency were then in fashion; chaplains did duty as well as received pay; not one in five ever handled a card, and not one in a hundred understood back gammon. The officers also behaved with the utmost regularity, and kept their men in perfect order, without the help of either canes or curses. Courage and conduct were in those days the only way to preferment; there was no such thing as interest or recommendation; if a man distinguished himself, he was sure to rise; and if he did not distinguish himself, he remained where he was, unless he behaved remarkably ill, and then he was sure to be turned out of the service. These rules strictly observed, enabled us to beat the *Dutch*, when they were the first maritime power in *Europe*; and these rules strictly observed, would enable us to blow the *French* and *Spaniards* out of the sea, for we have ships, and men enough to do it.

That the encouragement given to captains is one cause of their misbehaviour, I apprehend to be a mistake. These encouragements may excite captains to take prizes, and sure there is no harm in that, with respect either to the interest or trade of the nation.——Letters lately published from the *West Indies* complain of two commodores, whose conduct it is neither my inclination nor interest to defend or excuse; but I think it mine, and the interest of every man in the navy, to have the complaints against them thoroughly understood.

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As to one of them it is ſaid, that he is lazy, that he keeps on ſhore himſelf, and keeps his ſhips in harbour: Will taking his ſhare of prizes away mend this? Surely not: if he had been more vigilant in this reſpect, his conduct would have been leſs liable to exception. The encouragement given to ſea-officers is general, and there ſeems to be no reaſon for taking it away for the faults or omiſſions of particular perſons. In reference to this man, the true points of enquiry are, whether the complaints againſt him are juſt; whether he has really ſpent his time luxuriouſly on ſhore, and neglected his duty? if he has, let him be puniſhed; and whether his general character, before he was ſent to the *Weſt Indies*, was that of a haughty, indolent, and inſolent commander, and, generally ſpeaking, diſliked in the navy both by officers and ſeamen? for, if ſo, it was a fault to ſend him thither, and this will recoil upon thoſe who recommended him. As to the other commodore, § he is charged with want of courage, with having it in his power to have taken or deſtroy'd a rich fleet of merchant-men, and yet letting them eſcape. In this, if he ſhewed want of ſpirit towards the nation, he ſhewed alſo want of a true notion with reſpect to his own concerns, and miſſed at once ſerving his country, and making his fortune. But if the royal encouragement did not operate upon them, why ſhould it be taken from others? Puniſh negligent, cowardly, factious officers: in ſhort, puniſh the guilty, but the guilty only, and do not grudge men of merit their rewards, when thoſe rewards are paid by the enemy, and are at the ſame time a benefit to the nation.

NAUTICUS.

§ See *p.* 598.

Extract of a Letter taken in an Advice-Boat from the Duke d'Anville's *Squadron, dated at* Cherbouton, *in* Nova Scotia, Oct. 10, N. S. 1746.

THo' you may have had ſome account of the Expedition of the Duke d'Anville, *yet I propoſe to myſelf the pleaſure of informing you particularly and exactly of that part of it which has come to my knowledge.*

[*Here follows a Liſt of ſhips, and land forces, much the ſame as in* p. 330, 557, *only adding, that this fleet was attended with a great number of merchant ſhips, laden with ſtores and proviſions, and two tenders with artillery.*]

After waiting about three weeks at the iſle of *Aix*, for a fair wind to carry us to ſea, we left that road *June* 20, and anchored at *Rochelle* the ſame day. The 22d at 4 in the morning, the wind at N.E. we got under ſail; at two in the afternoon we loſt ſight of land, in fine weather. The 24th M. *de la Jonquiere*, and M. *Bigot*, who embarked in the *Borce*, the firſt as general to *Canada*, the ſecond as intendant of the ſquadron, went on board the commandant, where M. *de la Jonquiere* was declared Chef d'Eſcadre, and to command on board the *Northumberland* in the ſaid quality, and Mr *Bigot* was appointed intendant of the ſquadron. The 25th we made Cape *Ortugall*. The 26th we were under ſome uneaſineſs; for at ſun-ſet we counted one ſhip more than our number, which we had reaſon to believe by the Lat. we were in to be no other than a privateer. At eleven we ſaw two veſſels foul of one another, and not far from us; but in endeavouring to go to their aſſiſtance, the *Borce* miſs'd ſtays, upon which the neareſt ſhip was order'd to join them. At day-light we found it to be a * *Dutch* fly-boat with proviſions for the expedition, who had been foul of a ſhip bound to St *Domingo*, and carried away her foremaſt.——*July* 5, we diſcovered ſeven ſail 3 or 4 leagues to windward, we went on but ſlowly, we were not yet diſtant from *France* 200 leagues, the winds having almoſt always been contrary, ſo that the 7th we were obliged to bring to, under a mainſail. The 15th the wind came fair, and put us all in good ſpirits. The *Mutine* parted company, it was ſaid for *Miſſiſipi*, and the ſhips bound for *Canada*, &c. were ordered to make the beſt of their way. The 19th the *Renommee* went a-head, we imagine to get ſome intelligence of the place we were deſtined for. The 23d we ſaw St *Mary*'s one of the Weſtern Iſlands, diſtant 9 or 10 leagues. And the 3d of *Auguſt*, though now ten days ſince, we are ſcarce out of ſight of the Weſtern Iſlands, by reaſon of little winds, and almoſt conſtant calms. The 24th we have now left *France* 64 days, and are as yet 300 leagues from *Nova Scotia*, the place it is imagined we are bound to, though it is much to be feared this long paſſage will hinder the ſucceſs of [the expedition:

* Yet the *Dutch* in their ac[illegible] *rington's* letter, complain moleſted.

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God be praiſed we have not yet a great many ſick, but the people ſuffer daily for want of water; we are obliged to be careful of it on account of the ſmall progreſs in our voyage. The 24th, we burnt one of our veſſels which was ſinking, and replaced her with a ſnow and an *Engliſh* ſhip from *Antigua*, the firſt taken by the *Alegare*, the laſt by the *Diamant*. *Sept.* 1ſt, we had very violent ſqualls, with thunder, which carried a way the *Mars*'s main top-gallant-maſt, and damaged her main and main-top-maſt.——4th, The *Tigre* took a ſnow from *Carolina*, and the *Diamant* took another the 6th from the ſame place. The 10th, we diſcovered the coaſt of *Acadia*, at 4 in the afternoon, and as we drew near our intended port, *Cherlouton* (*Chibouctou*) *See our Map Jan.* were in hopes of anchoring without accident. But on 13th a gale ſprung up at S. and with a thick fog ſeparated the fleet, ſo that we could neither ſee nor hear the ſignals, and it was not without difficulty that we put the ſhip about, for beſides the nearneſs of the land and the iſle of *Sable*, we were greatly concerned for fear of running on board of ſhips; however, we eſcaped without any other misfortune than loſing company. The 15th, the weather cleared up, and we joined the Tigre and 25 merchant ſhips. At 6 in the evening the *Mercury* hoſpital ſhip told us, that Monſieur *de Tourmell*, who had ſplit two ſore ſails, had ſent a frigate to look out for the general. The *Caribou*, *Leopard*, *Alcide*, and *Mars* loſt each a top-maſt, and the laſt being very leaky, ſteered for the *American* iſlands, the *Alcide* being ordered to take care of her; in ſhort, I ſhould never end if I was to point out to you all our misfortunes.——*Sept.* 16. We joined the *Trident* and *Diamant*, and on the 18th we ſaw the iſland of *Sable*, and the 21ſt the continent, which we judged to be *La Bay de toutes les Iſles*, but a fog coming on we were obliged to keep the diſtance of 7 or 8 leagues from it. This fog laſted 5 or 6 days, in which time the *Borce* loſt company, not ſeeing or hearing the general's ſignals. The 26th, we had fine weather, and made the land, and at 8 in the morning a ſchooner joined us from the Duke *d'Anville*, who put on board a pilot to carry us into *Cherlouton*; and left us to go in ſight of M. *de Tourmell*. The 27th at n, M. *de Tourmell* joined us with the voy, and at 5 we anchored in the d road ſheltered by a ſmall iſland, re we found the *Northumberland*, *Renommee*, *Alegare*, and 9 merchant ſhips; a boat came to know if we wanted water, and told us of the death of the duke *d'Anville* of an apoplexy at 2 in the morning. This was a home ſtroke and you may imagine had no ſmall effect upon every body. The 28th, the command now devolv'd upon M. *de Tourmell*, who was employ'd this day in taking inſtructions from Meſſ. *de la Jonquiere* and *Bigot*. The 29th, he called a council of war on board the *Trident*: But by a particular, extraordinary, and tragical accident, M. *de Tourmell* is no longer our general; the council of war, which held 7 or 8 hours, exaſperated him ſo violently, that, on the firſt of *October*, he was ſeized with a fever, and ſoon after delirious, which ſo extreamly agitated him, that imagining himſelf among the *Engliſh*, he laid his hand on his ſword, and ran it through his body: He is yet alive, but ſo conſiderably weakned, that he voluntarily conferred the command on M. *de la Jonquiere*, who in ſpight of our misfortunes gives us great expectations, for without derogating from the Duke *d'Anville*'s character, M. *de la Jonquiere* has as much activity, and more experience.

Thus, notwithſtanding our weakneſs, a very long paſſage, and a great deal of ſickneſs, which has much leſſen'd our numbers, as well as the ſeparation of the *Ardent*, *Caribou*, *Mars*, *Alcide*, and the *Argonaute* fireſhip: What is become of the 5 firſt we know not, and what is ſtill worſe, they have all troops on board; I ſay, notwithſtanding all this, we flatter ourſelves with ſucceſs in the conqueſt of *Nova Scotia*.——The *Saint* has engaged a frigat of more force than the *Renommee*, at ſeveral attacks he had his ſecond captain, a Garde de marine, a lieutenant of *Penthieu* regiment, and 12 men killed, and 13 wounded.

Extract of the Journal of the Ardent. *By way of Supplement to the forgoing.*

THE D. *d'Anville* came out of *Breſt*, with 6 ſhips of the line including the *Ardent*, and 18 frigates, *April* 29, but was obliged to put back; on *May* 7 he put out a 2d time, with 25 ſail and 12 barks for *Port Louis*.——*July* 5, Saw 12 ſail to windward about 4 leagues ſteering to the Northward. Lat. 45, 49. Long. 7, 16.——*Aug.* 30. At 5 this morning ſaw a ſmall *Engliſh* ſail, the *Diamant* chaſed her, and coming

ing up with her, fired several shot at her, half past eight was up with her; at one in the afternoon the *Megare* took another prize.——*Sept.* 3. Sent on board the commodore for fresh provisions, having about 200 men sick, whereof 100 have the scurvy. 20 men dy'd in the night, and 4 this morning.——Wind, thunder and lightening; a small transport carry'd away her main-top-mast, by wind or thunder uncertain.—The storm lasted till the next day, two in the afternoon the *Mars* had carry'd away her main-top-mast, a man was killed and 3 wounded aboard a transport by thunder. Told 57 sail.——*Sept.* 14. A storm began and lasted till next morning, when the fleet was dispersed, and but 4 ships in sight; in the afternoon, lost sight of all but 1, and this morning saw her no more. Lat. 48, 24. Long. 31, 38.——15. Began to steer for *Brest*, being in great distress, the ship's company extremely sickly, and great numbers dying daily, having now above 40 dead.——17. The number of dead increased 82.—*Oct.* 6. The dead increased to 110.

Mr URBAN, Manchester, Nov. 7.

As you have the character of impartial, *I desire you would insert the following extract of a letter, with the Remarks.*

'Whitehall Evening Post, Oct 11, 1746.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, 'dated Oct. 6, *from a Person, whose* 'Credit may be depended upon.

"AT present this town is but a rough place,——*Down with the rump,*——*Down with the Hanoverians, Presbyterians*——*Down with the* k—g, is so familiar to us, that we expect it as soon as day-light is over, tho' some have been so impudent as to shout it in open day. But we have had some of *Bland*'s dragoons here near a fortnight, and now our people begin to be a little quieter.——Jacobite, nonjuring, and even popish principles are now making a greater progress here than ever, being propagated with equal industry and success. The two rebels heads are revered, and almost adored, as trophies of martyrdom. The father of one of them (who is a nonjuring bishop) as he passes by 'em, frequently pulls off his hat, and looks at them above a minute with a solemn complacential smile. Some suppose he offers up a prayer for them, others to them. His church daily increases, and he is in the highest credit and intimacy with most of our clergy."

REMARKS.

The first part of this charge, viz. the several *downs*, &c. is so far from being true, that, *familiar* as he says they are, I never heard them, tho' I am an inhabitant myself, and have as much curiosity as he, to observe what passes in these *strange* times. The truth is, now and then, a drunken fellow, reeling home, and perhaps heated with some foolish dispute about *church and meeting-house*, has cried *down with the rump*, and several have been taken up for it. But surely if folk acted ingenuously, and there was not some secret view, not fit to be openly avowed, this could never alarm their fears so much as this letter-writer would make one believe, nor deserve the formality of a representation to the government of mobs and tumults, attended with a petition for the assistance of military power, when it is notorious that the civil magistrates, who are remarkable for their vigilance, never met with any interruption in the execution of their office.

What follows is a momentous charge indeed, *jacobite, nonjuring popish principles* advancing with hasty steps—Dreadful scene! enough to scare a poor well-meaning protestant out of his wits! But let us play the *Sancho* a little with this *Don Quixot* of ours, and see whether some reason and day-light will not discover these terrible giants to be only a few innocent fulling-mills, chimeras of his own distempered brain.——A stranger, when he is told, that *popish principles are propagated with equal industry and success, and are now making a greater progress here than ever*, must naturally suppose that we have a great many papists among us, and that the number is much increased of late. Now, God be thanked, to the confusion of this slanderer, it is our peculiar happiness to have fewer in proportion, of that denomination, than any large populous town in the kingdom; and those we have are of no note or consideration, being chiefly poor *Irish* brought to settle here by our manufacture.——But I fancy he will have recourse to the old *canting* evasion of *papists in disguise, papists in their hearts, popishly affected*, &c. by which terms a certain set of people mean all those, who are strenuous asserters of the doctrine and discipline of the church of *England*, as well against *fanatical latitude and negligence*, as *popish tyranny and superstition*. Such popish principles are, I must own, propagated with industry, and, I hope, with success too.——As to his *re-*

fors and jacobites, I know of very few in the town, except he luggs into the list all such as he and his brethren stigmatize with that title, which they do by all who will not enter into their nonsensical fury and madness; and these, I confess with pleasure, are many indeed.

But, adds he next, *the rebels heads are revered, and almost ador'd*, &c. One would imagine by the solemnity of this sentence, that most of the town came every day to make their *prostrations* before those *Jacobite saints*; but as no such thing has happen'd, he must, I guess, mean internal reverence and adoration, which, *as he is no conjurer*, I am sure he cannot prove, and therefore I have no business to deny.

Hitherto he has been accusing the town in general; he is pleased in the next place to descend to a particular charge against Dr *D——n*, of this place, whom he styles *a nonjuring bishop*. Whether he is more offended with the *nonjuror* or the *bishop*, I will not pretend to say: and whether the doctor be such or not, is more than either he or I can tell; but admitting it, I cannot see how that can be a term of reproach in a country, which glories in a general toleration of all religious opinions; except it will be affirmed, that there is no religion in an oath, and that a scruple about that is more unpardonable than one about a ceremony or a surplice.—But then this *nonjuring bishop frequently pulls off his hat, and looks*, &c. I must take the freedom to beg, that the doctor may look as he pleases, till our *lovers of liberty* get an act of parliament against disaffected looks, and *complacential smiles*. As to pulling off the hat, not being quite so great a bigot as to refuse to speak to a nonjuring bishop, I ask'd the doctor how far it was true; and he assured me that he had never pass'd by his son's head but once, and then indeed he did pull off his hat. Not caring to make so free as to ask him the reason, I shall suppose with this *faithful relator*, that it was *either to offer up a prayer to him, or for him*. The first is too absurd to deserve an answer, and is thrown in, I dare say, only to give an air of *turn* and *smartness* to the sentence; and the latter, if true, is a practice, which, tho' disputed among the divines of the church of *England*, yet humanity can hardly tell how to censure. There is in the very frame of our nature a natural instinctive reverence for the dead, and one can't approach a vault or burying-ground without feeling a sort of religious awe arise in the mind; and I remember Sir *Thomas Brown*, in his *Religio Medici*, acknowledges, *he could scarce contain his prayers for a friend at the ringing of a bell, or behold his corpse without an ardent desire for his soul*. Add to this general motive the particular tender relation subsisting betwixt father and son; and what but the very dregs of party-spleen could prompt this man to find fault with the doctor's behaviour, on the first sight of the remains of his dead child? If he would hint at any *popish* tendency in this, I refer him to a book writ by the doctor expressly against the Romish doctrine of *purgatory*.

The increase of his church truly is matter of more concern; but here I cannot help smiling at the *word church* brought in, not I dare say out of any respect to the word, but to insinuate as if it was some great and numerous assembly, dangerous to the body politick; whereas upon the strictest examination I cannot find above a score, and those too of no great figure or substance, who are partakers with him in his religious singularity——so few, that one would think, if our zealots had not good nature enough to indulge them in the same liberty they themselves claim, they might at least have greatness of mind enough to despise as insignificant to the publick. For what connection is there between politicks, and the doctor's restoring primitive ecclesiastical usages? What has the mixt cup, infant communion, trine immersion, &c. to do with K. *George*, and the *Pretender*?

The last stroke of his malice is at the clergy here, for their respect, forsooth, to the Dr, and their *high intimacy*, as he politely expresses himself, with him. I am very glad after all this thwarting, I can at last, in some sort, agree with our *person of credit*. The Dr, I own, is respected by most of the clergy, and, to please this writer, I will add, by most of the laity too: but as for the *high intimacy* he talks of, the fact is as false as the expression is foolish. However, allowing what he would have, what then? I could name to him in turn several rigid dissenters in the *highest credit and intimacy* with *some* of our clergy; and if it be wrong (which is indeed a new doctrine to me) for the clergy to respect and converse with people of different opinions in religion, I think the character of a *clergyman* of the church of *England* in much less danger from his acquaintance with a *nonjuring bishop*, than with a *calvinistical dissenter*.

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We ſhall now, and perhaps not improperly, inſert another epiſtle; with an introduction, by a gentleman in the ſame country.

WHoever is acquainted with the Eaſtern manner of writing, I dare ſay, preſers the ſimplicity of their diction beyond the cold affected ſtile of the weſtern nations. The whole book of *Pſalms*, and the ſeveral compoſitions of the minor prophets, abound with the greateſt variety of thought, and dignity of expreſſion. All the *Aſiaticks* to this day retain the ſame ſpirit, not only in their writings, but in their common converſation. A relation of mine in *London*, with whom a *Turkiſh* embaſſador had lodged, found the following epiſtle, among ſome papers, which his gueſt had left behind him, and, being a perſon of curioſity, got them tranſlated—The author indeed ſeems as much to want charity in one reſpect, as he accuſes us of wanting it in others, in wiſhing that our diſſenſions may become ſo great as to ſubdue us at length to the yoke of *Mahometiſm*.

This plainly evinces, that wherever *ſelf* becomes predominant too largely over other conſiderations, truth and charity are neceſſarily excluded. I leave your readers to make what farther obſervations they pleaſe.

An EPISTLE *from* Muli Azareth *at* London, *to the* Mufti *at* Conſtantinople.

DIvine guide of the faithful, and chief ſervant of the meſſenger of the Moſt High! I am now retired from the converſation of the infidels among whom I ſojourn, to give thee, according to thy commands at our parting, an account of the religion of theſe people. That I might ſend thee a more ſatisfactory relation of theſe affairs, I have frequently been, ſince my coming hither, at their public moſques, and converſed with the chiefeſt of their *derviſes*. Thou knoweſt that *Jeſus Chriſt* is the prophet of the *Nazarenes*, whom they look upon to be the ſon of ALLAH; but who is eſteem'd thro' the empire of the *Muſſulmen* as the fore-runner of *Mahomet*. As *our* prayers are carried by the miniſters of *paradiſe*, who wait at the feet of *Mahomet*, to the throne of heaven; ſo *they* offer their ſupplications thro' *Jeſus*, as their mediator. Forgive me, if I have too far preſumed, or any ways acted againſt the precepts of our law, in ſearching into the *myſteries* of theſe unbelievers; for wherever I am, or whatever I do, theſe are my conſtant thoughts, *there is but one God, and* Mahomet *is his prophet*. Nevertheleſs, ſince I have peruſed the hiſtory of their divine lawgiver, which is the *Koran* of the weſtern world, my heart has been greatly improv'd by the ſacred inſtitutions that are contained in it; and I own my weakneſs to thee, O thou light of the true believers! that I ſhould have been almoſt tempted to embrace the religion of the *Nazarenes*, had not I daily obſerv'd their lives to be repugnant to the celeſtial admonitions of their great prophet. The principles *he* laid down were *humanity, forbearance, brotherly love, and charity*; and was their practice form'd upon theſe and other tenets of their law, their land would become the region of peace and happineſs, but it is now the den of ſtrife and miſery. As the Muſſulmen are divided by the opinions of *Omar* and *Ali*, the chriſtians are branch'd out into an hundred different ſects, who ſincerely hate one another for the ſake of religion. The ſchiſmatics are thoſe alone who won't comply with the external ceremonies *eſtabliſhed* by cuſtom, refuſe the annual demands of the *derviſes*, or deny the ſupremacy of the *muftis*; and the expreſſion *good chriſtian*, ſignifies no more than an implicit aſſent to theſe things; for let the knowledge and wiſdom of thoſe they call ſchiſmatics be ever ſo great, or their lives ever ſo exemplary, the ſin of wanting obedience to their prieſts obliterates all merit; and a wholeſome faith in them, on the contrary, covers all failings. Thou would'ſt be ſurpriz'd to ſee with what inveterate malice theſe infidels perſecute one another for power, under the ſanctimonious pretence of being concern'd for the welfare of each other's ſouls. Their diviſions, I hope, in time will be made ſo irreconcileable, that the law of our great prophet may become at laſt the unalterable guide to truth; where ſitting in *paradiſe* with him, at whoſe right hand the fruit of immortal pleaſure grows by the flood of life, thou ſhalt view thyſelf the chief of thoſe, that were appointed by him to bear his ſtandard thro' the vale of mortality; and be crown'd with eternal happineſs, as a reward for thy labours, in the groves of joy that will never fade. When thou haſt leiſure from thy divine employment, let me hear of thy health, for I ſhall largely partake, with the heart of friendſhip, in whatever happens to thee; and the thorn that pricks thy foot, will pierce the ball of my eye. Farewel.

SHIP-

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, October 1746.

THE , Capt. Flounder, a Swedish ship, carry'd into Algezeiras in Spain, the ship re-leas'd, but the cargo condemn'd, being English.

Two ships laden with coals, carry'd by a Fr. privateer into Dunkirk.

The Peter and Jane, Fawsett, from N. Carolina for Jamaica, car. to Guardaloupe.

The Union, Roach, from St Eustatia for Rotterdam, and another large ship, tak. by a Bilboa ps.

The ship of Capt. Verdhill, from N. York for Jamaica, car. into Cape Francois.

The Range, Blake, from Barbadoes to Jamaica, taken by the Fr. in sight of a man of war with which she sail'd, and carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The Recovery, Gutteridge, from Carolina, carry'd into Martinico.

A Yarmouth boat employ'd in the herring-fishery, taken by a small Fr. priv. ransom'd for 100l.

The Mary, Fitzgerald, from Waterford for Newfoundland, car. into Havre.

The Julius Cæsar, Fish, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Charming Polly, Campbell, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into St Andero.

The Fox priv. of Bristol, Capt. Comber, taken by 4 Fr. men of war, and car. into Brest.

The Blackwater, Butler, from Lisbon for Carolina, car. into St Domingo.

The Success, Waters, from Cork for Barbadoes, taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 1300l.

The Mercury, Nash, in her passage to Carolina chased on shore by a Spanish priv. and plunder'd.

The Prosperity, Stafford, from Petersburgh for Dublin; and the St Andrew, Dunlop, from Petersburgh for Glasgow, both taken by Fr. priv. but the Prosperity ransomed for 60l.

The Industry, Forster; and the Betty, Abraham, from Southampton for Cork, both taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd.

The Adventure, Oldham, from London to Barbadoes, taken by two French men of war, return'd from Canada.

The Nelly brigantine, Smithson, from Carolina for the Leeward islands, car. into the Havanna.

The D. of Orleans, Sparrow, from Gibraltar for London, taken by the Mauripas priv. of St Maloes, and carry'd into Morlaix.

A Scotch vessel, in company with the Hampton Court; Speight from Stockholm, taken by a Fr. priv. the Hampton Court fought her way clean.

The Lark frigate, How, from N. England, for the Southern provinces, carry'd into Martinico.

The Diamond, Evans, from Carolina to Antigua, car. into Guardaloupe.

The Tuscany, Sprackling, from London for Leghorn, taken off the Lizard, by the Tyger priv. of St Maloes of 36 guns, after a hot engagement, in which the Capt. of the Tuscany was kill'd, and his ship founder'd soon after she struck, with several of her own, and the privateer's crew on board; the privateer return'd to St Maloes very much shatter'd.

The Two Brothers, Grantland, from Newfoundland for Portugal, taken off the bar of Oporto.

The Sandwich, Brown, from Barbadoes for N. Carolina, car. into St John de Lus.

The Duke, Barker, from Holland for Scotland, car. into Dunkirk.

Three ships from Gottenburg, one of them belonging to Yarmouth, taken by two French priv.

The Peggy, Rothery, from Riga for Whitehaven, car. into Dunkirk.

The Imley, Crumb, from Antigua for London, car. into St Maloes.

The Sea Nymph frigate, Goddard, from Philadelphia for London, car. by the Fr. into Leogan.

The Hooper, Turner, from one of the Western islands for N. England, taken by a Fr. man of war of 60 guns, and carry'd into Martinico.

A ship, for the island of Rattan, carry'd into Hispaniola.

The Caroline, an American trader, lost near Cuba, the crew sav'd, and car. to the Havanna.

The Lively, Hode, from Scotland, taken by the Spaniards, and carry'd into Bilboa.

The Peter, Jants, from Lisbon for Bilboa, car. to Vigo, the ship releas'd but the cargo condemn'd.

The Duke of Bedford priv. burnt or taken, as attempting in company with the Earl of Sandwich priv. to cut out two large Spanish ships out of the island of Ferdinandez; the Sandwich got off.

The brigantine sloop of Capt. Brogden, taken by the Spaniards coming out of Honduras bay.

The Lucia, Child, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, carry'd into Leogan.

The St Andrew, Abercrombie, from London to the Leeward Islands, car. into Brest.

The Lestrange frigate, Butler, from Gibraltar for Bristol, taken by the Serf privateer of St Maloes, and carry'd into Morlaix.

The Wexford, Lyon, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by 3 Spanish privateers.

The Nancy brigantine, Gray, from Ireland for Faro and Gibraltar, taken off Cape Spartell, by a French man of war of great force.

The Welcome, Maclan, and the John Francis, from Koningsberg for Glasgow, both taken the 22d past off Norway by the Valthina priv. of Dunkirk.

The True Briton, Whiting, sunk by a broadside from one of the French men of war that fell in with our West India fleet, and Peter Monville, Esq; of Barbadoes, with 8 others drowned.

SHIPS *taken by the* English. October 1746.

An privateer of 18 guns and 143 men, formerly the Bacchus priv. of London, burnt the Nottingham's man of war; the crew was all taken up by the Nottingham, except 9 kill'd by the first broadside.

The

The L'Ollegu, a Fr. priv. of Calais, with 30 men, taken by the Shark sloop of war, Capt. Middleton, and brought into Dover.

A Spanish ship of 130 tons, laden with timber for Corunna, taken by the Sheerness priv. Capt. Richardson, and carry'd into Briſtol.

A Fr. ſhip, from Nantz for St Maloes, carry'd by two Britiſh privateers into Liſbon; ſhe was an Engliſh ſhip taken by the French, and fitted out with a great number of men.

Two Fr. ſhips of value, taken by a priv. of Newport, Rhode Iſland, Capt. Griffith, and car. y'd to New Providence.

A prize ſchooner, with Weſt India goods, from Martinico for Canada, carry'd by the Pembroke man of war into Louiſbourg.

Three Spaniſh prizes of great value, taken off St Domingo, by two American privateers, and car. into N. England, where they were condemn'd.

Several veſſels bound for Genoa, with arms, ammunition, &c. for the Spaniards, taken by the Engliſh in the Mediterranean.

A Fr. ſhip, from Newfoundland for Havre, taken by the Gibraltar, Mitchell, from Leghorn, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ſhip, with wine, proviſions, &c. taken by a ſhip in her paſſage to Jamaica, car. thither.

A Fr. dogger p iv. of 8 car. 4 ſwivel guns, and 80 men, taken by the Levant merchantman, Capt. Mitrock, off Cockett iſland.

A Fr. banker, from Newfoundland, brought into Plymouth, by the Fly priv. of Briſtol.

A very rich ſhip from Martinico, taken by the Britannia priv. Capt. Denton, but founder'd in her paſſage to Rhode Iſland, and moſt of the crew periſhed.

A brigantine from the Havanna, with a quantity of money, and a Spaniſh priv. taken off the Havanna, by one of his majeſty's ſloops of war.

A Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, call'd the N. S. de la Luz, 200 tons, and 85 men, with a cargo of between 3 and 400 tons of quickſilver, beſides bale goods, taken in the bay of Mexico, by a galley priv. of Providence, Capt. Lyford, and brought into that iſland.

A Spaniſh galley, which had done much miſchief, taken off Jamaica, by the Wager man of war, and brought into Port Royal; the governor of Jamaica preſented 500 *l.* to the captain, and 100 *l.* to the crew for their good ſervice.

A French ſhip, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by a New England privateer and carry'd into that province.

A ſmall Fr. ſhip from Guinea, taken near Virginia by one of his majeſty's ſloops.

The Enchite, Semon, from Hamburgh for Dunkirk, ſent into Dover, by the Endeavour priv.

The Fly, a Fr. priv. of Boulogne, 6 car. and 6 ſwivel guns, and 55 men, taken by the Jamaica ſloop of war, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland road.

Two prizes of value, taken by the Confidence priv. Capt. Wm Edwards, and carry'd into Charles Town, South Carolina.

A Fr. priv. ſloop taken by a priv. brigantine of Antigua of but half its force, after an engagement of 5 hours, in which the French loſt many men.

A Fr. ſhip with bale goods from Smyrna, taken and carry'd into Zant.

The Jeantie, a Fr. priv. of Boulogne, 6 car. and 6 ſwivel guns, and 48 men; and the Fortune, a Fr. priv. of Honfleur, of 10 car. and 10 ſwivel guns, and 95 men, both taken by his majeſty's ſloop the Weaſle, Capt. Palliſer, and brought into Portſmouth. *Gazette.*

A Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, outward bound, taken by two Engliſh priv. and car. into Jamaica.

A Fr. veſſel, with ſome thouſand dollars, taken to the Weſtward of Cuba, by an American priv. and car. to N. England.

The Mars, a Fr. man of war, of 64 guns, the lower tire braſs, and 500 men, taken the 15th inſt. 20 leagues S.W. of Cape Clear, by his majeſty's ſhip the Nottingham, Capt. Saumaris; after two hours engagement, and brought into Plymouth; the Nottingham had 3 men killed and 9 wounded, the French had 40 kill'd and wounded. This ſhip was ſeparated from d'Anville's ſquadron 6 weeks before in a ſtorm off the iſle of Sable. *Gaz.*

The St Nicholas, a privateer ſnow of 10 car. 11 ſwivel guns, and 100 men, taken off the Edyſtone, by his majeſty's ſhip the Ambuſcade, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

The St Eſprit, and the St John Baptiſt, two Fr. coaſters, from Bayonne to Nantz, taken by the Fly priv. of Briſtol, and brought into that port.

A French ſhip from Martinico, laden with ſugar and cocoa, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Inverneſs, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Sauveur, Manville, from Bayonne to Martinico, ſent into Briſtol by the Dragon priv.

A Fr. ſhip with ſlaves and other goods, from Granada for Martinico, taken by Capt. Denſon, in a ſmall priv. the French captain was killed in the engagement.

A prize, taken by the Blandford priv. of Briſtol, and ranſom'd for 1100 *l.*

A Fr. priv. taken in the windward paſſage by the Merlin ſloop of war, and ſent into Jamaica.

An outward Fr. ſhip for San Domingo, with a Swediſh ſhip, taken by the Drake ſloop of war, and ſent into Jamaica.

The Poſtilion of Bourdeaux, Scruplet, from Dantzick for Bourdeaux, taken by the Endeavour privateer, Capt. Kennet, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. priv. taken off Anguilla, a Fr. ſloop, with French white ſugar, taken off —— and a ſloop with proviſions, pretending to be Dutch, but condemn'd at Montſerra

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five had deakt off the coaſt of New Spain, and ſold a quantity of cutlaſſes to the enemy, all 3 made prizes by the Diana privateer of Bermudas, Capt. Wilkinſon.

A Spaniſh advice-ſhip, from the Havannah for Spain, taken by the ſquadron under Adm. Anſon, and ſent into Plymouth; the diſpatches were thrown overboard.

SHIPS *taken by the* Engliſh. November 1746.

THE K. of Pruſſia, Capt. Schutz, from Koninſberg, with hemp ſuppos'd for France, brought into Dover, by the Carliſle priv. Capt. Beaſley.

Thy Syren, Duchine, a Fr. priv. of Diep, of 10 car. 10 ſwivel guns, and 85 men, taken by the Jamaica ſloop of war, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland road.

The Bellona, Boſſean, from Marſeilles for Martinico, taken by the Dreadnought priv. Capt. Veale, and carry'd into Gibraltar.

The Magdelane, Dupignon, from St Maloes for Martinico, 350 tons, laden with beef, pork, wine, cloth, and copper kettles for boiling ſugar, taken by the Duke of Cumberland priv. Capt. Maugier, and carry'd into Guernſey.

The Queen of Angels, La Foſſe, from Newfoundland for Marſeilles, 22 guns, 96 men, and 350 tons burden, laden with fiſh and oil, taken after 4 hours fight, by the Saltash privateer of London, Capt. Powell, who had 5 men kill'd and wounded, and the Frenchman two; car. to Liſbon.

A Fr. ſloop with roſin, taken by the Adventure priv. and car. into Guernſey.

The Laretta ſnow, a priv. of Bayonne, taken by the Blandford priv. Capt. Stonehouſe.

The Laguittone, Dauſan, from Martinico for France, taken the 18th ult. by the Warren galley, priv. Capt. Wilſon of London, and the Hunter priv. Capt. Thume.

The Providence, , from Bayonne for Nants, taken by an Engliſh priv. and ranſom'd.

The Intrepide priv. of St Maloes, 20 guns 6 pounders, and 200 men, and

The Lively ſnow an advice veſſel, from Duke d'Anville's ſquadron, both taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Namur, Capt. Boſcawen, and car. into Kinſale. *Gazette.*

Two Fr. ſhips, from Smyrna for Marſeilles, taken by the Fame priv. Capt. Wright, fitted out by the merchants at Leghorn, and car. into Meſſina.

A Fr. priv. taken by the Heſter brigantine of N. York, and carry'd into Antigua, and being there purchas'd by the government for the protection of trade, was fitted out to cruize, and in two days brought in another Fr. priv.

A ſmall French ſhip, bound to Turkey, taken by the Thames, Capt. Merchant, in the gut of Malta, and ranſom'd.

A Fr. priv. taken off the Cape by the Viper ſloop, and car. into Oporto.

A Spaniſh prize from the Havanna, with ſnuff, tobacco, &c. ſent into Falmouth by the Eagle.

The Lumanon with proviſions and tobacco from France; the Maria with white ſugar; the Louiſa, a priv. ſchooner with 40 hands; the Deſperate, a priv. ſloop, 40 men; the St Luce, laden with proviſions, cut out of St Vincent under the cannon; the ſloop Eliſabeth, with tobacco and proviſions; the ſloop, Nonpareil, cut out of Port St Peter, under a ſtrong battery, all taken by the privateer ſloop, Two Friends, 8 car. 10 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, Capt. Somerſall, and car. into St Kitts; beſides the ſloop Tryal, retaken from two Fr. priv. and another priv. run aſhore, and intirely deſtroy'd with the loſs of almoſt all her men.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards. November 1746.

THE ſhip of Capt. Bill, from London to N. York, taken by the Fr. and ranſom'd.

The Reſtoration of Topſham, Tinkam, for London with bale goods and oats, taken 3 leagues to the Eaſtward of Beachy, as ſhe lay at anchor to ſtop the tide of ebb, by the Syren a Fr. priv of 14 car. and 14 ſwivel guns.

The Wm and Mary, Wheat, from Rotterdam for Guernſey, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Byam, Buckley, one of the fleet from Antigua for London, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Nancy, Grey, from Cork for Gibraltar, taken in her paſſage.

The Lydia, Thompſon, from Antigua for Cork, and a ſhip from London for Liſbon, car. to Breſt.

The Tygreſs, Bidgood, from Dartmouth for the Leeward Iſlands, car. into Martinico.

The Providence, Laws, from Gottenbourg for Hull, taken by a Fr. priv. who put 8 men in her to carry her to France, but 4 Engliſhmen who remain'd on board overpower'd the French, and carry'd the veſſel into Holland.

Eſtaveur, Nov. 5. The ſhips of Capt. John Smith, from Peterſburg for Dublin, Capt. John Mac Lunn, from Koningſberg for Greenock, Capt. Tho. Francis, from Ditto for Irvine, a large brigantine from Koningſberg, and a Yarmouth pink whoſe maſters are not known, are taken.

The Severn man of war, 50 guns, which with the Woolwich was convoy to the W. India fleet, taken by the Terrible, a Fr. man of war, 74 guns, after a fight of two hours, car. into Breſt.

The Dottin, Huſbands, from Barbadoes; the Anna Maria, Blackman, ditto; the D. of Cumberland, Burton, from Antigua; the Charming Nancy, Pipon, ditto; and the Black Anne, from St Kitts, all 5 taken by Fr. priv. after the ſeparation of the W. India fleet.

The Pr. George, Coulter; and the Glaſgow, Montgomery, both from Glaſgow for Virginia, taken off the capes, on the 10th of Sept. by the Terrible, a Fr. man of war, who took out the men and goods, and then burnt the veſſels. [*The reſt of this Month in our next.*]

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Further ABSTRACT *of the Enquiry into the* STATE *of the* ARMY:

(*Continued from p.* 482.)

THE reſpective penſions allow'd to officers widows (*ſee p.* 482) are obtain'd thus: The widow produces a certificate from the colonel and agent of the regiment to which her huſband belong'd, together with her own affidavit that ſhe is the real widow of ſuch officer; on which a warrant is granted to put her on the liſt, and ſhe receives her money every 4 months, after 8 are due.

As to cloathing (*ſee p.* 481.) a TROOPER has a new coat, waiſtcoat, laced hat, and large buff gloves, once in two years. A DRAGOON has the ſame, with the addition of breeches. At every cloathing, each troop of *horſe*, of 31 or 33 men, receives 4 new ſaddles, with holſter-pipes, buckets, and ſtirrups, and 6 bits. Each troop of *dragoons*, of 52 men, receives 6 new ſaddles, with holſter-pipes, buckets, and ſtirrups, and 9 bits. The whole regiment, whether *horſe* or *dragoons*, has new boots, headſtalls, reins, breaſtplates, and cruppers, every third cloathing; new houſings and caps, every fifth cloathing; new cloaks, every ſixth cloathing; new ſhoulder belts, *&c.* of the beſt buff, every tenth cloathing. The 2d mounting (*i.e.* the year they are not cloath'd) of *troopers*, conſiſts of new laced hats, and horſe-collars; of *dragoons*, the ſame, with the addition of gloves. If any of the above particulars are loſt, or deſtroy'd, the colonel is to ſupply the ſame.

A FOOT-SOLDIER has a new coat, a waiſtcoat made of the former year's coat, a pair of new breeches, a pair of ſtrong ſtockings, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, a good ſhirt and neckcloth, and a ſtrong laced hat, every year.

When a regiment is new-raiſed, or men added, ſuch regiment, or additional men, have new waiſtcoats, with two pair of ſtockings, two ſhirts and neckcloths. The fuzilier regiments, and grenadiers, have caps once in two years.

To prevent abuſes in cloathing the regiments abroad, the governor of each place, as well as the commanding officer of each regiment, is to ſee all theſe particulars deliver'd out to the men, and certify the condition thereof to the cloathing board.

One of the perquiſites of colonels, mention'd *p.* 481. ariſes from *vacant pay*, *i.e.* the pay of ſuch officers and men as happen to die, or be kill'd, 'till they are either reſpited at the muſters, or fill'd up; which in the late wars was pretty conſiderable, as K. *William*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſeldom fill'd up vacancies which happened in action, 'till the beginning of the next campaign; but the Duke of *Cumberland* generally fills them up immediately, ſo that there ſeldom are any; but then if there are, they go to the colonel.

With regard to *agents*, it appear'd, that their allowance conſiſts of the ſubſiſtence of a man *per* troop or company, and two pence in the pound from the whole pay of the regiment; that the place of agent is ſometimes a gift, but generally a purchaſe; that he is properly the colonel's clerk; and that it is at the colonel's option whether he ſhall receive the whole or any part of the agent's allowance, except the two pence in the pound, being obliged to account to the colonel for the reſt, if he thinks fit to reſerve it to his own uſe; which ſeems to depend on the price paid for the agency.——As to the deductions out of the pay of the private men, beſides the two pence in the pound to the agent, they are made to furniſh them with ſhoes, ſtockings, and other neceſſaries; which in the horſe and dragoons are (beſides linen and frocks, which are uſually provided out of the graſs-money) ſnaffle-bridles, horſe cloths, curry-combs, bruſhes, *&c.* which they are to pay for themſelves.

As to the method of *muſtering*, practiſed by the commiſſaries (*ſee p.* 482.) the committee thought it by no means effectual to anſwer the intention of the legiſlature; and tho' two comptrollers of the accounts of the army, and a ſecretary, are appointed to inſpect the muſter-rolls, no ſufficient method has yet been ſettled for obviating frauds in muſters.

As to what is uſually given by the private gentlemen on entering into the HORSE-GUARDS, it appear'd, that the loweſt price when at home is 30*l.* and the higheſt 70*l.* but there was one inſtance of 80*l.* If a gentleman is diſcharged without his conſent, part of the purchaſe money is return'd, if above 30*l.* otherwiſe he loſes the whole. The moſt that had been given whilſt abroad was 25*l.* and ſometimes but 10*l.* for admittance.——Out of this purchaſe money the colonel provides horſes for the private gentlemen.

(*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1746.)

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As to the *ten regiments of* MARINES, (*See p.* 480.)——His majesty's rules and instructions are, that they shall be paid their subsistence and *clearings*, when on board, or on shore, in the same manner as the land forces; and that the like deductions shall be made for cloathing, and *Chelsea* hospital; when on board the king's ships they are to be allow'd an equal proportion of provisions with the seamen, without any deduction from their pay for the same; and they are to have short-allowance money, and the benefit of the hospitals when sick, as well as the seamen. When any part of a regiment is on shore, such part is to be muster'd in the same manner as the land forces; and the commanding officer of any detachment at sea, is to send a list of the effective men in such detachment, attested by the captain and purser of the ship, every two months to the *commissary general of marines*, which shall be sufficient authority for him to insert their names in the muster-rolls of the companies to which they belong. And if any sick or wounded men are sent ashore to any hospital, upon producing a certificate from the physician or surgeon that they were sent from such a ship, with another from the commanding officer at their head quarters of their arrival, such men shall be allow'd in the muster-rolls as effectives.

The *paymaster of marines* is required, immediately upon receipt of their pay, to issue it to the colonels or their assigns, for the use of the regiments. The *paymaster* is also to adjust all accounts, relating to the regiments, with the persons concern'd, according to such muster-rolls, as he shall receive from the commissary general of marines; which muster-rolls, with the receipts of the colonels or their assigns, shall be sufficient vouchers for the said accounts, and for making out warrants and debentures for *clearings*.——In order to see how far these instructions have been complied with, the committee examined several witnesses, from whose evidence it appear'd, that the marines, while on the *West India* expedition, were paid according to the returns of effective men made monthly to the commander in chief, and the account of the *off-reckonings* was kept by the pay-office; and that the officers *clearings* of 6 six first ments have only been paid to the of *December* 1740, and of the other the 24th of *June* 1741, of which ymaster cannot make a demand, 'till muster-rolls are deliver'd into his office, which he computes, and certifies a state of the regiment's account to the secretary at war, who lays it before the king; in consequence of which, warrants for *clearing* the regiment are issued to the paymaster, who then makes out a debenture, pursuant to which a warrant is drawn for the payment of the money: and this is *clearing* the regiment. That by the customs of the army, regiments cannot be *clear'd*, 'till muster-rolls are made up, but that the marines have never been regularly muster'd, the want of which has prevented their being *clear'd*, which is a great inconvenience to the officers; many of them offering their arrears to sale at 10*s.* in the pound discount. But an agent said that muster-rolls might be made up from the books of the men of war which are come home, and the books return'd, and from the muster-rolls of the men at quarters; and that it is the duty of the commissary to make up this account, and within his instructions to accept of such books as vouchers; but he believed few of the regiments would appear to have consisted of more than 750 or 800 men. He farther said, that the *off-reckonings* are regularly paid, tho' the *clearings* are not; and that the colonel usually saves near 1000 *l.* out of the *off-reckonings* after cloathing a marine regiment; and he apprehended the officer's *clearings* might likewise be paid by a warrant from the king to the secretary at war, especially as there is no deficiency of officers, though there may be of private men; and the returns made, being strictly upon honour, might supply the want of muster-rolls. But it appear'd from another witness that this regulation (of returns) has not been complied with, in general, as it ought to be, no returns at all being sent of some detachments, and of others without distinguishing the regiments. That the difficulty of stating the accounts of the marine regiments arose, in some cases, from the officers, who had often omitted to send lists of the men, as they ought to have done; and in other cases, from the neglect of distinguishing, in the ship's books, the corps from whence the men were taken, or the non-commission officers from the private men; but that muster-rolls might be made up, if, in the ship's books, lists were kept, distinguishing the ranks of the men, and the companies to which they belong. It appear'd likewise that no account has been settled with

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with the captains of marines for their companies, the agents alledging that it can't be done till there are muster-rolls; and tho' the marines, when in the *West Indies*, were muster'd, and paid, as the marching regiments were, and tho' the latter were *clear'd* when they came home, yet the former were not. That last summer indeed a warrant counterſigned by the ſecretary at war was ſent to the paymaſter for *clearing* the 4 laſt raiſed regiments of marines, notwithſtanding the want of muſter-rolls: but not being ſign'd by the lords of the treaſury, it was not complied with; the paymaſter's only vouchers, by his inſtructions, being the muſter-rolls, and receipts of the colonels or their aſſigns, the former of which were wanting.——It appear'd, that when marines go to ſea they are ſupplied with ſlops, *viz.* all neceſſaries for cloathing, except outſide apparel, which are afterwards paid for out of their ſubſiſtence, which is likewiſe anſwerable for what they are furniſh'd by the purſer of the ſhip, whilſt at ſea, to the amount of 4*s. per* month. ——The marine officers are not allow'd to take ſervants with them on board, but are uſually waited on by ſome of the men.

There appear'd to be in the paymaſter's hands the 2d of *April* 1746, 101,551*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and the perſon who then acted as deputy and caſhier to the paymaſter of marines, appear'd to have a ſalary of 300*l. per Ann.* and to have upwards of 100,000*l.* of the above ſum belonging to the marines in his hands, (tho' he gave no ſecurity to the paymaſter) part of which ſum, to the amount of 87,700*l.* he own'd was placed out at intereſt, upon land-tax tallies, *Eaſt India* bonds, and cloathing aſſignments, in different parcels, *without the paymaſter's knowledge*; and that the intereſt thereof, was part of it to his own ſole uſe, and the reſt was to be divided betwixt himſelf and the accomptant to the paymaſter. It appear'd that the paymaſter imagined the money had been in the bank, as the caſhier always told him it was. The caſhier in his defence ſaid, he thought he might place out the money with ſafety in the manner before mention'd, as the muſter-rolls were not come in, and as he cou'd always have produced as much money as was wanted by turning the ſecurities into caſh; and aver'd that the paymaſter neither received any profit by the intereſt of the money, nor was privy to the lending it. The reaſon of ſo large a balance being in his hands, was occaſion'd by the non-payment of the *clearings*.

This money was afterwards put into the bank, and the paymaſter himſelf produced to the committee a bank note for 101,000*l.* and declared that he never received any benefit from his office, beſides his ſalary, nor ever made any uſe of the publick money, except once the ſum of 4980*l.* for 10 or 12 days. The caſhier (it appear'd) had deliver'd up his ſecurities, caſh, *&c.* and then had no farther concern in the office.

The committee obſerved, that the difficulty of *clearing* the *marine regiments*, by warrant to make out debentures for want of muſter-rolls, ſeems *peculiar* to that ſervice, becauſe ſeveral marching regiments of foot which ſerved in the *Weſt Indies* (where ſome marine corps ſerved in the ſame manner) have been *clear'd* by ſuch warrant counterſign'd by the ſecretary at war only, without any objection, though the pay was iſſued in the ſame manner to them, as to the marines, and the want of muſter-rolls equally their caſe.——The committee conclude their report with obſerving, that the facts contain'd in it appear to them of great conſequence to the public, and deſerving the attention of p——t.

Whether the human Voice be produced by ſonorous Strings, or Fibres, put in Motion by the Air ſtriking on them in the Manner of a Bow? A Phyſiological Queſtion, diſcuſſed in the Antonian *Phyſic-School at* Rheims, *M.* HENRY JOSEPH BERNARD, *Preſident.*

THE affirmative of this queſtion is maintained by M. *Montagnat*, a native of *Amberieux* in *Bugey*, who has given an expoſition of the opinion of M. *Ferrein* on the cauſe of the voice, contained in a memoir which he read before a publick aſſembly of the *Royal Academy of Sciences*, in *November* 1741.

The voice, he ſays, is nothing but ſound; and ſound, which in the ſoul is a ſenſation, is, in the ſonorous medium, a trembling motion of the air which ſurrounds us, communicating its repeated ſhocks to the organ of hearing. In drums, ſonorous ſtrings, metals, *&c.* it is a vibrating motion of the inſenſible parts of the body. It is not the ſame with flutes, and other inſtruments of the like kind, in which ſo

ſound is produced only by vibrations of the air introduced by the mouth or breath. In the firſt kind of inſtruments the application of the hand, or ſome other thing proper to ſtop the vibrations, entirely ſuppreſſes the ſound. In the ſecond kind, by the application of the hand, *&c.* upon the inſtrument, the ſound is only affected with an alteration according to the matter of which the inſtrument is compoſed. The author however confeſſes that the ſound is not abſolutely the ſame with ſome kind of matter employ'd in it, but refers thoſe who would know how ſonorous vibrations are produced in this laſt kind of inſtruments to M. *d'Euler*'s eſſay towards a new theory of muſic, his buſineſs being to prove the propoſition, he advances, which is, that the air which forms the voice produces the ſound in a different manner from that of flutes, or by ſtriking againſt ſtrings, or fibres analogous to thoſe of muſical inſtruments.

The demonſtration of this propoſition requires a knowlege of the ſtructure of the larynx, which is the upper part of the aſpera arteria, or windpipe, and conſiſts chiefly of five cartilages, the cricoides, the thyroides, the two arytenoides, and the epiglottis. The ſecond, which cloſes the knob of the gullet, is convex in its forepart, and concave behind. In its lower part it has two appendages, which faſten it by a moveable articulation to the cricoides cartilage, in ſuch a manner that when it turns from the upper part to the lower, it turns at the ſame time from the hinder to the forepart, or from the lower part to the hinder. The arytenoides cartilages have between them an oblong ſpace, which runs out in length from the forepart and middle of the thyroides cartilage to the hinder part of the larynx. This cleft, called by the Greeks γλωττὶς (*Glottis*) was accounted by them the organ of the voice. The two arytenoides are two lips, whoſe wonderful ſtructure and uſe ſhall be examin'd below.

Naturaliſts, both antient and modern, have, in conſequence of this ſtructure, conſider'd the organ of voice as a wind-inſtrument, with this difference, that *Ariſtotle* compared the larynx to the ſlit or mouth of a flute, but the moderns to the reed-ſtop of an organ-pipe. The author might have made a ſeparate claſs for M. *Senac*, who in his learned notes on *Heiſter*'s anatomy corroborates this laſt opinion, on the foundation of this deciſive argument, that the vibrations of air in an organ are cauſed by thoſe of the ſtop; but the ſound of the voice he compares to that of the air ruſhing violently through the crevices of an ill-jointed frame of boards. However that be, the glottis, according to all the moderns, is the principal organ of the voice, but its function is confined only to the dilating or contracting of the paſſage of the air. Even they who ſpeak of a trembling of the parts about the glottis regard it only as an acceſſory of no uſe to explain the phenomena of the voice.

But this theory, ſays M. *Montagnat*, is contrary to the principles before eſtabliſhed, as well as to the conſequences which we have drawn, and ſhall further deduce from them. For as to the compariſon between the glottis and the mouth of a flute, we may hence conclude that the glottis is no more the organ of the voice, than the ſlit of a flute is the organ of ſound. Beſides, it is not true, that the greater or leſſer wideneſs of the ſlit of a flute in any meaſure changes the tone, as neither do the different diameters of the ſtem, if we may believe *Euler*, create any very ſenſible alteration in the ſame. The author inſiſts not upon ſome other proofs with which a profound knowledge of the theory of muſick might have furniſh'd him, for the truth of his ſentiments, but confines himſelf to anatomical arguments, as more ſatisfactory to phyſicians, for whoſe ſake chiefly he writes.

The ſound of a flute then, he tells us, is not the ſame as that of the voice, becauſe the vibrations of that inſtrument concur not in any manner to the formation of ſound, contrary to what happens in ſtringed inſtruments. But what are the neceſſary qualities for ſtrings to become ſonorous? 1. There muſt be a ſpring, and a flexibility, as well as a certain ſtiffneſs. Thus long and ſlender ſtrings require to be bent. 2. There muſt be a cauſe proper to put the ſonorous ſtrings in motion. 3. They muſt make ſenſible vibrations. The difference of tones proceeds from the greater or leſſer number of theſe vibrations in a certain time; if they be doubled, for inſtance, they make an octave, and ſo in proportion.

Theſe things being premiſed, the author ſhews that the lips of the glottis are cover'd with a very thin membrane, formed of ſmall threads, elaſtic, as being tendinous, and that the motion of

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the

the thyroides cartilage, whether upwards or downwards, is neceſſarily attended with a tenſion of the tendinous threads, or fibres, of the lips of the glottis. He adds, that the motion of the thyroides cartilage is ſo ſenſible in a living ſubject, that deaf perſons by putting the finger into the cavity under that cartilage may be made to apprehend grave and acute ſounds. He might have ſaid that, with attention, they were diſcernable to the eye. The author, however, does by no means pretend to bring this motion of the thyroides cartilage as a proof of his own hypotheſis, becauſe it equally ſerves to prove what it oppoſes.

As it is not ſufficient, according to the principles before eſtabliſh'd, for ſonorous ſtrings to be ſtretched, in order to produce ſounds, the author enquires into the cauſe of their vibrations, and finds it to be the air ſtriking againſt the tendinous fibres of the lips of the glottis, which fibres he calls *the vocal ſtrings of M. Ferrein*. And he has diſcovered in a ſort of children's toy, a lively repreſentation of the formation of the voice. This toy, or plaything, is compoſed of two little bits of wood, four or five inches long, and three lines broad, which are diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to leave between them a ſpace equal to the cleft of the glottis, through which runs a ſtring, ty'd at one end, and looſe at the other, that it might be ſtretched at pleaſure. They hold this inſtrument to their lips, and the leaſt breath puts the ſtring in ſenſible vibrations, which produce a ſound more or leſs acute, according to the degree of tenſion they give the ſtring.

If the cartilages be made to approach one another, and the cricoides be impell'd forwards, the ſonorous fibres of the glottis are ſtretched three or four lines; if then you breathe into the windpipe, the air ſtriking againſt the tendinous ſtrings, or fibres, produces from the larynx of a man a human ſound, from that of an ox, a lowing, from that of a dog, a barking, *&c.* Should any doubt remain of the truth of this aſſertion, let the vibrations of the ſonorous fibres be prevented by taking them between a pair of pincers, and the ſound will be entirely ſuppreſſed; if you take only half, or a third, they will ſound an octave, or a fifth. If you pinch them in the middle only, each half will vibrate ſeparately, and ſound an octave to the vibration of the whole. If you pinch only one fibre to the right or to the left, that which is looſe ſenſibly trembles, and gives ſuch a ſound as is proper to it, which is often different from that of the other, in ſuch a manner that if you lend an attentive ear to thoſe ſeparate ſounds, and then let them both looſe, you will perceive the two ſounds unite. If you give the fibres an unequal tenſion, they will no longer ſound a uniſon. But, what is moſt ſurpriſing, if you ſtrip the cartilages of the larynx of every thing but the tendinous parts or fibres of which we ſpeak, all theſe experiments will have the ſame ſucceſs. To this we may add, with the author, that the vivacity of the ſenſible vibrations of theſe fibres is always in proportion to the nature of ſound, ſo as to be ſo much the quicker as they approach nearer to an octave. Hence the author concludes, that the ſound of the voice is formed by the ſame mechaniſm as that of a violin. The ſonorous ſtrings, or fibres of *M. Ferrein*, anſwer to the ſtrings of that inſtrument, the air performs the part of a bow, and the efforts of the breaſt, as it contracts itſelf with more or leſs force, the part of a hand which manages it.

From the **Weſtminſter Journal**, Nov. 1.

Of the cowardly and ill Management of a W—— I——*a Commodore.*

COWARDICE among our military men is ſuch a new vice in the *Britiſh* nation, that we ſtand aſtoniſhed at every inſtance we hear of it. *Bravery* has ſo long been our national character, that no foreigners, till of late, preſumed to call it in queſtion. When they had to do with either our ſoldiers or ſailors, they never dream'd of eaſy victory, and placed their hopes of ſucceſs only in ſuperiority of numbers, advantage of ſituation, or an uncommon reſolution animated by the difficulties they had to encounter. But now———what ſhall I ſay? What will the world ſay? An *Engliſhman*, as ſuch, is no longer formidable. Our brave commanders are ſo few, that they are eaſily avoided;—and as to the reſt, every *French* fop has at leaſt an equal chance with them: and the vanity inſpired by that ſatisfaction, joined to their natural ſprightlineſs, uſually turns out in favour of the enemies we once deſpiſed.

I am as much averſe as any man to thoſe prejudices which unmercifully condemn all that is not our own. The *French*, I know, have courage, and every nation on earth may contract it, by being habituated to dangerous tri-

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Yet it must be universally own'd, that there is such a thing as difference in national characters, and that the difference between the *French* and us, till of late, was, that the bravery and steadiness ran mostly on our side, and on their side the cunning and agility. In the open field, or upon the sea, the honour usually fell to us; but in counsels, in stratagem, in the art of eluding dangers and providing them for us, the effect seldom left us room to dispute whether we were not out-done. We have had only a *Marlborough*, among all our modern generals, that was a match for them in the latter way; and when he commanded, his countrymen were always victorious. When the *French* could not out-wit, they knew not how to conquer.

Why at this time, in particular, I fall upon so disagreeable a topic, let the last *W— l—a* packet declare for me (*See p.* 593.) Did it use to be said of an *English* c———r, that he went in quest of an enemy, found him inferior to himself, and having found him, kept himself aloof, suffered himself to be bullied, restrained those who had a better sense of duty, and saw a rich convoy, part of which, at least, he might have secured, quietly pursue their intended voyage, and without interruption put safely into harbour? Till this single instance, I think, it was ever allow'd, that our most cowardly c———ns might be inspired by the prospect of riches. They did not use to fail picking up of our enemies merchant-ships, when they came in their way, tho' they avoided, as much as possible, engaging with their men of war, from whom little was to be expected but dry blows and honour. But, O *M———ll*, thou hast eclips'd all the unfighting heroes of this age! Sixty defenceless ships could not allure thee to hazard even a running fight, against inferior force, when the consequence must have been, tho' thy cowardice had not suffered thee to obtain a victory over that force, the taking of at least a part of the rich trade it had under protection.

Mr *V——n*, at the beginning of this war, behaved like an old *English* admiral. After having at first recovered the honour of our arms, and to the last degree terrified our then *sole* enemy, he was left to waste his own spirits, to wring his heart, and to sacrifice the flower of our youth, in divided commands, in expeditions to which no care was taken to render him equal, and at last called home without provision for reviving and continuing his glory in his successor. These are facts which I think no body can deny, not even those who accuse this gentleman of too much pride and self-sufficiency (*See p.* 183.) We have brave men always in being, tho' they have the misfortune (or rather their country) not to be always employ'd. We know there has been a time when our danger was great, when an officer of the first rank only was thought sufficient for our protection; in a word, when Mr *V——n* was only thought the man proper to guard us against invasion from a vigilant enemy. He performed the task, and our fears ended in only a few alarms. But what was the consequence? He who, according to vulgar apprehension, was of all men the most worthy of the title, is no longer an a———l.

How much of the fine gentleman, the courtier, or whatever that quality may be called which renders men acceptable, and supplies the place of all other virtues and qualities civil and military, may be required in a supreme officer of the fleet, or what might be the offence in point of good manners, complaisance, or obedience, which occasioned the disgrace of this favourite of his country, I will not take upon me to determine. Tho' I have read the letters supposed to be his (*See p.* 80) I find in them only plain dealing, not without such regard to superior authority as might be expected from a man of superior knowledge. But perhaps this is for want of a good apprehension. Some cause doubtless there was, beyond the capacity of many thousands to understand: for the majority will always think, that where a man has skill, experience, vigilance, fidelity, zeal, and disinterestedness in the particular service he is appointed to, his not being compleat in some courtly requisites should be no disqualification for employment: For instance, in the famous admiral *Benbow*, a man, of no more fashionable good breeding than Mr *V——n*: and yet, under very good judges of merit, he was thought proper to be constantly employed. He had the same ill fortune to be maligned by his officers, because he was too severe in discipline, and to be censured by the *petit-maitres* in authority, because he gave them advice unask'd, and acted according to his own judgment. *Kirby* and *Wade*, who left him to be sacrificed, had never before been suspected of cowardice, and are thought to have thrown away their lives and characters in mere revenge to the admiral for his strict regula-

gulations. But K. *William*, who knew mankind, tho' he is seldom mentioned either for his puns or his wit, has one of the former recorded of him on account of this admiral. 'Of all my 'heroes, said he, *Benbow* is the man 'for me.'

From the Old English Journal, *Nov.* 8.

The Bravery of a Welch *Sea Captain.*

Parce bonis, & perde malos, propone quibuſq; Juſtitiam. —— PROP.

IN the glorious wars of Q. *Anne*, we triumph'd both by ſea and land: our armies, conducted by the wiſdom, and animated by the courage of a *Marlborough*, pour'd victorious o'er the continent; while our fleets, under the experience and bravery of a *Shovel*, or a *Rook*, ſail'd ſuperbly terrible o'er the main: the ſtrongeſt garriſons in *Flanders*, tho' valiantly defended and diſputed inch by inch to the laſt, fell before the mighty influence of the firſt, at a time too when a *Dutchman* was not in command *within* to favour a capitulation, and when the force of artillery *without* was not arrived to ſ perfection in which it is now. The *French* and *Spaniſh* coaſts felt the thunder of our *Naval* power, which ſeldom fail'd to bring us victory home, and often treaſure. Such *was* the glory of our country, when our ſea commanders ſmelt more of *tar* than *muſk*, and when our land force rather chus'd to lie with *Mars* in the trenches, than with *Venus* on beds of down.

In the reigns of *William* and *Anne* more regard was had to the virtue and merit of a man, particularly in our naval affairs, than to his birth and quality: the hands chopt in the laborious exerciſe of ropes, ſails, and oars, and the rugged viſage imbrown'd by the various changes of weather were not, in thoſe days, to be found *only* beſore the maſt, but were qualifications diſtinguiſh'd on the quarter-deck, and generally in the cabbin too, as they were eſteem'd marks of manhood and experience.

I can't forbear mentioning a fact that occurs to my remembrance on this occaſion, as it not only proves what I have been advancing, but does a kind of juſtice to the memory of a valiant *tar*, who was rais'd by a brave action, in the reign of K. *William*, from his fiſhing boat to the command of a ſhip of war: One *Griffith*, an *ancient Briton*, and, *conſequently*, you'll ſay, a gentleman, tho' in low life, had the misfortune, or rather good fortune, to be taken by a *French* privateer, who not only plunder'd him of all his fiſhing tackle and cargo, but carried off his little ſloop, and removed him and his crew, conſiſting only of another man and boy, on board of his ſhip. In the night-time the *French* watch, under no apprehenſion from their few priſoners, fell aſleep upon deck; which the vigilant captive obſerving, made the beſt of his time, and arming himſelf with an hatchet, and his man and boy with handſpikes, firſt faſtened down the hatches on all the crew below, and fell to work with the *watch*, whom they knock'd o' th' head before they were well awake and threw overboard, and ſo became maſters of the privateer, which, with the crew, he brought into one of our own ports. The king was ſo charm'd with the boldneſs of the action, and the modeſty of the *Briton*, who, inſtead of growing elate upon it, lamented only the loſs of his little ſloop, that he cauſed an enquiry to be made into his character, and finding he had been a *tar* from his cradle, and always a bold and reſolute man, order'd him into his preſence, and a twenty-gun ſhip of war to be given him. He behaved ſo well in that ſtation, that we find him pretty early in the next reign, captain of a thirty-gun ſhip in one of the neutral ports of *Italy*, where there was likewiſe a ſeventy-gun *French* man of war: the two captains fell accidentally into company together, and the *Frenchman* into a vain boaſting of his maſter's naval force, and tho' he ſeem'd to own that in a general engagement the *Engliſh* were rather more than a match for them, yet the *French*, ſingly ſhip againſt ſhip equal burthen, always prevailed by their ſuperior numbers of men. The bold *Briton* deny'd the latter part of the poſition, and, fir'd with indignation, told him if he had had the fortune to have met him at ſea he would have proved it, by ſtaking his little ſhip in oppoſition to his large one. The wily *Frenchman*, who look'd on his adverſary as a kind of *Britiſh Gaſcon* that had more courage than wit, tempted him yet farther, and, at laſt, ſaid he would give him the opportunity he wiſh'd for, by following him to ſea on the expiration of the neutral hours: the gallant *Welchman* took him at his word, and ſail'd away, leaving *monſieur* exulting in his *fineſſe*, and joking thro' the town on his raſhneſs, who, after promiſing to return with him in tow the next day, follow'd, and found him waiting for him at the place ap-

where he was welcom'd with a *broadside* pour'd into him, and after that another before he was ready to return the first; but the event of this *naval* duel, after a long and hot dispute, was that the *Frenchman* being oblig'd to *strike*, was carried back again in triumph to *Leghorn*; to the great amazement, as well as diversion of the whole town. He signified his success to the admiralty in a letter wrote with his own hand, more laconic than elegant, and address'd, *To their honours and glorys at the admiralty*, as our valiant *captain* could fight his ship much better than write a letter. It gave as much diversion to the *board* as the relation of the rise, progress, and event of the hardy action by the hand of our *consul* at that place, did astonishment and wonder. However, the royal acknowledgment was sent to him for his service, and he was order'd home with his prize. Upon his arrival, he was presented with the queen's pardon in form, which he was going to throw at the messenger's head, if his officers, and some gentlemen who were come to pay him a visit on his landing, had not interposed; but all these endeavours could not make him understand, that, in wantonly risquing the queen's ship, he had incurred the guilt of high treason, swearing a great oath, *That he saw no treason in taking an enemy of more than double his force*; and, tho' he was mollified when he found he was to command his own prize, yet would he not accept of it, unless he had his *brave boys* to a man along with him, which was not only granted, but the nomination of his officers given him too. Such a transaction, in some after-days, would have afforded business for a long, tedious, and expensive *c——t-m——l*; where, in case *fighting officers* were not in vogue, the captain might have been broke and *rendered incapable of service* for his *fighting*; as I think I have heard somewhere of one great naval officer that incurred the like sentence for *fighting*, while another was acquitted for *keeping due distance*, and looking on. But generous was the condescension of the *admiralty!* which, rather than cavil and dispute with a brave, well-meaning officer, would even humour him in his foible; tho' he was so far from being supported by family interest, or the command of a *burrough*, that he had no other friend than what his merit made him: 'Tis such hardy officers that distinguish'd the *naval power* of *William* and *Anne*, and even the gallant *Bembow* rose by his personal merit from a *waterman* upon the *Thames*.

But of all the glorious commanders now in the service of the public, I prefer our ever famous *West India co——m——d——re* (*See p.* 593.) for the *discretion* of his conduct and *politeness*, after having waited two tedious months for the enemy's merchant-fleet, which he no sooner saw than he civilly retired before them, leading, or as it were, convoying them to their appointed station, after having severely rebuk'd a rude captain, under his command, for giving them two or three unmannerly salutes in the stile of *English* broadsides, and prevailed on another captain to put out his *light*, as he thought him unworthy *to hold a candle to them*. In this complaisant manner he proceeded till he saw them safe in port, and then return'd to his former station to make report of what he *had seen*.

From the London Gazette.

The Report made to his Majesty by the Board of General Officers appointed to examine into the Conduct of Sir John COPE, *and Col.* LASCELLES, *from the breaking out of the Rebellion, till the Action was over at* Preston Pans; *and likewise into that of Brig. Gen.* FOWKE, *from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments, at* Edinburgh, *till the said Action was over.*

THE several examinations being finish'd, all parties attended were dismissed; whereupon we the said Field Marshal, and other general officers before named, having duly weighed and considered the several matters laid before us, upon our examination into the conduct, behaviour, and proceedings of Lieut. Gen. Sir *John Cope*, Col. *Peregrine Lascelles*, and Brigadier Gen. *Thomas Fowke*, contain'd in the foregoing state thereof, do, in further obedience to your majesty's said warrant, most humbly report, That having made all the enquiry we could after proper persons, who were able to give us any information relating to the matters aforesaid, and having examined all such as could be brought before us, (there being several others whose duty on your majesty's service in *Scotland* would not admit of their leaving it to come before us) it doth appear to us, and we are unanimously of opinion,

That Sir *John Cope* made all the proper and necessary preparations for the support of the troops, with as much dis-

diſpatch as he was able, both at *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*.

That he alſo made the proper applications to the chiefs of the clans, that were reputed to be well affected to your majeſty and government, for them to join your majeſty's troops.

That he uſed all poſſible diligence and expedition before and on his march to *Dalwhinney*, conſidering the difficulties and diſappointments he met with.

That his attacking the rebels on the *Corryarrick*, with any other proſpect of ſucceſs, was impracticable.

That his march to *Inverneſs* is juſtified by the unanimous opinion of the council of war, and the repeated aſſurances of being joined on the march, and at *Inverneſs*, by the clans that were reputed to be well affected to your majeſty and government; of which he afterwards found himſelf diſappointed, except by 200 *Montoes* who marched with him from *Inverneſs* to *Aberdeen*.

That his going to *Aberdeen*, and then by ſea to *Dunbar*, was the only proper meaſure he had left to take.

That Sir *John Cope*'s diſpoſition of his body of troops on the field of action was judicious, and the ground on which they were engaged (according to the plan and deſcription of many officers who were preſent) appears to have been well choſen.

That he did his duty as an officer, both before, at and after the action; and his perſonal behaviour was without reproach; and that the misfortune on the day of action was owing to the ſhameful behaviour of the private men, and not to any miſconduct or miſbehaviour of Sir *John Cope*, or any of the officers under his command.

As to Colonel *Peregrine Laſcelles*, it does not appear to us, that any miſconduct or miſbehaviour can be laid to his charge; he having plainly proved, that he was at his poſt before and at the action.

As to brigadier general *Tho. Fowke*, we are of opinion, that his march from *Caltbridge* to *Dunbar* was right; and the offers he made twice to the Lord Proveſt of *Edinburgh* to march into the city with the dragoons for its defence, (tho' refuſed) were commendable; and that his perſonal behaviour in the action was alſo without reproach; and that he did not quit the field of action before the troops were intirely broke and diſperſed.

Upon the whole, we are unanimouſly of opinion, That Sir *John Cope*'s behaviour has been unblamable; and there is no ground for acculation againſt the ſaid Sir *John Cope*, Col. *Peregrine Laſcelles*, or Brigadier Gen. *Tho. Fowke*.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your majeſty.

(Sign'd) *George Wade.*
Cadogan.
John Folliot.
Richmond, Lenox and *Aubigny.*
John Guiſe.

Copy of a LETTER *from on board his Majeſty's Ship* Lenox, *Capt.* Lawrence.

Port Royal, Jamaica, Aug. 19.

WE arrived here yeſterday, after 2 months cruize, under command of Capt. *Cornelius Mitchel*; our ſquadron conſiſted of 5 ſail, *viz.* the *Straſford*, *Plymouth*, and *Worceſter*, of 60 guns, the *Lenox*, of 70 guns, ; *Milford*, of 44 guns; and the *Drake* ſloop. Having intelligence of a *French* fleet being arrived at *Port Louis*, we were ordered to intercept them in their way to *Laogon*, but before we got up to windward they got in ſafe; however, as we knew that the greateſt part of the convoy were bound to *Cape Francois*, we kept cruizing off *Cape Nichola*. *Aug.* 3. about 3 in the afternoon, we ſpied about 40 ſail to leeward, and made the ſignal to the commodore, and he made another to the *Plymouth* to give chace. Soon after we ſaw the whole fleet, conſiſting of 4 men of war, *viz.* one of 74 guns, one of 64, one of 54, and one of 44, and 60 ſail of merchantmen. The *Plymouth* was call'd in at 7 o'clock; the body of the enemy bore from us S. by E. 4 miles; then the commodore made a ſignal to ſpeak with all our ſhips; we got cloſe to him, and every captain was aſk'd his opinion, whether it was better to engage that evening, or defer it to the morning, which laſt prevailed; but to keep in ſight all night, and to windward, and be ready to engage at day-light. Tacking ſo often the latter part of the night, we loſt ſight of them till 5 in the morning, then ſaw them under *Cape Nichola*, bearing S. E. The commodore made a ſignal for the line, the enemy being in one, and ſtanding towards us, with little wind, till 9, when the breeze freſhened, and continued till 4 in the afternoon; we under an eaſy ſail ſtanding from them, and they crowding after us; but they finding their convoy a long way a-ſtern, hawl'd their wind, and tack'd; the co-

hawl'd in the ſignal for the line, and tack'd, hail'd Capt. *Lawrence* to ſpeak with him, as he did to all the reſt, who all went on board. At 7 the enemy bore S. by W. 3 leagues, freſh breezes; all night tacking ſo often we loſt them till Thurſday *Aug.* 5; at 7 in the morning they were about 2 leagues from us; at 10 the commodore made a ſignal for the line; then the enemy tack'd to the ſouthward, and drew into a line; at 11 the *Worceſter*'s ſignal was made to lead, and bear down to the enemy, the *Lenox* following, *Strafford* in the center, *Plymouth* next, and the *Milford* to bring up the rear, little wind till 4 in the afternoon; the breeze freſhening gave us ſpirits, expecting to be up with the enemy in 4 glaſſes; to the ſurprize of every body the *Milford* was order'd to chaſe; about half an hour after 4 the commodore made a ſignal for us, and the *Worceſter* to ſhorten ſail, and to hawl on a wind, and made a ſignal for all cruizers. The enemy about 3 miles off, (who no doubt were ſurpriſed at our proceedings) chaſed us; at 7 they fired ſeveral ſhot at the *Drake*; the *Worceſter* hail'd us, and ſaid it was the commodore's orders we ſhould lie in the rear, upon which we ſhorten'd ſail, and fell into our ſtation; before 8 two large ſhips of the enemy were cloſe under our lee quarter, and gave us a broadſide, which we returned, and engaged for an hour and half; the other two came up, fired, but at too great a diſtance; the *Worceſter* and *Strafford* fired ſome ſhot at the enemy; but ſome of our ſhips were ſo confuſed, that they fired into us, and left us. The enemy ſoon after bore away, and joined their fleet.

The damage we received was a ſhot through our fore and main-maſt, and our rigging much cut; as ſoon as we repaired, we made ſail after our fleet, and at 11 came up with the commodore, who made a ſignal for all lieutenants; we immediately brought to, and ſent our boat, but before ſhe got on board, the commodore made ſail, and as he paſſed, hail'd us, and we were order'd, *to put out our lights, and make ſail, for the enemy were following us.*. Before our boat returned our fleet was out of ſight. On the 7th the *Drake* joined the ſquadron, and gave an account that ſhe was chaſed that morning by two *French* men of war, and that the whole fleet lay under *Cape Nicbola*. On the 8th ſhe was ſent to obſerve their motions, and ſeeing them to windward, under the land, returned in the evening. We kept out of ſight of land for 2 days, and gave the enemy a chance to work in ſmooth water, and reap the benefit of a land wind to carry them to windward, whilſt we were in a great ſea, with a freſh gale of wind. In the afternoon we made ſail in ſhoar, and on Sat. morning at day-break ſaw the enemy about 4 leagues to windward, and we continued chaſing night and day till Wedneſday morning, when we had the mortification to ſee them all get into *Cape Francois*, and hear them ſalute, and at night ſaw great illuminations in the town.*

* Other letters mention that the *Engliſh* were well-mann'd, clean ſhips, and ſent out on purpoſe to intercept this *French* fleet.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, Nov. 8.

New Kinds of C——ts M——l *propoſed.*

In a Letter to the Author.

SOME weeks ago you gave us ſome reflections upon c——ts-m——l, which I am ſorry to find ſo much in vogue among us: but, for ought I ſee, let them be as tedious, expenſive, and trifling as they will, we ſhall be neceſſitated to employ them, as long as the war laſts, unleſs ſome other expedient can be found, better adapted to purge the navy and army of delinquents. So horrid is the degeneracy, that you find almoſt every month ſome ſcandalous account of the behaviour of our off——rs, to the great diſhonour of the *Britiſh* nation and arms. It is no ſurprize to me that theſe things ſhould abound among us: a general relaxation of duty, cowardice, blunders, and miſcarriages, being the natural conſequences of that mercenary principle of ſelfiſhneſs, which the late deteſtable father of corruption ſo ſucceſsfully inculcated, during his long, ſtupid, inglorious reign. What elſe can be expected from an a——y and n——y garbled with off——rs, whoſe ſole merit is parl——tary or party intereſt, who eſteem their commiſſions as *ſine cures*, and their duty to their country a mere jeſt?

——*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis*
Et dici potuiſſe, & non potuiſſe refelli.

The moſt *mountainous* c——t-m——l this nation ever ſaw, after being above twelve months in labour, has at laſt brought forth its *mouſe*; and tho' it has been carried on at a much greater expence, and with almoſt as much parade, as the *roaſting of the purſon* was in Q. *Anne's*

Anne's reign, 'tis feared the nation will have no more satisfaction from the *one* than from the *other*. So long as the sentences of this kind of judicatories are to be *brigu'd* for, as seems to be too much the fashion at present, 'tis not likely a due discipline should be restored, nor the interest and honour of the nation pursued. The observation seems to be too well founded in truth, and a foreigner would suspect our common soldiers and sailors were tried by one sort of martial law, but their officers (of whom these c——ts are composed) by another, of a much more civil and polite nature. But, instead of a c——t composed of a——ls and c———rs of the n—y, let the maritime delinquents be tried by the judge of the ad———lty at the *Old Bailey*, or by the com———r of the king's yards, assisted by a jury of six navy captains and six captains of merchantmen, indifferently chosen like a special jury; by examining witnesses *viva voce* in open court, according to the method of the common-law: but let the jury compare the facts with, and form their verdict by, the 33 articles for the due government of the navy, enacted by 13 CAR. 2, and the fighting instructions, and such other directions as shall be found legal.——For military land delinquents, let the jury consist of six officers of the army, and six gentlemen of any county, chosen as special juries are; and let the cause be tried by the articles of war, and the laws of the land, before any of the twelve judges. —I can't see how any affair of this kind can be too difficult for such judicatories; and dare be bold to say, that if even the great cause of the two *Mediterranean* ad——ls had been try'd in this manner, the decision would have been made prodigiously sooner, cheaper, and perhaps more equitable and satisfactory to the public, than that which has cost them near two years labour and patience, and almost 100,000 pounds sterling.

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 15.

On the LATE EXPEDITION.

In a Letter to the Author.

SIR,

TO suppose that an officer of known courage and skill, after lying above two years under disgrace with at least one part of the nation, and perhaps not yet entirely absolved in the opinion of *all* his fellow-subjects, tho' *honourably* acquitted, would immediately take upon himself a new command, without a view of retrieving that honour of which he has shewn himself so jealous, would be very absurd.——Are we not obliged then to allow that Mr * *, when he engag'd in the late expedition, had hopes of striking a blow, at once serviceable to his country, and honourable to himself?——But the expedition has fail'd in the two main objects, which were, the making a long diversion for a large body of *French* troops, and the entire ruin of their *East India* company, already much hurt by captures. This would have been giving the enemy a sensible blow, and such a blow as appears, from the comparison of all accounts, to have been in our power to give. But the plundering a few villages, and carrying off cattle, were so far from being a national benefit, tho' procured at great national expence, that they can be but of little advantage to the most busy individuals. As our enemies acknowledge that they were exposed, and almost defenceless, it is plain that the scheme of annoying them on their own coasts, so often recommended by you and other writers, was not without good foundation. The ill success of it, therefore, appears the more unaccountable. There seem but two reasons that can be alledged by those who directed or served in this attempt: Either the sailing of the fleet was too long defer'd, after their destination, or the attempt was made with too little spirit, and too much caution after the enemies were alarmed.—I am inclined to think that both these faults, in some degree, contributed to our miscarriage.——The sea is dangerous thro' the whole *Bay of Biscay* after the autumnal equinox; and therefore we wonder'd at the long delay of this expedition, and must conclude those are to be blamed who occasion'd it: for officers cannot execute their commissions till they have them.——It is often the fate of a scheme, well concerted, and provided for at vast expence, that for want of being *limited* to a short time, and push'd with the utmost vigour, it falls to nothing.

We find, by their own account, that the *French* were liable to a surprize, and had no means to withstand one, till we let them know, by hovering about their coasts, (*See p.* 599.) that we did not come to surprize them, but to give them timely notice of our intention. I will not pretend to say whose fault this might be, as nothing has yet been declared upon that subject. But an ad——l, in such a case, by what I could ever understand,

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has nothing to do but to put the landmen on ſhore; to cover their enterprize with his fleet; and to keep his tranſports ready to bring them off in caſe of a diſappointment. That Mr * * did this, I have never heard deny'd; and we did not blame Mr *V——n*, who perform'd his duty thus far, that the enterprize againſt *Carthagena* did not ſucceed.

By what I have ſaid of one com——r, I would not be thought to caſt any reproach on the other. If he was not prepared for a ſudden deſcent, and an effectual defence, the fault was not his, except in ſubmitting to go on ſuch terms; and perhaps it may be juſtly alledg'd he did not know them. If he had all conveniences, and wanted the ſkill to make the beſt uſe of them, the fault was not his, but theirs who employ'd him.—If the worſt ſeaſon was choſen, when the beſt was in their power to improve, the fault ſtill is not theirs who are under command, but thoſe who had the power of giving that command in due time.

From the Old England:

Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, *Nov.* 15.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI.

On a Court M——l at D—f—d.

Ille crucem pretium ſceleris tulit, hic diadema.
Juv.

WHEN I contemplate the *venerable ſages*, ſitting awkardly awful on the tribunal of *J——ce*: It brings to my mind a ſcene in *Jane Shore*, where Duke *Richard*, approaching a ſet of abject fellows, who had proſtituted themſelves to his purpoſe for the deſtruction of the noble Lord *Haſtings*, ſays, *A ſet of worthy men you are, prudent, and juſt, and careful for the ſtate*: Now I can't ſee but the compliment may be much better applied to our *honourables* of *D——ſ——d*, who have given us ſo many inſtances of their *ſagacity*, *wiſdom*, and *juſtice*: Eſpecially, ſuch of them as could write their names in their ever-memorable * remonſtrance againſt a knightly brother J——ge at *Weſtminſter*, who, not having the fear of God before his eyes, had *craftily* and *ſubtilly* ſent a *wr——t* among them, in violation of the rights and privileges of their *ſupreme court*, and by which his m——y's navy has been ſo *prudently* and *wiſely* govern'd to his *great glory*; for they are *all honourable men!*

I think it was one of the moſt *extraordinary* penn'd * pieces as ever came within the ken of my *hundred eyes*; it well deſerves, not only to be depoſited among the archives of the ſtate, but to be conſidered with *attention*, in honour of the *honourable men of* D—f—d. But I am diverted from it by the following remarks from a correſpondent.

SIR, I happen'd the other day to get an accidental ſight of a manuſcript, containing the reſolutions which the *honourables* had come to, previous to the pronouncing their laſt ſentence; near the beginning they ſay, "They are "unanimouſly of opinion, that no "*c——m——d——r* can be cenſured for omitting to make additions to the *general* "*printed inſtructions*;—and that the *day* "*ſignal*, for forming the line abreaſt, "ceas'd to be a ſignal on ceaſing to be "viſible." A *day ſignal*, by means of an intervening fog, might not be viſible; in which caſe, no officer would think it ceaſed to be a ſignal becauſe it ceaſed to be viſible; but, on the contrary, would continue acting under *that ſignal*, till he ſhould be otherwiſe directed: The reaſon is the ſame with regard to a *day ſignal* kept abroad till after night-fall; beſides, our *Fl——t* was all the time in ſight of the enemies, which of itſelf was a ſufficient inſtruction to every body that had not a mind to miſunderſtand it; and the perſons who compiled the general printed ſignals, and were of as good abilities and experience, at leaſt as any of our days, thought a *night ſignal* unneceſſary: If there had been a *night ſignal* for this purpoſe appointed and not given, there had been reaſon for ſaying the *day ſignal* ceaſed at night, becauſe another would have been well expected; but as no other could be expected, as not having been appointed, it was neceſſary to continue to obey the *day ſignal*, whoſe purpoſe otherwiſe, would remain unanſwered.

It is affirm'd on behalf of our *honourables*, that they were duly ſworn, according to act of parliament: I muſt look on this as a fact, becauſe I apprehend it would be highly penal for a ſet of men to ſit *unqualified* in judgment on the life of their fellow ſubjects; but it is alledg'd on the other ſide of the queſtion, that a new *c——ſſi——n* having been iſſued, no oath was adminiſter'd upon it, as the law directs in ſuch caſes: Men of honour, ſuch as our *honourables*, 'tis true,

* *See their Reſolutions, p.* 463.

* *See p.* 463.

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true, need no other obligation than that of honour; but as oath is required, honour is not ſufficient to ſatisfy the law, as it does evidently ſuppoſe an oath neceſſary to bind men to the due execution of their charge; and I ſhould be ſorry to ſee, not only the law, but the old uſage departed from, as none would care to be put on a trial where the judges were not duly qualified.

I ſhould be extremely glad to be inform'd, and I dare believe our *honourables* have their reaſons to produce, why the *chief* is juſtify'd by them for *bearing down*, and yet condemn'd for giving the ſignal to engage before the *fl——t* was entirely form'd. As for keeping the weather-gage, that could be no reaſon, becauſe by *bearing down* he went farther to *leeward*, and conſequently was more ſubject to loſe the advantage of the wind, which was to be preſerved by going to windward. If there was ſo great a diſadvantage, as to deſerve a cenſure, in engaging before the *fl——t* was perfectly form'd, I ſhould think that not going down to the enemy, and giving them the opportunity of engaging you at that diſadvantage, by the ſame rule blameable.

I will relate on this occaſion a converſation, which we have on good authority, as it paſs'd between captain *C——n——ll*, the *A——l*'s ſecond, and the *A——l* himſelf, who, as he was walking in his gallery, was ſaluted by the captain thus:

C. How do you do, Sir?

A. Do; I can do nothing! look at the *V——A——l.*

C. I have look'd at him long with concern.

A. By G——d, every one of theſe ſhips will get away from me.

C. I think if you attack theſe here, you may ſtop them.

A. Do you think ſo, and will you ſecond me? The captain, anſwering in the affirmative, the *ad——l* bore down directly. This gives a natural and reaſonable account of the *ad——l*'s engaging as he did, tho' for that very act, (ſhame to all]——ce and diſcipline) we find a *C——r* in chief has been made the *Scape-goat* of an inferior officer, by the influence of a *M——r*, who, perhaps, had interfer'd but too much in the affair before.

I adhere to the old phraſe, that the ſhewing *favour* by acquitting the guilty, and *power* by puniſhing the meritorious, is the very worſt imputation any ſet of men forming a *c——t* of *j——ce* can fall under.

Mr URBAN,

HAving obſerved that you ſometimes give place in your magazine to criticiſms on ſcripture, I ſend you an attempt to explain one of the moſt obſcure texts of the new teſtament.

1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20.

Ζωοποιηθεὶς δὲ τῷ πνεύματι. Ἐν ᾧ καὶ τοῖς ἐν φυλακῇ πνεύμασι πορευθεὶς ἐκήρυξεν ἀπειθήσασί ποτε, ὅτε ἅπαξ ἐξεδέχετο ἡ τοῦ Θεοῦ μακροθυμία ἐν ἡμέραις Νῶε.

THE word φυλακῇ in this text having been conſtantly rendred *priſon*, interpreters are much at a loſs to find out, what kind of priſon it was, to the Spirits in which Chriſt is here ſaid to have preached. The Papiſts contend, that Chriſt, in the interval between his death and reſurrection, went and preached to the ſpirits impriſoned in their purgatory. And no wonder that They are fond of this interpretation, ſince this is the only text of ſcripture that in the leaſt ſeems to countenance that idle doctrine.

Of the Proteſtant interpreters; ſome, by *the ſpirits in priſon*, underſtand the ſpirits of the *Antediluvians* confined in hell; others, the ſame ſpirits impriſoned in their own bodies; others, the ſame ſpirits held in bondage and impriſonment by their luſts; or that might be ſaid to be in priſon, as being under the ſentence of condemnation.

Each of theſe interpretations is attended with great difficulties, and none of them is to be ſupported by any parallel expreſſion either in ſacred or profane writers.

'Tis well known that the word φυλακὴ very often ſignifies *a place of ſafe cuſtody, a place of preſervation*, ſuch as was the ark to *Noah* and his family. Let it then be ſo tranſlated here, and let the words τοῖς πνεύμασι not be ſuppoſed to follow the verb ἐκήρυξε, but be coupled with Ἐν ᾧ by the conjunction καὶ: And we ſhall have a very good ſenſe, clear, as I apprehend, of all difficulties. The text will then run thus; *Being quickned in the ſpirit, by which, and by the ſpirits in the place of preſervation* (*i.e.* in the ark) *he went and preached to them who ſometime were diſobedient, when once the long ſuffering of God waited in the days of* Noah. And the plain meaning will be, that Chriſt by his own ſpirit inſpiring the ſpirits of *Noah* and his family, who were preſerved in the ark, preached to the diſobedient world before the flood.

Th'

This interpretation receives no little countenance from verſe the fifth of the 2d chapter of the 2d epiſtle of the ſame apoſtle; where he ſays, *God ſaved, ἑφυλαξε, Noah, ὄγδοον δικαιοσυνης κηρυκα*; (not as we tranſlate it, *the eighth* PERSON *a preacher of righteouſneſs*, but,) *the eighth* PREACHER *of righteouſneſs*. Which expreſſion implies, that beſides *Noah* there were ſeven other preachers in the ark.

Yours, - F. B.

Mr URBAN,

I Beg leave, by your means, to publiſh a ſhort vindication of the moral and political character of the county of *Weſtmoreland*, which the late troubles have given occaſion to be evil ſpoken of.

1. It was repreſented to his majeſty's judges of aſſize, in their circuit laſt year, that five men in ſix of the county were *Jacobites*, and diſaffected perſons: whereas it is now well known, and the judges this year made us a compliment upon it, that in the rebels march the whole length of our county, ſouthwards and northwards, not *one* perſon joined them: Which is more than moſt counties can ſay, from the *Orkneys* to the *Peak in Derbyſhire*.

2. A certain perſon, of great rank and diſtinction, was pleaſed in the public papers to repreſent the common people of *Weſtmoreland* to be as ſavage and inhuman as the rebels; and the reaſon was, becauſe it was ſuggeſted, that *they* had taken a dead rebel out of his grave, and inſulted his carcaſs. It is pity he had not been informed, that this was not done by the common people of the county of *Weſtmoreland*, but by the *new-rais'd* reg——ts. It would be unjuſt to retort the charge, and to draw a parallel betwixt the rebels, and ſome of the new reg——ts; becauſe as the common people in general would not have been anſwerable, if the accuſation had been true, for the crimes of two or three villains; ſo the *officers* cannot always anſwer the behaviour of every individual ſoldier.

3. If it be affirmed that we are an evil and *adulterous* generation, we appeal to thoſe three worthy mem——s, who came this ſummer upon our mountains—to catch birds, whether they would have been at the trouble and coſt of bringing *ladies* of pleaſure likewiſe along with them, for the ſpace of near two hundred miles, if they had known or believed that there had been one w——re in the county.

4. As to the imputation of prophaneneſs and Sabbath-breaking, we appeal to them, whether in paſſing and repaſſing on Sundays, they ever obſerved any perſon following his worldly employment on that day, ſave only the man with the cart, who carried their baggage: or to thoſe other ſouth-country gentlemen, who honoured us with their company on the ſame errand, whether they did not on the Sunday forenoon obſerve numbers of people paſſing and repaſſing to and from church, if they had time to look off at cards, in one of the gard-ns in the town of ——. *I am, Sir, &c.*

WESTMORELANDICUS.

Extract of a Letter from the Directors of the incorporated Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands, *&c.* [*See Vol.* IX. *p.* 287.]

GENTLEMEN,

AS the good deſigns carrying on by the ſociety have been interrupted by the late wicked and unnatural rebellion, we now congratulate you upon the happy deliverance from our fears: and with great pleaſure acquaint you of our having recommenced the buſineſs of reforming the Highlands, with a much better proſpect of ſucceſs than ever before, in many places, where our greateſt difficulty formerly lay; where popery and ſuperſtition moſt prevail'd, the deſtroying of their maſs-houſes by the king's army, and the putting to flight the romiſh prieſts, and other popiſh teachers, have produced very good effects; particularly in *Strathglaſs*, in the county of *Inverneſs*, in *Braemarr*, the *Enzie*, *Glenlivet*, and other parts of the counties of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, where bigoted papiſts, who formerly would ſeldom ſuffer their children to be taught at our charity-ſchools, being now happily delivered from the menaces of their biſhops, prieſts, and other popiſh emiſſaries, do now actually ſend their children to our ſchools, and do themſelves alſo attend the public worſhip at church, and have their infant children baptized by our eſtabliſh'd clergy. Theſe and ſuch like agreeable accounts, give us great hopes that the propagation of our holy proteſtant religion is in a fair way of being brought about; and that principles of loyalty and affection to his majeſty and our preſent happy conſtitution, will be rivetted in the minds of the riſing generation.

The following Paper, ſign'd by Admiral Mayne, *Adm.* Byng, *and the ſeveral Commanders whoſe Names are ſubſcribed thereto, hath been ſent by them to the Rt Hon. Sir* John Willes, *Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas.* (See *p.* 463.)

AS nothing is more becoming a gentleman, than to acknowledge himſelf to be in the wrong, as ſoon as he is ſenſible that he is ſo, and to be ready to make ſatisfaction to any perſon he has injured; we therefore, whoſe names are underwritten, being throughly convinced, that we were entirely miſtaken in the opinion we had conceived of the lord chief juſtice *Willes*, think ourſelves obliged, in honour as well as juſtice, to make

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make him satisfaction, as far as it is in our power. And as the injury we did him was of a public nature, we do in this public manner declare, that we are now satisfied the reflexions cast upon him in our resolutions of the 16th and 21st of *May* last, were unjust, unwarrantable, and without any foundation whatsoever; and we do ask pardon of his lordship, and the court of common pleas, for the indignity offer'd both to him and the court.

Nov. 10, 1746. *P. Mayne, J. Byng, E. Legge, Ja. Rentone, Th. Frankland, Cha. Colby, J. Hamilton, Sheldrake Laton, Jos. Hamer, C. Molley, Smith Callis, R. Erskine, T. Pittman, Cha. Catford, Tho. Hanway, E. Sprugge, John Orme.*

The French *King's Declaration, publish'd at his Camp at* Arnheim *in* 1672. *to oblige the* Dutch, *whom he then thought wholly in his Power, to surrender their Country to him. Republish'd as a Warning of what they may expect, if the Arms of* Lewis XV. *should ever penetrate again so far into their Country.*

HIS majesty considering how it has pleas'd God to bless his *just designs*, and prosper his undertakings, since his arrival in the army; and it being his intention to treat that people over whom he shall *extend his victories*, with the highest clemency: to the intent therefore that they may deserve his great goodness, his majesty has caused to be declared, and does by these presents declare, that all the inhabitants of the cities of *Holland*, who shall *voluntarily* submit to him, and receive the troops he shall send for their security and defence, shall be treated as favourably as they can desire; and shall be maintained in all their privileges and immunities, and have liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of their religion.

On the contrary, all of whatever quality and condition, who shall refuse to comply with these offers, and shall resist his majesty's forces, either by the inundation of their dykes, or otherwise, shall be *punished with the utmost rigour*. At present, *all hostilities* shall be used against those who oppose his majesty's designs; and when the ice shall open a passage on all sides, his majesty will *not give any quarter* to the inhabitants of such cities, but give order that their goods be plunder'd, and their houses burnt. Given at the camp before *Arnheim*, this 24th of *June*, 1672.

Sign'd LOUIS.
And underneath LA TELLIER.

Extract of a LETTER *from* Cork.

AFTER the most whimsical expedition I had ever the honour to be engaged in, we are at length arrived here, with several men of war, and most of the transports; and our men generally in good health. What we did at *Portsmouth*, and why we lay there so long, I conceive is better known to you than me; but, perhaps, you may not know that our expedition was no secret long before we sail'd from *Plymouth*, it being the general talk in all the coffee-houses, and, indeed, in all private companies, that we were design'd for the coast of *France*, somewhere in the *Bay of Biscay*, at *Port Louis* or *Belleisle*; and that the admiral had sent a vessel to *Jersey* for pilots. How this should be so publickly known, without those who were entrusted with the secret having discover'd it, is to me very wonderful, as it is, after its being so known, and the cartel ship running backward and forward, that the *French* were no better prepared to receive us; but the truth is, they had weaken'd that coast by the best of the militia having been sent on board *d'Anville*'s squadron; which was sufficiently drain'd before, to contribute to the figure they made in *Flanders* the last campaign; so that if we had carried any thing like an army, we might have had very good winter quarters in *Britany*. Supposing besides, that such officers had commanded as the people chose to fight under.

We sailed the 15th of *September*, and had an exceeding fine passage to the isle of *Gray*; but the admiral having overshot his port, we were on the 19th, the whole day beating to windward, to get to anchor in a bay a little to the northward of *Port Louis*. This gave a general alarm to the coast, and had they had means, would have at once put an end to our expedition; but as they neither had, nor could soon bring any troops on the coast, we landed the major part of our troops the 20th, in *Quiberon Bay*, and marched the same night to *Plemers*, in very fine weather, but no artillery with us, nor, as I can learn, any order'd to be landed; on the contrary, two brass field-pieces, 8 pounders, that we took here, were sent on board the admiral; so that we naturally conclude that we had no design upon ar-

of importance. Notwithſtanding, we marched up to *l'Orient*, and lay before the town three days, when the ſeamen dragg'd ſome cannon up to the camp. The town, however, offer'd a capitulation, which the general refuſed on the terms propoſed; tho' one would have thought almoſt any terms acceptable, it being of the laſt importance to get it into our poſſeſſion.

When the cannon were brought up, the engineers placed them to the beſt of their judgments, I believe, but that was very badly: and the ſeamen played them as well as could be done, in the ſituation they were in. A party of *French* peaſants made a ſhew of attacking *Richbell*'s and *Frampton*'s regiments, but they would not give them time, for a great part of them threw down their arms, ran away like ſtout fellows, and broke into and diſorder'd the main body; but an advanced party of *Bragg*'s recovered the arms again.

While the commandant of *l'Orient* was parlying with the general, the inhabitants got a great number of guns out of the ſhipping, and mounted them on the ramparts; and having got more militia into the town, they bid us defiance, being then likewiſe, by ſome deſerters, appriſed of our ſtrength, which they at firſt ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 20,000 men; from thence you may conceive, that the *French* and we were pretty equally officer'd.

As we could do nothing here, or rather worſe than nothing, we returned to our ſhips in *Quinparley Bay*; which I muſt obſerve to you is a good port only in fine weather, and when the wind blows off the ſhore, quite open to the ſouth-weſt, which we had reaſon to dread, in this ſeaſon, every moment; and had it happen'd, muſt have all been loſt; notwithſtanding which, we were all on board two days before we ſail'd for *Cape Quiberon*: the reaſon we conceived, was, to get the admiral ſome live cattle, at the hazard of the whole fleet; tho' it was well known that he had *Boca Chica* on board, and ſo could not want freſh meat.

Oct. 2. we ſailed into the fineſt bay I ever ſaw in my life, and ſo large, that the fortifications on either ſide could not hurt us, and landed again on *Quiberon Peninſula*, where five of our tranſports never appear'd. Here we found one of *d'Anville*'s ſquadron, a 64 gun ſhip, drove on ſhore by two of our cruizers. The ſeamen got out of her 18 braſs cannon, 12 and 24 pounders, and ſome how ſet fire to her, and burnt her down to the water's edge. We found here about 30 pieces of cannon of different bores, which, with thoſe taken out of the man of war, made us ſome amends for what we left behind in our precipitate retreat from before *l'Orient*. We plunder'd the country round of every thing that was valuable, which, indeed, was not much: and after the ſailors had deſtroy'd the fortifications of two little iſlands, call'd *Hedic* and *Hovac*, we all return'd on board; the admiral and *Boca Chica* for *England*, and we for *Ireland*, where we are arrived, and ſpread around the fame of our gallant exploits.

P. S. *Boca Chica*, during this expedition, always acted as preſident in the councils of war, as being eſteem'd the beſt genius on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Perſon arrived at Falmouth, *from the late Expedition, dated* Oct. 31.

I Am now almoſt recovered of the wounds I received at the beſieging *L'Orient* in *Britany*, near *Port Lewis*; we were eight days lying under the batteries, in rainy weather. As we marched along, the *French* fired at us out of the woods, and kill'd a great many men; but we ſoon eſpied them out, and gained the victory. Then we continued our march to *L'Orient*. We played briſkly upon it with our cannon; and they as ſharply returned it. With the firſt bomb we killed 114 men; and then our fire-balls ſet the town on fire four times the firſt day, and three times the next. There went three deſerters to the *French*, who told them our ſtrength was not 4500 men, and it was reported we had 20,000; one of theſe deſertors was made an officer by the *French*, and headed a great party; we fired at him, and killed him on the ſpot, ſo that he did not enjoy his place long. We retreated *without the loſs of a man.* [*The letter-writer did not know the loſs.* *See p.* 556.] But going on board at night, which was very ſtormy, 29 marines were drowned.

P.S. Eleven thouſand foot, 2000 horſe, and 7000 that laid about the town, were coming againſt us, being 20,000 to 4500, beſides the militia; which was great odds, and the occaſion of our making a retreat in the night.† *We* FOUND *alſo the town was diviſed into four quarters, and each quarter was undermined; ſo that if we had gone into it, every ſoul of us muſt have been blown up.*

†

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London, Mar. 27.

The ill Success of our Arms accounted for, on an entire new Hypothesis, Humbly submitted to ye Royal Society. By Ephraim Bray.

Why did our Troops (very thoughtless men) give Way
At Preston-Pans, & yield their foes ye Day?
The Reason's plain: because on Heavens Parade
Their Planet, at y^t^ time, was retrograde;
Why did they bravely stand on Falkirk-Green?
Because their Mars was stationary then:
And Soldiers, still exposd to naked Skies
must, wth their ruling Planets, sympathize.
But now, taught better, they'll suspend their force
Till Mars be found progressive in his Course:
Then they'll give Scope to all their latent fire,
And strike a Blow — shall make y^e^ World admire:
Then shall they thunder on y^e^ Northern Herd,
And foul Rebellion meet it's just reward.

See p. 241. Apr. 16. accomplishd

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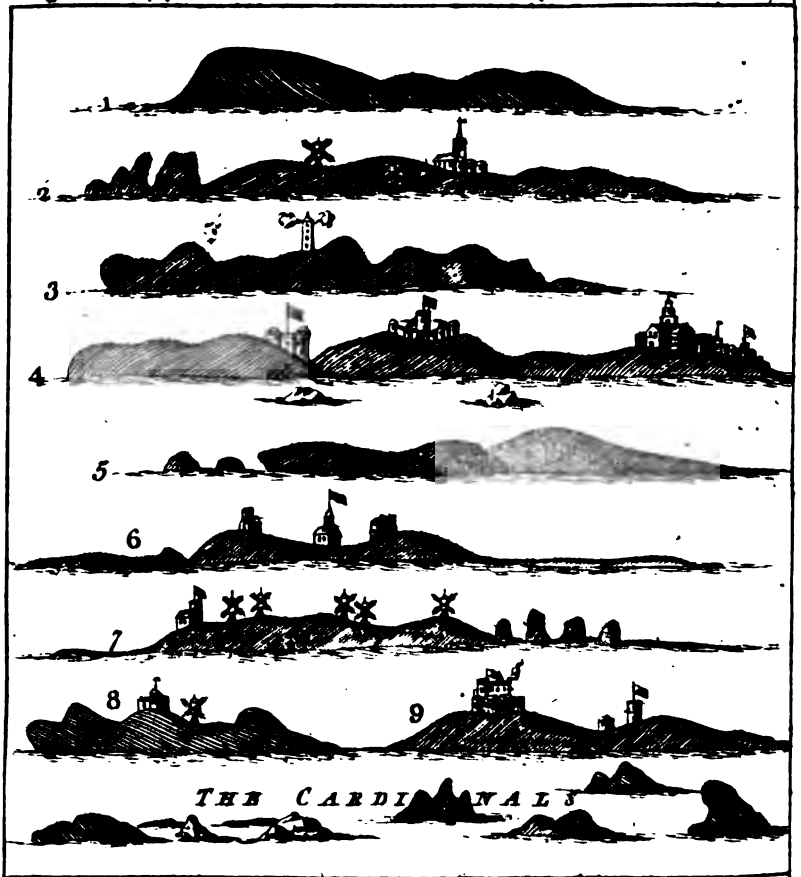

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This we were informed of by a black that deserted from the French, *otherwise we were resolved to enter it; and doubt not but we should soon have given satisfaction also to Port* Lewis.

† REM.] Such is the discourse and stile of the common men, by which however, *we find*, that if the *French* were at first seized with a panic, *they found* means to return it.

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 8.

A short journal of the Expedition to the Coast of Britany, *with several prospects, Charts, Plans, &c. taken on the Spot by an Officer of the Fleet.* (*See p.* 555 *and* 602.)

MOnday, *Sept*, 14, we left *Plymouth*. and *Thursday*, *Sept*, 17, in the afternoon, we made *France*, and at night anchored in a bay called *Quemperlay Bay*, between the island of *De Grounes* and the main land of *Lower Britany*. When you are 5 leagues East North-East the island *de Grouaes* appears, as represented in PLATE VII. Fig. 1.

N. E. at the same distance it looks as at Fig. 2.

N. N. E. at three leagues, like Fig. 3.

Friday we landed our troops upon a sandy beach before a small village called *Moveton*. Some *French* militia endeavour'd to oppose our landing; but the *Saphire* brought her guns upon them, and dispers'd them. Our troops then drew up in good order, and march'd to the village, which they burnt, and took a small battery of two guns. The way being lin'd with bushes, the *French* annoy'd our men very much. But they march'd to *Port l'Orient*, a strong town, with a garrison of 12,000 * men. They immediately treated, and offered 40,000 *l.* to save the *India* warehouses, which Gen. St CLAIR refused. But unhappily for us, three soldiers belonging to the *Hastings* deserted, and betray'd that we had but 4,500 men: So that after firing the town four several times, we were oblig'd to draw off and re-embark, with the loss of 60 men kill'd and wounded. In the mean time the sailors landed, plunder'd and burnt two villages call'd *Dovelair* and *Larm*, and took a snow laden with rye, and a bark empty. Our troops being come on board again we sail'd *Oct.* 1, and made the island of *Belle-Isle*, where is a castle call'd *Sanzon*, with a garrison of 6000 * men. As we passed by, they fired at a cutter, but did no damage. We then pass'd the isles of *Houac*, *Heudic*, *Dieu*, *St Mary's*, and St *Giles*, and sail'd close under the high land of *Poitou*. The monastery, nunneries, and other fine buildings look'd very beautiful. When you are three leagues off the church called *St Marie de Clartie*, or *the shining*, the land appears as at Fig. 4.

We then came to anchor in the bay of *Borneuf*, off *Point Quiberon*, where we landed our men, who took, burnt, and plunder'd the towns of *Quiberon* and *Narmontier*, and all the shipping that lay there. We also chas'd and drove ashore the *L'Ardent*, a 64 gun ship, commanded by commissary general *Colombe*, and afterwards burnt it. We then went to the isle *de Dieu*, and made a captain, a serjeant, and the garrison, consisting of 20 men, prisoners. Then we attack'd, took, and plunder'd the isle of *Heudic*, and brought off plenty of cattle. We should have attack'd *Belle Isle*, but we fear'd it was too strong. *Oct.* 14. we set sail for *England*, but met with very bad weather, and high seas. *Belle Isle*, N.E. three leagues distance like Fig. 5.

E. N. E. like Fig. 6.

The *Isle de Dieu* shews as Fig. 7 at S. E. quarter South.

E. S. E. like Fig. 8.

At one league distance the isle *Heudic* shews like Fig. 9. E. S. E.

The *Cardinals* are very dangerous rocks; and appear at S. E. as represented on the plate.

N. B. *The* Westminster Journal, (*which is much bought up for these cuts*) *gives also the appearance of the coast of* Britany, *and of* Borneuf *bay, and a plan of* Port L'Orient; *but we chose to make a small map, which in several respects we thought to be better.* (*See the plate.*)

Port *l'Orient* (which is 70 horizontal leagues from *Paris*, and near 80 by sea from the *Start* point) appears to be a large handsome town, about 3 le[illegible] stant from our place of landing [illegible] at the head of a fine harbou[illegible] bout two miles above Port *Lou*[illegible] is situated on the right hand, [illegible] ter the river, with a half moon [illegible] 3 left, and an island with son[illegible] and a battery in th[illegible] ver. The c[illegible] being covered [illegible]

* The *Westminster Journal* in a proper note makes this remark, "These numbers seem "to be imaginary only, and perhaps were "thought of after the miscarriage, in order to "excuse it." See the *French* account p. 602. (*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1748.)

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roads and lanes lined with high ſtone and mud walls, hedged at the top, and the trees meeting above make good cover'd ways.

The French *Account of the late Deſcent on the Coaſt of* Britany, *publiſhed at* Paris.

ON *September* 18 a fleet of 56 ſhips, one third of which ſeem'd to be of great force, were perceiv'd from *Port Louis*. They came by the weſt point of the iſle of *Grouais*, and, towards evening, caſt anchor in the bay of *Peldur*. The appearance of ſo numerous a fleet of the enemy, with troops on board, did not fail of cauſing a great fright in thoſe parts, eſpecially as the guard-coaſt militia had been unhappily diſcharged the 14th of the ſaid month. If the *Engliſh* had landed the following night, nothing could have hinder'd them from marching to *L'Orient*, and ſurpriſing that city, which ſeems to have been the object of their expedition: but they did not make their deſcent till the 21ſt, about four in the afternoon, when they landed 7000 men. (*See p.* 601. *alſo the map, plate* 7.

Advantage was taken of this interval, as much as the time would permit, to get in a better ſtate of defence. Two thouſand of the guard-coaſt militia were immediately aſſembled, and ſupported by 300 of the regiments of *L'Hopital* and *Eudicourt*. Theſe troops not being ſufficient to oppoſe the deſcent of the *Engliſh*, the latter landed without oppoſition, and with ſo much the more facility, as they had erected ſome batteries on the ſhore, which kept a continual and briſk fire, without doing much damage, however, only one man being killed on our ſide.

The enemy ſpent the following night in the ſmall pariſh hamlets. They carry'd off all the cattle they could find there, and fired ſeveral cottages. The 22d they came to *Plemur*, which is but half a league diſtant from *L'Orient*, and there eſtabliſh'd their general quarters.

During this march, the neceſſary meaſures were taken for rendering the place more defenſible. The nobility and gentry mounted on horſeback; the town militia took arms; and ſuch a number of volunteers threw themſelves into *L'Orient*, that the greateſt part of them were obliged to be ſent back, after the moſt uſeful had been ſelected. The enemy intended to have ventured a paſſage with their ſhips under the cannon of *Port Louis*, in order to attack *L'Orient* by ſea and land at the ſame time: but they could not execute this ſcheme, on account of the precautions that had been taken, during this time, to hinder them.

The 23d, Gen. *Sinclair* cauſed the city to be ſummoned to ſurrender, and pay him two millions contribution; adding, that the guard-coaſt, and regular troops, muſt be priſoners of war, and that the city ſhould be pillaged for the ſpace of four hours. Theſe propoſals having been rejected, the enemy began, on the 24th, to fire upon the place, which they continued the 25th and 26th. But the fire of the garriſon was, the laſt day, much ſuperior to theirs, by the ſeveral batteries that had been erected.

On the 27th, towards evening, the *Engliſh* fire having ceaſed all at once, the garriſon reſolved to ſally out in order of battle, to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, and attack them: but they had abandon'd it. Our people found four pieces of cannon, eleven-pounders, a mortar of nine inches diameter, a furnace for red-hot bullets, a bombardier, with ſeveral balls and fire-pots.

The 28th and 29th, the *Engliſh* reimbark'd without any obſtacle: the 30th they quitted the height of *L'Orient*; and, the next day, 52 of their ſhips coaſted along from *St Gildas de Rhuis* to *Quiberon*, where they made a freſh deſcent: but they again reimbarked Oct. 9; and, ſince the 10th, no *Engliſh* ſhip has been ſeen on the coaſt of *Britany*. As the fleet ſailed towards the ſouth, it is ſuppoſed they have a deſign to attempt ſomething upon the coaſts of *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, or elſewhere: but we are every where upon the guard.

During this expedition, the *Engliſh* cannonaded the iſland of *Grouais*; but without ſucceſs. They ſucceeded better at *Hedic* and *Houat*, two ſmall barren iſlands, inhabited only by fiſhermen. They got poſſeſſion of two forts, guarded by 25 men each, who were made priſoners of war; but the *Engliſh* afterwards put them on ſhore.

The loſs of the enemy in this expedition conſiſts of 2 or 300 men, who were cut in pieces by the peaſants as they went a marauding. They alſo loſt ſome men before *L'Orient*; but the number is not known.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, Nov.* 18, 1746.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together as early as the late concluſion of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament,

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ment, and the ſituation of public affairs would permit. During this receſs, I have been particularly attentive to extinguiſh any remains of the late rebellion, and to re-eſtabliſh and ſecure our tranquillity at home, ſo far as depended upon me. The reſt I have reaſon to expect from your zeal and prudent deliberations; of which the foundation already laid gives me well-grounded hopes.

In the mean time the ſtate of the war abroad has received a conſiderable alteration. Though *France* has made ſome farther progreſs in the *Netherlands*, yet the United Provinces, whoſe intereſts are ſo ſtrictly connected with ours, have been preſerved from that danger, which threaten'd them at the opening of the campaign; and a conſiderable army remains there for their defence. It has pleaſed God to bleſs the arms of my good allies, the empreſs queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, with ſignal ſucceſs in *Italy*. The acquiſitions made there by our enemies have been recover'd from them; their forces, broken and almoſt ruined, have been obliged to evacuate that country; and an irruption is now actually making into *France*, whereby the diſtreſſes of that kingdom muſt be greatly increaſed, and a proportionable diverſion made in favour of the *Low Countries*.

I have often aſſured you, that my ſole aim in carrying on this juſt and neceſſary war is a ſafe and honourable peace. In this view I have ſhewed a ſincere diſpoſition towards a general pacification. I have conſented to the holding of conferences at *Breda*, in order to try whether our enemies will, in the event, agree to ſuch terms and conditions, as may be conſiſtent with the honour of my crown, the ſecurity and true intereſts of my kingdoms, and my engagements to my allies, whom it is my firm reſolution not to abandon.

But whilſt we are treating of peace, reaſon and good policy demand, that we ſhould be prepared for war. I am therefore actually concerting with my allies the proper meaſures for vigorouſly purſuing the war in another campaign, in caſe the obſtinacy of our enemies ſhould render it neceſſary. My deſire is to adjuſt theſe meaſures as ſpeedily as poſſible, that our preparations may be early; that the confederate army in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in time; and the operations on the ſide of *Italy* carried on with effect. It ſhall alſo be my particular care to exert our ſtrength at ſea, in the moſt effectual manner, for the defence of my kingdoms and poſſeſſions, the protection of the trade of my ſubjects, and the noyance of our enemies.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be requiſite for your own ſecurity, and for carrying on ſuch meaſures as it ſhall be neceſſary for *Great Britain* to purſue, in the preſent important conjuncture. It gives me much concern to be obliged at the ſame time to acquaint you, that, by reaſon of the unavoidable accidents, and conſequences of war, the funds appropriated for the ſupport of my civil government have, for ſome years paſt, fallen greatly ſhort of the revenue intended, and granted by parliament: I therefore rely on your known affection to me, to find out ſome method to make good this deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing is ſo valuable, and eſſential to me, as your vigorous ſupport; on this I depend; and I truſt you will demonſtrate it by the zeal, unanimity, and diſpatch of your proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled*, Nov. 18, 1746.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Your majeſty has given freſh proofs of your paternal goodneſs and care of your kingdoms, in your vigilance to extinguiſh any remains of the late rebellion, and to ſecure and re-eſtabliſh our tranquillity at home. That unnatural and flagitious enterprize, formed and ſupported by our moſt inveterate enemies, as it was aimed againſt your crown and royal family, ſtruck at the very foundations of the happineſs of your people. Your majeſty may therefore be aſſured that, out of duty and affection to your majeſty, and love to our country, our moſt zealous endeavours ſhall be exerted to perfect that good work, which by your arms, and by your juſtice, has hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully conducted; and to make ſuch regulations as may be moſt conducive to the preventing the like evils for the future, and to the repoſe and ſecurity of the whole united kingdom.

Tho' we behold, with concern, the progreſs made by our enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great ſatisfaction to ſee the ſtates general of the United Provinces, thoſe ancient and natural allies of *Great Britain*, ſtill preſerved from the ambitious and deſtructive projects formed againſt them. At the ſame time we rejoice in the ſignal ſucceſſes, with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs the magnanimity and ſteadineſs of the empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the juſt expectations of this nation, or can contribute more to the advantage of the common cauſe, and to make *France* feel thoſe diſtreſſes, which that power has endeavour'd to bring upon others, than the effectual proſecution of thoſe ſucceſſes, by a powerful invaſion of its dominions on that ſide.

With the utmoſt gratitude we acknowledge your majeſty's tender regard for your people, in ſhewing ſo ſincere a diſpoſition towards a general pacification, on ſafe and honourable terms. Your majeſty's arms, taken up only for the juſt defence of your own rights, and thoſe of your kingdoms, and of the common liberty, will always be directed [illegible] ble end. And we beg leave

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lity, to express our concurrence in that opinion which your majesty has been pleased so wisely to declare to your parliament, that reason and prudence require our being early prepared for another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary.

On this account we should be inexcuseable, if we did not return your majesty our sincere thanks, for your timely care to enter into a concert with your allies on the proper measures for that purpose; and for your gracious resolution to exert your naval strength in the most effectual manner, for the protection of the most valuable interests of your subjects, and for striking terror into your enemies.

We beseech your majesty to accept the strongest assurances of our zealous and hearty support in these your salutary views and intentions; and that we will chearfully concur in all such measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your majesty's hands, either for procuring such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, the true interest of your people, and your engagements to your allies, or for prosecuting the war with vigour: And we beg leave to renew to your majesty the most unfeigned professions of our entire conviction, that the prosperity and well being of these kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious designs of *France*, and on the preservation of your majesty's government, and of the protestant succession in your royal house.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me entire satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the true interests of my people.

The humble ADDRESS *of the House of Commons, to the King, Nov. 19, 1746.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquillity of your majesty's government.

We most heartily congratulate your majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleased God to bless the arms of your allies in *Italy*. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into *France*, give us just ground to hope, that, by the happy confluence of that operation, the enemies of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may *balance in a great measure* the loss sustained in the other part of the continent.

We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's great care, and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will grant such timely and adequate supplies as may, with the hearty concurrence and united efforts of your allies, enable your majesty effectually to carry on the war in the most effectual manner both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

We do humbly assure your majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your majesty, we will proceed with that zeal, dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The firmness you shew on this occasion, will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present emergency, you may depend on my employing for the welfare of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people.

SPEECH *of the L. C. J.* Willes, *on presenting to him the Paper of the* C——t-M——l. (*See p.* 598.)

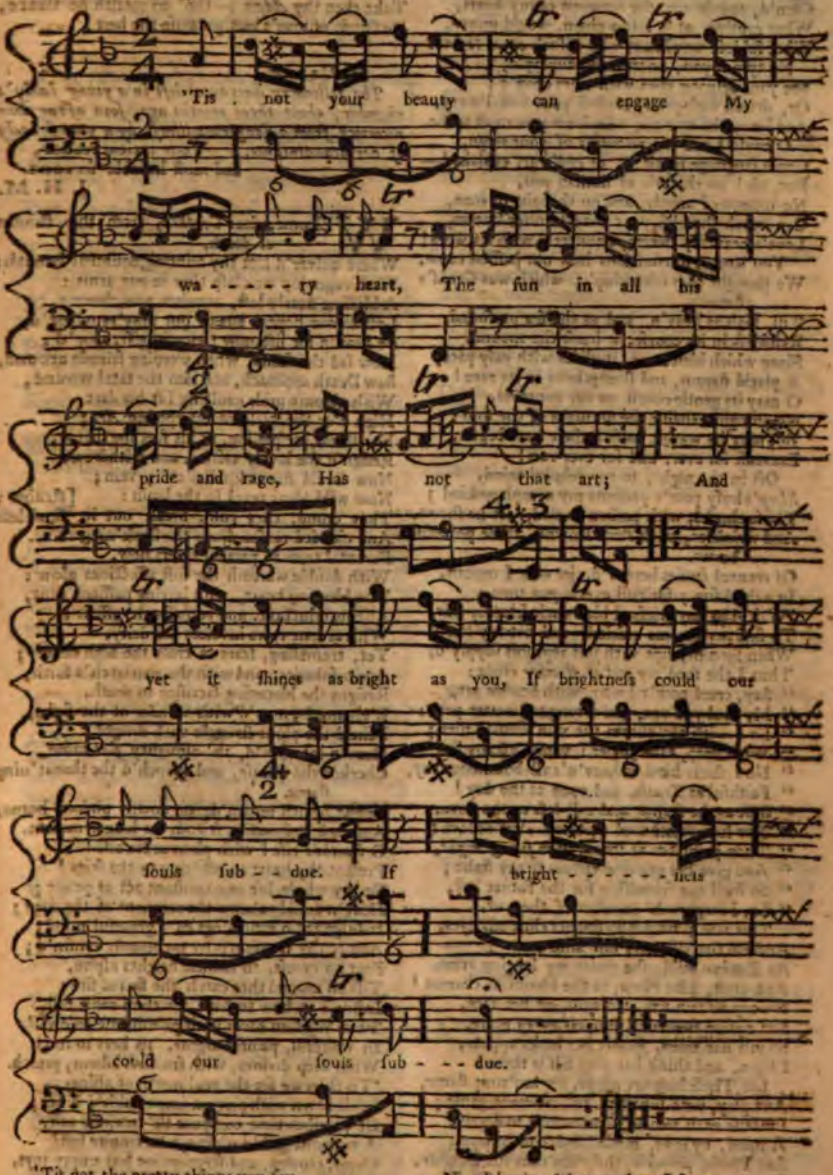
ALtho' the injury I received might have required a private satisfaction, yet as the offence was of a public nature, and offer'd to the whole court of C. P. as well as myself, I thought it more consistent with my character, and the dignity of the post which I have the honour to fill, to have satisfaction in this public manner; and desire, with the concurrence of my brothers, that it may be register'd in the remembrance office, as a memorial to the present and future ages, that whoever set themselves up in opposition to the laws, or think themselves above the law, will in the end find themselves mistaken; for we may with great propriety say of the law, as of truth, *magna est, & prævalebit.*

† See Hist. Chron. 18th day.

To FLAVIA. *The Words by Mr* WALLER,

Set to MUSICK *by Mr* JOHN ALLCOCK, *Organist of* Reading.

Andante.



'Tis not the pretty things you say,
Nor those you write,
Which can make *Thyrsis'* heart your prey:
For that delight,
The graces of a well taught mind
In some of our own sex we find.

No, *Flavia*, 'tis your love I fear;
Love's surest darts,
Those which so seldom fail him, are
Headed with hearts:
Their very shadows make us yield;
Dissemble well, and win the field.

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A LOVE EPISTLE.

SWeet nymph! ——— Whose matchleſs virtues, void of art!
Gain'd, and ſecure, the conqueſt of my heart,
What captive, at ſo ſoft a chain, would grieve,
What ſubject would not wiſh ſuch *queen to have*?
No tyrant you, an iron rod diſplay'd,
See your deſpotic laws with tears obey'd;
Or, drunk with pride, neglect your vaſſal's cry,
And leave the wretch, who loves you moſt to die.
O could I tell the pleaſures of your reign,
Could language ſpeak it, or could art explain!—
But, ah! no rhetoric of human pen,
No tongue of angels, and no thought of men,
Can reach the bliſs your fond admirer knows,
Love's heav'nly ſweets, unbitter'd with its woes!
You know, unconſcious how our paſſion came,
We thought *that* friendſhip is, which was *Cupid's* flame;
Till, high as heav'n, and as the ſea profound,
Reſiſtleſs in its courſe, it burſt the mound.
Since which bleſt hour, it glides with eaſy pace,
A placid ſtream, and ſtrengthens in its race!
O may its gentle courſe no bar controul,
No drought exhauſt the fountain of the ſoul:
But may its waves, as firſt their race begun,
Encreaſe for ever, and for ever run!

Oft in the night, to my deluded mind,
Sleep's buſy pow'r preſents my nymph unkind;
Thoſe cheeks, with paſſion puffed, oft he ſhows,
And ſymbolee, with fiery frowns, thoſe peaceful brows.
Of wonted ſmiles bereav'd, in vain I mourn,
In vain I ſue; for ſtill averſe you turn.
Wak'd by my griefs, I bleſs each friendly fear,
To find my dreams unkind—and not my fair!
When ſoon my lips with juſt reproofs ſupply'd,
Thus I the ſhad'wy *god of ſlumber* chide:
"Say, cruel pow'r! why, with ſiniſter art,
"*My* fancy vex, and wrong my better part:
"Lo! with thy charms the vain illuſion flies;
"With ſleep, falſe jugler! vaniſh all thy lies.
"No! ſhe is kind as heav'n's all-bounteous ray,
"Faithful as *Truth*, and open as the day!
"Soft as the ſpring, and guileleſs as the dove,
"Nor knows her ſoul a paſſion—but of love!
"Then paint her as ſhe is, thou ſon of night,
"And give her genuine virtues to my ſight;
"So ſhall our friendſhip for the future laſt,
"So, I forgive th' injuſtice of the paſt.
This ſaid; his poppy fingers cloſe my eyes,
And did the viſionary fair ariſe;
As *Zephyr* mild, ſhe meets my longing arms,
And dreſt, like *Flora*, in the bloom of charms!
No coy diſdain ſits, ſcornful, on her face,
But native ſweetneſs tempers ev'ry grace.
So juſt her mien, ſo ſoft her looks appear,
I burn, and think her very ſelf is there!
Let Theſe baſe art adopt, for am'rous flame,
And play, with ſubtilty, th' inſidious game;
Practiſe each treach'rous method to deceive
A mind, by love, made ſubject to believe;
Let Thoſe, perverſe, their am'rous ills increaſe,
This hour an open war, the next at peace!——
For us, no gainful fraud, no previous ſtrife,
Shall cloud with ſtorms the future day of life:
Bleſt in each other's ſelf, we'll ſpurn the toys
Of fortune's gift, nor doat on vulgar joys:
Like the firſt pair, by marriage-rite made one,
Nature's before us, and the world our own!
The tender, ſweet Vow! are good!—I aſk no more
Thy father, *God!* and *providence*, thy dow'r!
Take then thy *Adam*;—tho' no wealth he ſhare,
He ſtands of love's beſt paradiſe the heir!

By USAGE.

The following lines were left in a young lady's chamber, about three months ago, ſoon after her recovery from a dangerous illneſs, by a young lady of her acquaintance. Your ancient reader, and moſt humble ſervant.

J. H. M.

WElcome, dear *Cynthia*, from the ſhades of death,
Where quiver'd late thy fainting, doubtful breath:
With eager joy we claſp thee in our arms:
A bleſſing nearly loſt, acquires new charms.
Loſt to our hopes, but to our pray'rs reſtor'd,
Be heav'n for life, now twice its gift, ador'd;
How ſad the ſcene, when weeping friends around,
Saw Death approach, and aim the fatal wound,
With gloomy pride exulting lift his dart,
High o'er the ſhield of interpoſing art;
Has ſhield, deſpairing, at his feet the threw,
Reſign'd the lovely victim, and withdrew.
Now liquid fire enkindles ev'ry vein;
Now wild ideas revel in the brain: [ſtrains;
They cloud, they ruſh, break out in frenzies
And clouded reaſon drops the ſlack'ning reins.
Parental tears in painful rheum flow,
With double warmth the ſoft affections glow:
The bleeding heart, with jarring paſſions rent,
Aſſents reluctant, and retracts th' aſſent:
With ardent vows invokes the deity,
Yet, trembling, fears to croſs the high decree;
Again ſubmits, and with the patriarch's faith,
Reſigns the blooming ſacrifice to death.
E'en angels, mov'd with wonder at the fight,
Beheld the pious ſtruggle with delight.
Heav'n interpos'd, th' almighty fiat came,
Check'd the diſeaſe, and ſpench'd the threat'ning flame.
Bright health return'd, on downy pinions borne,
And bade deſponding friends no longer mourn.
O *Cynthia* riſe! with pious ardor riſe!
Preſent thy heart an off'ring to the ſkies!
Be thy whole life one conſtant act of praiſe;
Heav'n doubly claims the remnant of thy days;
Indulge th' ecſtatic pain of a grateful mind;
And be thy tranſports by no bounds confin'd;
Fear no exceſs, to nobleſt heights aſpire,
Till all around thee catch the ſacred fire;
Inſtruct us how to live, for thou canſt tell
That Wiſdom loves with pale diſeaſe to dwell.
In wakeful, painful nights, 'tis hers to teach
What deep divines, with fruitleſs labour, preach.
'Tis then we ſee the real worth of things;
Look down with pity on impov'riſh'd Kings;
Of precious time compute th' intrinſic coſt;
A moment gain'd o'erpays an empire loſt!
Gems, crowns, and ſcepters are but empty toys,
To ſouls created for eternal joys.
Do wiſdom thus improve the dying hour?
And ſhall rebellious life diſown her pow'r?
O *Cynthia!* take Religion to thy heart,
And bid each lurking vanity depart;

Let

Vive la Reine.

Let future care all past neglect supply;
And learn to live, that you may know to die.

*** *Pardon this little indiscreet excursion from a friend, who is overjoy'd at your unexpected recovery. Her only request is, that you will make no enquiries, chusing to remain*

Your unknown humble servant,
AMINTA.

A WINTER'S COURTSHIP. *To Miss*——

TO rack my head, to quit my bed,
And ride in cold and sadness;
To court a dame not worth my name,
Wou'd folly be and madness.

But since I go thro' frost and snow
To ev'ry female grace,
The sharpest blast, from North or East,
Blows pointless in my face.

Nay, frost and storm, my passion warm,
And gentle prove as *May*;
But yet whate'er of ills I bear
Your charms will overpay.

Since thoughts of this can give me bliss,
While yet expos'd to harms;
Who can reveal, what I shall feel,
When shelter'd in your arms?

Mr URBAN,

The verses to Liberia *as they stand p. 491 have several inaccuracies, one especially with regard to the rhyme, which, in so short a piece, I judged unpardonable; but the whole furnishing a hint which pleased me, I read them a second time—and imagine that they will appear to somewhat more advantage as follows.* Yours, &c.

To a silver Snuff-box *sent to* LIBERIA.

GO, lovely object of *Liberia*'s care,
Dear envy'd fav'rite of the smiling fair;
Ask her, thy fragrance who enjoys all day,
Why her own sweets untasted should decay?
Why those fair hands that shame thy lucid hue,
Shou'd not impart the treasur'd bliss like you?

Answer'd by LIBERIA *in a Billet.*

GO, faithful messenger of love,
And whisper in my *Strephon*'s ear,
" My soul that diff'rent passions move,
" That much I love, yet more I fear.

Tell him, " that time, the lover's friend,
" At length may steal those fears away,
" Bid love his happier pow'r extend,
" And all my conquer'd soul obey."

STREPHON'S *Reply.*

AND can the dear *Liberia* love,
And yet from bliss thro' fear refrain?—
When Love's soft empire you approve,
Why will you let a tyrant reign?

For Time's slow friendship pleas'd I'd stay,
But ere the promis'd hour he brings,
Love, love with youth shall fly away.
For Love than Time has swifter wings.

In Imitation of Horace Lib. ii. Ode xi.

FOrbear to ask what *France* or *Spain*
Divided from us by the main,
Intend of peace or war;
Nor, dreading want, at wealth aspire;
'Tis little nature's wants require;
Admit no anxious care.
Our youth, with all its gay delights,
Its sportive days, and jovial nights,
Glides from us e'ery hour:
When time has prun'd our locks away,
The few remaining turn'd all grey,
Adieu, each soft amour.
The gaudy flowers, that charm the sight,
Nor *Cynthia*, deck'd with silver light,
Can long their pride retain:
Just such our case: then who wou'd chuse
To build his hopes on distant views,
And fret himself in vain?
In some cool shade, on flow'ry ground,
Let us, with fragrant chaplets crown'd,
The fleeting hours employ
In brisk champain, the surest art
To banish sorrow from the heart,
And brighten e'ery joy.
Quick, bring the wine, some youngster * spruce!
Fill bumpers of th' enliv'ning juice;
Tell *Cloe*, we desire,
That she wou'd grace our sweet abode,
Her hair in ringlets alamode,
And with her bring the lyre.

* *Præcincti recte pueri comptique ministrent.*
HOR. Lib. II. Sat. viii.

Mr URBAN,

Give me leave to propose the following expressive distich for a translation, in a couplet.

On M. CRUSAZ'S *Examination of the* ESSAY ON MAN, *translated by a* LADY.

POpius ecce cadit; *Crousazi*, parce triumphis;
Excudit *Cyclops* fulmina, *Pallas* agit.

The following, in our opinion, deserves the like compliment.

VOTUM SENILE.

DEfluxêre comæ; caput hinc Prudentia calvum
Protegat; & valeant Mars, Amor, *Ira*, Venus.
J. SACKETTE.

FLAVIA, from the ENGLISH in 4 lines.

FLAVIA formosa est ut vult; decus illa Jacobi,
In vultu, Esavi *parte quâ oportet habet.*
J. SACKETTE.

Imitation of the DIALOGUE *between* Horace *and* Lydia. *Ode* 9. *Book* 3.

A SONG. To the Tune of

Be still, O ye winds! and attentive, ye swains.

COLIN.

WHEN lock'd in thy arms, my dear *Phœbe*, I lay,
In ravishing transports the night pass'd away;
No gay foolish sops e'er disturb'd my sweet rest;
No mortal on earth like thy *Colin* was blest.

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PHOEBE.

When *Colin* was constant, and lov'd his dear maid,
No glances on *Chloë* could malcome afraid,
No favours to her e'er disturb'd my sweet rest;
No mortal on earth like thy *Phœbe* was blest.

Col.] Now, o'er my heart *Chloë* triumphantly reigns,
Whose songs are more charming than *Philomel*'s strains;
To please her thro' dangers and hazards I'd fly,
Nay, to save her from death, I with transport would die!

Ph.] *Alexis*, dear swain, is my soul and desire,
Who burns for his *Phœbe* with mutual fire;
For him over hills, dales, and vallies I'd run,
Or ten thousand deaths meet to preserve him from one.

Col.] What if my old fondness for *Phœbe* remains?
And *Colin* still drags her agreeable chains?
What if I reject the dear *Chloe*'s bright charms,
And take back my *Phœbe* again to my arms?

Ph.] Tho' he is more beauteous and bright than a star,
Thou light as a cork, and inconstant as air,
Yet if the kind gods with my wish would comply,
With *Colin* I'd live, and with *Colin* I'd die!

Chorus of both.

Indulgent in transport, in pleasure and joy,
Together we'll live, and together we'll die;
Surrounded with loves, thus secure in delight,
Mirth and wine crown the day, love and bliss fill the night.

A HYMN to the SUN,

On His Majesty's Birth-day. *By Mr* B—.

Lux numinis umbra.

BODY of eternal mind!
Spirit pure and unconfin'd!
Cloath'd in radiant beams of light!
Glory veil'd from human sight!
Thro' the world diffus'd in thee,
Thou presence of the Deity.

CHORUS.

Welcome, *Phœbus*, god of light!
Purple *Sun* that gilds the morn,
Smile with rays divinely bright!
Hail the day when GEORGE was born.
Nature's universal eye!
Who dost all the world descry;
To whose friendly aid we owe
All we see and all we know;
Shed thy influences kind,
Light of body, light of mind,
Welcome, *Phœbus*, &c.
Parent of time! to whom we owe
Days and years which swiftly flow;
In thy course move slowly on,
Whilst *George* adorns the *British* throne.
Our happiness t' enjoy indeed,
Let ev'ry year an age exceed.
Welcome. *Phœbus*, &c.
Lamp of life! whose genial ray
Animates th' unactive clay;
Whose quick'ning breath from heav'n inspire
In human forms celestial fires;
Fountain both of life and soul,
Thus deriv'd from thee the whole.
Welcome, *Phœbus*, &c.
Thou! whose presence for or near,
Forms the seasons of the year;
Oh let thy propitious smiles
With plenty bless the *British* isles;
That distant ages may confess
GEORGE's a reign of happiness
Welcome, *Phœbus*, &c.
Oh may GEORGE, and all his line
(Royal offspring) always shine,
As the Sun and Moon on high,
And the stars that light the sky,
Numerous equally and bright,
To bless mankind with heat and light.
Welcome, *Phœbus*, &c.

*** *This Hymn is for to Magazine, price 3 d.*

Mr URBAN,

I Was agreeably surprized to meet with some verses of mine (intitled Directions to make a sermon, *&c.) in your Mag. for* Sept. *which were wrote 3 years ago. I shall take it as a favour, if you will make my apology to your fair readers, by inserting the following lines in your next.*

I am, Yours, &c.

Yorkshire, Nov. 20, 1746. J. D.

To two agreeable SISTERS, *who desir'd verses of me in the Year* 1738.

COu'd I like *Pope* or *Swift* indite,
What pleasure, ladies, t'were to write!
Like theirs, were my expressions fraught
With elegance and strength of thought;
No muse, no goddess I'd require
To string my harp, and tune my lyre.
Eliza's charms, *Eliza*'s name,
My lofty lays should give to fame,
And Echo each harmonious strain,
With wanton joy repeat again,
In flowing numbers while I trace
The beauties of her matchless face,
The virtues of her spotless soul,
Which dart a lustre on the whole;
Which, when the rose and Lilly fade,
Will still embalm the lovely maid;
Will still endear the marriage state,
When other charms submit to fate.
Nor should the other darling fair
Be less the poet's theme and care;
Bright *Patsy!* whose engaging face
The Graces all conspire to grace;
Less fair the celebrated maid,
That whilom on **Tweed*'s borders stray'd,
The love and wonder of each swain,
Who tripp'd it o'er the daisied plain.
No ruffling nests, no guilty joy,
Her settled calm of mind destroy;
But in her air, and lovely mien
The beauties of her soul are seen.
Happy the swain, yea doubly blest,
Of either beauteous fair possest!

* See a celebrated song call'd *Tweed side*.

SIR, Batſon's, Cornhill,

INclos'd is a little paſtoral Elegy, written by my ingenious friend, Capt. John Dobſon, *Commander of the* Prince Rupert *ſnow, in the* Barbary *trade. A perſon whoſe modeſty is equal to his merit; ſo that it is without his leave that I venture to recommend it to your magazine; chooſing to riſque an abatement of his friendſhip, rather than deprive your readers of what I eſteem a very agreeable entertainment. Nor can a curious mind fail to obſerve with pleaſure that a performance, which ſeems to require the moſt perfect eaſe and tranquillity, has been produced by the irreſiſtible force of genius, and ſtrength of imagination, amidſt the cares and confuſions of a command at ſea. Yours unknown, &c.* R. T.

ROBIN. *A* PASTORAL ELEGY.

DOwn by the brook which glides thro' yonder vale,
His hair all matted, and his cheeks all pale;
Robin, ſad ſwain, by love and ſorrow pain'd,
Of ſlighted vows, and *Suſan*, thus complain'd.
Hear me, ye groves, who ſaw me bleſt ſo late;
Echo, ye hills, my ſad reverſe of fate:
Ye winds, that bear my ſighs, ſoft murmurs ſend;
Come pay me back, ye ſtreams, the drops I lend.
And you, ſweet *Suſan*, ſource of all my ſmart,
Beſtow ſome pity on a broken heart.
Happy the times, by painful mem'ry bleſt,
When you poſſeſſing, *Robin* all poſſeſs'd.
Paſs'd by your ſide, each day brought new delight,
And one ſweet ſlumber ſhorten'd ev'ry night.
My play your ſervice, for no toil ſeem'd hard,
When your kind favour was the hop'd reward.
I roſe to milking, tho' t'was ne'er ſo cool;
I call'd the cows up; I kept off the bull:
Home on my head I bore the pail upright;
The pail was heavy, but love made it light:
And when you ſpilt the milk, and 'gan to cry,
I took the blame, and ſimply ſaid 'twas I.
When by the haycock's ſide you ſleeping lay,
Sent by good angels, there I chanc'd to ſtray,
Juſt as a loathſome adder rear'd his creſt,
To dart his poiſon in your lilly breaſt.
Strait with a ſtone I cruſh'd the monſter's head;
You wak'd, and ſainted, tho' you found him dead;
Then from the pond I water brought apace,
My hat brimful, and dath'd it in your face:
Still, blue as bilberry, your cold lips did quake,
Till my warm kiſſes call'd the cherry back.
When looking thro' his worſhip's garden gate,
Ripe peaches tempted, and you long'd to eat;
Tho' the grim maſtiff growl'd, and ſternly ſtalk'd,
Tho' guns were loaded, and old madam walk'd,
Nor dogs, nor darkneſs, guns or ghoſts could fright,
When *Robin* ventur'd for his *Sue*'s delight:
Joyful of midnight quick I poſt away,
Leap the high wall, and fearleſs pluck the prey;
Down in your lap, a plenteous ſhow'r they fall;
Glad you receiv'd them, and you eat them all.
When fair-day came, I donn'd my *Sunday* ſuit,
Brush'd the beſt pillion cleans, and ſaddled Cat.
Then up we got; you clung about my waiſt;
Pleas'd to be hugg'd, I charg'd you clip me faſt:
And when you loos'd your hold, and backward ſlipp'd,
I held your petticoats, and never pleep'd.
The poſied garters, and the topknot fine,
The golden ginger-bread,—and all was mine:
I paid the puppet ſhow, the cakes, the ſack;
And, fraught with fairings, brought you laughing back.
Suſan but ſpoke, and each gay flow'r was there,
To deck her bough pot, or adorn her hair;
For her the choiceſt of the woods I cull,
Sloes, hips, and ſtrawberries, her belly full:
My hoard of apples I to her conſeſt;
My heart was hers, well might ſhe have the reſt.
And *Suſan* well approv'd her *Robin*'s care;
Yes, you was pleas'd; at leaſt you ſaid you were.
In love's ſoft fire you ſeem'd like me to burn,
And ſooth'd my fondneſs with a kind return.
At our long table when we ſat to dine,
You ſtretch'd your knees, and mingled feet with mine;
With fatteſt bacon you my trencher ply'd,
And ſlic'd me pudding from the plumby ſide:
And well I wot when our ſmall beer was ſtale,
You ſtole into the barn, and brought me ale.
But Oh, the ſoldier, blaſter of my hopes!
(Curſe on pretending kings, and papiſh *Popes*!)
He came from *Flanders* with the red-coat crew,
To fight with rebels, and he conquer'd you.
His dowlas ruffles, and his copper lace,
His brickduſt ſtockings, and his brazen face,
Theſe are the charms for which you ſlight my youth;
Charms much too potent for a maiden's truth!
Soon on the feather'd fool you turn'd your eyes;
Eager you liſten'd to the braggard's lyes;
And, ſcorning me, your heart to him reſign,
Your faithleſs heart, by vows and ſervice, mine.
True, he is gone, by our brave duke's command,
To humble *Britain*'s foes in foreign land:
Ah, what is that? The ſpoiler bears away
The only thing for which 'twas worth to ſtay.
But ſorrow's dry;—I'll ſlake it in the brook,
O welladay! how frightful pale I look!
Care's a conſumer (ſo the ſaying ſpeaks)
The ſaying's true; I read it in my cheeks.
Fie, I'll be chearful, 'tis a fancied pain;
A flame ſo conſtant cannot meet diſdain:
I'll waſh my face, and ſhake off fond deſpair,
My love is kind; alas! I would ſhe were.
Well ſays our parſon; and our parſon ſaid,
True love and tithes ſhould ever well be paid.
Suſan, from you my heart ſhall never roam,
If yours be wand'ring quickly call it home.

A BON MOT *of* Philip *Comines, ſecretary to the king of* France (*ſuppoſed* Lewis XII.)

IN filling a blank deputation of *yore*,
The king much oppos'd could bear it no more
From council withdrew, but was follow'd by *Pbil.* [*will?*
What name for this blank ſuits your majeſty's
"* LE DIABLE, he anſwer'd,—*Pray what is*
"*his ſtile?*
†*Mon Couſin bien aimé?* The king with a ſmile,
Said, "Do as you will—to the jeſt I ſubmit:
"Let who will be the *governer*, thou art *the*
"*wit.*"

* *The Devil.*
† *Our truſty and well beloved C—*

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TUESDAY, *October* 21.

HERE executed at *Penrith*, *John Roebotham*, *Valentine Holt*, 3 ſerjeants in the *Mancheſter* regiment, *Andr. Swan*, a *Scots* ſerjeant among the rebels; *Jam. Hartie*, a quarter-maſter in *Kilmarnock*'s regiment; *David Horne*, a Capt. in Ld *Balmerino*'s regiment, and *Rob. Lyon*, a *Scots* nonjuring miniſter. and chaplain to Ld *Ogilvie*'s regiment.——*Hunt*, *Holt*, *Roebotham*, profeſs'd they dy'd Roman catholics. *Lyon*, the *Scotch* parſon, read an infamous libel, near 20 minutes long, and declared that *if his life had been given him he would ſtill have continued in the ſame principle.*

* *Boſton in New-England*, *Oct.* 26.

THE *French* while at *Chibuctou* took a packet Gov. *Shirley* diſpatched to acquaint Gov. *Knowles*, that Adm. *Leſtock* was ſail'd with 18 ſhips of the line, and a great land force: Upon this they got all on board, and put to ſea, having loſt by ſickneſs 3500 men, at ſea or on ſhore, and converted no leſs than 8 ſhips into hoſpitals. *D'Anville* poiſon'd himſelf, and his firſt captain threw himſelf upon his ſword. It contributed much to their misfortune, that their ſickneſs being the ſmall-pox, the inhabitants who inclined to their interest, flew from them.——It is added in another letter, that Port *Maſſachuſet* at *Hookuck* is deſtroy'd by the *French Indians*, the people being all killed or taken. (*See p.* 574)

TUESDAY, *November* 4.

One *Fremont*, an officer in the rebel army in *Scotland*, was apprehended at a rehearſal at the opera houſe, where he was a dancer, and committed to priſon.

TUESDAY 11.

His majeſty, his royal highneſs the duke, and the reſt of the royal family remov'd from *Kenſington* to St *James*'s.

Dr *Barry* (*See p.* 438.) was examin'd at the ſecretary's office, and committed to the *Tower*.

The Ld *Lovat*, the E. of *Traquair*, Sir *John Douglas*, and Secretary *Murray*, were brought from the *Tower* about 9 at night to the cockpit, *Whitehall*, and after examination before the ſecretaries of ſtate, were at two o'clock the next morning, remanded back to their apartments.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The quarterly general aſſembly at [illegible] were read ſome letters from the North, repreſenting the parties of the rebels, who come down upon their houſes in the night time, and a committee was appointed to requeſt his excellency the E. of *Albemarle*'s protection.

THURSDAY 13.

Being appointed for celebrating his majeſty's birthday, was obſerved accordingly. At night the ball at St *James*'s was open'd by the princeſs of *Wales*. His royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* danced minuets with their royal highneſſes the Princeſs of *Wales*, Princeſs *Amelia*, and Princeſs *Auguſta*; Pr. *George*, and Pr. *Edward* likewiſe danced, and the ball ended at one.

FRIDAY 14.

The recantation of the court martial at *Depford*, for reflexions upon Ld Chief Juſtice *Willes*, and the court of Common Pleas, (*See p.* 463, 598,) was received in that Court at *Weſtminſter Hall*, and order'd to be enroll'd. The Ld Chief Juſtice made a ſhort ſpeech. (*See p.* 604.)

A SEA EPIGRAM.

SAys the captain, ſtill gay, tho' his tryal was near,
To the cook, a poor culprit, "Cheer up, never fear."
Says the cook, "Like you, captain, I'd put on gay looks,
"If the judge and the jury to try me were cooks."

EPIGRAM *by a Corporal.*

On certain Courts M——l.

FRom tribunals of this ſort what hope of relief,
Will my brother adjudge that I am a thief?

TUESDAY 18.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and open'd the ſeſſions of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech, which was follow'd by moſt affectionate and loyal addreſſes. (*See p.* 602-3-4.)

The addreſſes paſſed nem. con. Sir *J. B——d*, indeed propoſed the word *over-balance* inſtead of *balance in a great meaſure* (See p. 604 A) and was ſeconded by Sir *Wm C——t*, but finding the other expreſſion fixed upon, they acquieſc'd.

FRIDAY 19.

His majeſty went to the parliament houſe, and gave the royal aſſent to, *An act for the further continuing an act to impower his majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his perſon and government, commonly called*, an Act for further ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* act.

This bill was ſent down the firſt day from the upper houſe, where it was read three times ſuc-

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successively, and passed, but not without notice taken by the noble D. (*New—le*) who moved it, as well as by the noble E. (*B—b*) who stood up in behalf of the † people, that the hab. corp. act was *the great and sacred bulwark of* our liberties, and ought not to be suspended but for very short time, and for very urgent reasons.

† *That they might know (says his lordship) care is taken of their liberties.*

In the lower house, the hurrying this bill was warmly opposed by Sir *J. H. C—n* and Mr *S—m*, objecting that there was no necessity now for it, and on this point they divided the house, having on their side noes 35 to yeas 134.

THURSDAY 20.

Fifty one barbers were convicted before the commissioners of excise, in the penalty of 20*l.* each for having in their custody hair powder not made of starch, contrary to an act of parliament. (and 49 the 27th.

FRIDAY 21.

Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; was brought under a strong guard in a coach from the *Tower* to the court of *King's-bench* in *Westminster-hall*, to be arraign'd on his sentence in the year 1716, when he escaped out of *Newgate*.—He pleaded that he was a subject to the king of *France*, in which country he had resided about 30 years, and had his commission, and that he was not *Charles Ratcliffe*, meaning that he was earl of *Derwentwater*: then a jury was order'd to be impanell'd, proving him the identical person.

SATURDAY 22.

Mr *Ratcliff* being brought up to the bar of the court of *King's-bench*, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his hand, or acknowledge any jurisdiction, but that of the king of *France*, insisting on a commission he had in his pocket from the *French* king, and appealing to his *Sicilian* majesty's minister, who was present in court, for the authenticknes of that commission; but on hearing his former indictment and conviction, which were read to him in *English*, he said he was not the *Charles Ratcliff* therein named, but that he was the earl of *Derwentwater*; and his counsel informed the court, that this was the plea he relied on; to which the attorney-general replied, with an averment of his being the same *Charles Ratcliff*, and thereupon issue was joined. Then the counsel for the prisoner moved to put off his trial, upon his own affidavit (to which he had subscribed himself *The count de Derwentwater*) that two of his material witnesses, naming them, were abroad, without whose testimony he could not safely go to trial. To which affidavit the counsel for the crown objected, as not being entitled as in the cause before the court, nor the two witnesses sworn to be material, in the issue then joined between the king and the prisoner; and also, because the prisoner had not so much as undertaken to swear for himself, that he was not the person, which, as it was a fact entirely in his own knowledge, ought to be requir'd of him, if he would entitle himself to this favour from the court; this being a proceeding very different from the trial upon a not-guilty, in an original prosecution on a charge of high treason or other crime, the identity of the person being the single fact to be enquired of, and a case in which the crown had a right by law to proceed in *instanter*. Upon this, the prisoner amended his affidavit as to the witnesses, but refused to supply it so far as to swear he was not the same person. And the court said this was a new precedent, there being no instance of any application to put off the trial of a question of this sort before; and that this was like an inquest of office, in order to inform the conscience of the court, and what the publick had a right to proceed in *instanter*. And therefore that the prisoner ought to give all reasonable satisfaction to induce them to grant such a favour as the prisoner desired, for they could not in conscience and justice to the publick indulge him, without a reasonable satisfaction that his plea was true. But the prisoner still refusing to swear to the truth of his plea, the jury were called, and after two or three of the pannel had been sworn, Mr *Ratcliff* challenged the next that was called, as of right, without assigning any reason; but upon debate of the question, how far he had right to challenge? the court said it had been determined before in all the later cases, and particularly in the case of one *Jordan*; that the prisoner in such a case as this had no peremptory challenge: upon which the rest of the jury were sworn, and after a clear evidence of the identity of the person on the part of the crown, the prisoner producing none on his part, the jury withdrew about ten minutes, and then found their verdict, that he was the same *Charles Ratcliff* who was convicted of treason in the year 1715. Then the attorney-general moved to have execution awarded against the prisoner on his former judgment; to which the prisoner's counsel objected, tendering a plea of pardon by act of parliament, in bar of execution. But the court said, as he had already pleaded such a plea as he chose to rely on, and as that was found against him, nothing more remained for them to do at present, but to award execution; and if his counsel had any thing to offer in his behalf, they would have time to do it before the day of execution; and ordered a rule to be made for the proper writs for his execution on the eighth of next month, and remanded the prisoner to the *Tower*.—— He is about five feet ten inches high, upwards of fifty, was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet, and gold buttons, a gold laced waistcoat, bag wig, and had a hat with a white feather.—

His design in stiling himself E. of *Derwentwater*, was that he might pass for *Francis*, his younger brother, who went to *France* before 1715, but is thought to be dead.—He would not call the lord chief justice *lord*, because the title of *earl* was not given him. He refused to hold up his hand at the bar, and being told that as a gentleman he ought to comply, and that his own counsel would satisfy him that it only a form of the court, he said, *I know things that I will not advise with my upon.* On hearing the rule for his execu desir'd time, because he and lord *Mor*

this baſtile at *Paris*) ſhould take the ſame journey at the ſame time.

A company of ſoldiers marched over *Weſtminſter* new bridge, with the drums beating all the way.

FRIDAY 28.

James Heywood, Eſq; was choſen alderman of *Aldgate* ward, in room of Alderman *Perry*, who being in ill health ſent his reſignation.

Were executed at *Kennington Common*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, *John Hamilton*, Eſq; *Jam. Bradſhaw*, *Andrew Wood*, and *Alexander Leith*; all, except the laſt, ſeemed very unconcern'd, and *Wood* drank the pretender's health. Col. *Farquharſon* and *Tho. Watſon*, who were to have ſuffer'd with them, were reprieved in the morning, and *James Lindſey*, as he was going into the ſledge.

The *Mancheſter* rebels were reprieved for 6 weeks longer; and ſeveral tried in the *North* are reprieved, particularly *Forbes*, *Hutchinſon*, *Morriſon*, mention'd *Oct.* 21. to be executed.

At a quarter ſeſſions of the peace, held at *Taunton*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Mary Hamilton*, otherwiſe *Charles*, otherwiſe *George Hamilton*, was try'd for pretending herſelf a man, and marrying 14 Wives, the laſt of which, *Mary Price*, depoſed in court that ſhe was marry'd to the priſoner, and bedded and lived as man and wife a quarter of a year, during which time, ſhe thought the priſoner a man, owing to the priſoner's vile and deceitful practices. After a debate of the nature of the crime, and what to call it, it was agreed that ſhe was an uncommon, notorious cheat, and ſentenc'd to be publickly whipt in *Taunton*, *Glaſtonbury*, *Wells* and *Shipton Mallet*, to be impriſon'd for 6 months, and to find ſecurity for her good behavior for as long time as the juſtices at the next quarter ſeſſions ſhall think fit.

A proclamation was publiſh'd for holding a general faſt, on *Wedneſday*, *Jan.* 7. next.

His majeſty has at the requeſt of and in friendſhip to the K. of *Pruſſia*, not only renew'd in the moſt ſolemn manner his guaranty of the *Dutchy* of *Silefia* and county of *Glatz* to that prince (See vol. XII. *p.* 333.) but promiſed to make the ſtrongeſt inſtances to prevail on the *Dutch* alſo to guaranty the ſame.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 29.

Admiralty Office, *Nov.* 28,

CAPT. *Arbuthnot*, commander of his majeſty's ſloop the *Jamaica*, being on a cruize on the 23d inſt. eſpied a ſail coming from under *St Alban's Head*, to which he gave chace at one o'clock, and came up with her at ſix in the evening: She proved to be a *French* cutter privateer, called the *Furet*, of *Boulogne*, of eight carriage and ſix ſwivel guns, and 43 men, and Capt. *Arbuthnot* has brought her with him into *Spithead*.

Admiralty-Office, *November* 29. On the 24th inſtant his majeſty's ſhip the *Namur* chaſed into the ſquadron under the command of vice-admiral *Anſon*, the *Mercury*, formerly a *French* ſhip of war of 58 guns, but then ſerving as an hoſpital ſhip to the *French* ſquadron lately commanded by the duke *D'Anville*: She left *Chibocton* in *Acadia* the 23d of *October*, with the remains of that ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, ſeveral frigats, and between 30 and 40 merchant men. The *Mercury* being a good ſailor was got a-head of the *French* ſquadron, and ſteering directly for Breſt.

On the 19th inſtant his majeſty's ſhip the *Portland* took, 73 leagues weſt S. W. from *Uſhant*, a *French* frigat called the *Subtile*, of 26 guns, 194 men, and has brought her into *Torbay*. She had been eighteen days from *Breſt*, and was returning thither, without having taken any thing.

SUNDAY 30.

His royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland*, ſet out for the *Hague*, in order to concert the plan of operations for the next campaign in which he is to act as commander in chief of the allied forces.

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* YEAR 1746.

NOV. 4. THE princeſs of *Orange*, delivered of a princeſs. (Since baptiz'd *Anna Maria*.)

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* YEAR 1746.

NOV. 4. *Roger Altham*, Eſq; procurator of the court of arches in *Doctors Commons*, marry'd to Miſs *Iſaacſon*, 5000*l.*

11. *Anthony Allen*, Eſq; maſter in chancery,——to Miſs *Rebecca Collier* of *Red-lion-ſq.*

17. Sir *Richard Hylton* of *Hylton Caſtle*, *Durham*,——to the eldeſt daughter of *John Hedworth*, Eſq; member for the county of *Durham*.

20. Mr *Bradley*, diſtiller in *Covent Garden*,——to Miſs *Blagrave*, ſiſter to *John Blagrave*, member for *Reading*, with 10,000*l.*

Harding of *Harding* near *Oxford*, Eſq;——to Miſs *Schutz*, eldeſt daughter of Baron *Schutz*.

Ld *Malpas*, eldeſt ſon to the E. of *Cholmondeley*,——to Miſs *Edwards*.

John Jervis White, Eſq; of *Ireland*,——to the relict of *John Fletewode*, of *Great Miſſenden*, *Bucks*, Eſq;

26. Mr *Wm Willis*, banker in *Lombard-ſtreet*,——to Miſs *Wandſborough* of *Iſleworth*, with 15,000*l.*

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* YEAR 1746.

Oct. 28. *John Penn*, Eſq; ſon of the famous maſter *William Penn*, Lord Proprietor of *Penſylvania*; he bore a very good character.

29. Hon. *Geo. Berkeley*, Eſq; member for *Heydon*, maſter of St *Katherine's* near the *Tower*, and brother to the late E. of *Berkeley*, he marry'd the counteſs dowager of *Suffolk*, but left no iſſue.

NOV. 6. Sir *John Locke*, an eminent *Turky* merchant, formerly reſident in *Iſpahan*, the capital of *Perſia*, a director of the *E. India* and *S. Sea* companies, truſtee of *Morden* college, and a governor of St *Thomas's* hoſpital; he

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he left one daughter, wife of *Rawlinſon of Chipping Norton, Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

8. Wife of Mr *Day* of the *India* houſe, aged 29, in childbed of her 11th child.

Rev. Mr *Lombe*, at *Melton, Norfolk*, worth above 100,000*l.*

17. Rev. Mr *Hughes*, rector of St *Paul's Covent Garden*.

19. Lady *Ranelagh*, relict of *Arthur Cole*, Baron of *Ranelagh* in *Ireland*, aged 79.

James Cooke, Eſq; *Turky* merchant.

John Ruggles of *Bocking, Eſſex*, Eſq;

Benj. Collyer, Eſq; *India* merchant, and member for *Great Grimſby*, in 1722.

25. *Geo. Richards*, Eſq; member for *Bridport*.

26. Dr *Henry Plumptre*, many years preſident of the college of phyſicians, of an ulcer in the bladder.

27. Capt. *Huſſe*, 2d ſon of Sir *Edw.* his illneſs was occaſion'd by a wound received in *Flanders*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kenſington, Oct. 29. THIS day the Rt Hon. *Wm* E. of *Harrington*, having reſ. the ſeals into his majeſty's hands, his majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Rt Hon. *Philip* E. of *Cheſterfield*, to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto *Wm Gooch*, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother the Rt Rev. father in God, *Tho.* Ld Bp of *Norwich*, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of *Great Britain*.

—— To conſtitute the Rt Hon. *Geo.* Ld *Roſſe, Rich. Somers, Colin Campbell*, and *Manifeldt Cardonnel*, Eſq; together with *Alex. Legrand*, Eſqrs in room of *Alex. Arbuthnot*, Eſq; to be commiſſioners for the receipt and management of his majeſty's cuſtoms, ſalt, and other duties, in that part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Rt Hon. *John* Earl of *Sandwich*, to be his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to their high mightineſſes the States general of the United Provinces.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute the Rt Hon. *Wm* E. of *Harrington*, his majeſty's Lieut. Gen. and Gov. Gen. of his majeſty's kingdom of *Ireland*, in room of Rt Hon. the E. of *Cheſterfield*.

—— To appoint *Rob. Trevor*, Eſq; to be one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in the kingdom of *Ireland*, in room of Ld Viſc. *Dupplin*.

—— To appoint Ld Viſc. *Dupplin*, and *Fra. Fane*, Eſq; in room of *Edw. Aſhe*, Eſq; who has reſ. and *James Brudenell*, Eſq; dec. to be commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

From other Papers.

HON. *John Weſt*, eldeſt ſon of Ld *Delaware*, appointed enſign in the 3d Regiment of foot-guards.

Edw. Weſton, Eſq; ſecretary to the E. of *Harrington*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*, ——a privy counſellor of that kingdom.

Capt. *Hudſon* of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, ——aid de camp to the D. of *Cumberland*, in room of

Ld Viſc. *Bury*, —— aid de camp to his majeſty.

John Potter, Eſq; —— under ſecretary to the E. of *Cheſterfield*.

Mr *John Allen*, factor at *Queenhithe*, elected warden of *Dulwich* college.

Dr *Bedford*, —— phyſician of *Chriſt's* hoſpital, in room of Dr *Banks*, dec.

Mr *John Pyle* choſen ſurgeon, and Mr *Rob. Heathfield*, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the infirmary in *James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS *confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

REV. Mr *Caſſel*, maſter of *Bennet* college, *Cambridge*, elected vice chancellor of that univerſity, in room of Dr *Rooke*.

Robert Butts, younger ſon to the Bp of *Ely*, preſented by his father to the rectories of *Glemſford* and *Feltwell*.

Mr *Adamſon*, fellow of *Caius* college, *Camb.* —— rector of *Reckfwold cum Milton, Norfolk*.

Wm Morgan, fellow of *Trinity* college, *Camb.* —— vicar of *Trompington*, near *Cambridge*.

Dr *Dryden*, —— to the living of *Eaſthampſtead* in *Windſor* foreſt.

Rev. Dr *Ballard* of *Old Windſor*, made a prebendary of *Hereford*.

ALTERATIONS *in the Liſt of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Cambridge,	Ld Viſc. *Dupplin*,	a place, reſigned.
Peterfield,	*Frances Fane*,	a place, reſigned.
Banbury,	*John Wilkes*,	*Wm More*, dec.
Rochester,	Sir *Cha. Ogle*,	*Nic. Haddock*, d.
Downton,	*Hen. Proctor*,	*J. Windham Aſhe*, d.

In the London Gazette.

Tho Price, of St Paul Covent-garden, Woollen-draper
Wm Lowth, of Fore-ſtreet, Lond Linen-draper.
And. Johnnot, of Eynsford, Kent, paper-maker.
Edw. Becher, of Wandſworth, Surrey, Dyer.
John Aberdein, of Grace-church-ſt. Lond. Mercer.
Dryden Leach, of St Paul Covent-garden, Printer.
Tho. Bingham the younger, of Glouceſter, Maltſter.
Tho. Rowlatt, of Kilton, Huntingdon-ſh Tallow-chandler.
Tho. Parſull, of St Giles Cripplegate, Lond. Baker.
Geo. Lloyd, of Glaſtonbury, Somerſet-ſh. Chapman.
Rich. Gudgin, of Weſton Beck, Northampton-ſh. ſhoem.
John Griffith, of St Martins in the fields, Mid. Wine-mr.
John Settle, of Sheif, Halifax, York-ſh. clothier.
Geo. Carew, of Little Wallington, Suffolk, Clothier.
Arthur Towill, of Taunton, Somerſet-ſh. Jeweller.
Tho. Higgins, of Cirencester, Woollſtapler.
Humphry Holden, of Sedgley, Stafford ſh. Scyth ſmith.
Wm Smith, of Bath, Diſtiller.
Wm Baddiley, of Wood-ſtreet, Lond. Haberdaſher.
Wm Smith, of Preſton, Lancaſh. Stationer.
Peter Anſaldo, of Lond. merchant.
Tho. Wilcocks, of Glouceſter, Upholder.
James Gough, and Oliver Noyes, of Hull, merchants and partners.
Joſeph Fiſher, of Scarborough, Yorkſh. mariner.
Daniel Blaney of London, warehouſeman.
Rob. Pope of Warwick-lane, London, grocer.
Ja. Hawkins of St Mary Whitechapel, Midd. victualler.
Henry Rogers of St Clement Dane, Midd. chapman.
Joſeph Sanders of Clapham, Surrey, brewer.

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S. Sea Stock 103 ¼
—Annu. 101 ¼
New Annu. 101 ½
3 *per C. An.* 83 ¾
Bank Stock 126 ½
—Cir. *2l. 2s. 6d.* Pr.
Million Bank 104
4 *p. C.* Bank An. 100 ¼
India No Pr.
—Bonds *2l. 5s Prem.*
Royal Aff. 78
Lon. ditto 10 ¾
—*p. C.* Em. Loan. No Pr.
5 *p. C.* ditto No Pr.
Eng. Cop. 5l. 0s. 0d.
Welsh ditto, No Pr.
Lott. Tick. *4l. 14s. Pr.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Oct.* 28 *to Nov.* 25.

Christned	Males 590	Females 569	1159
Buried	Males 1024	Females 1171	2195

Died under 2 Years old — 655
Between 2 and 5 — 189
Between 5 and 10 — 77
Between 10 and 20 — 70
Between 20 and 30 — 200
Between 30 and 40 — 248
Between 40 and 50 — 266
Between 50 and 60 — 181
Between 60 and 70 — 127
Between 70 and 80 — 121
Between 80 and 90 — 54
Between 90 and 100 — 7
Between 100 and 101 — 0
(Hay 36*s.* Load.) 2195

Buried	Within the walls	200
	Without the walls	563
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	987
	City & Sub. *Wm.*	445
		2195

Weekly *Nov.* 4 — 512
11 — 559
18 — 554
25 — 570
2195

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EXECUTED *at* YORK.

Executions at York. Nov. 1.

Wm Crosby and *Wm Barchy* two of the rebels under ſentence of death having been reprieved, the remaining 11 were carry'd from the caſtle in three ſledges, *Geo. Hamilton, Edw. *Clavering, Dan. Frazier*, and **Chs. Gordon* in the firſt, *Ben. Maſon, Jas. Mayne, Wm * Connolly*, and ** Wm Dempſey* in the 2d; *Angus M'Donald, Jam. Sparks*, and *John Jones Fellens* in the laſt; but as they were going down caſtle gate, a reprieve came for *Fellens*, who was immediately carried to the caſtle; the reſt proceeded guarded by a party of the D. of *Montague*'s horſe to the place of execution, and then walk'd up to the ſcaffold without the leaſt concern, where they prayed very devoutly. Capt. *Hamilton* mounted the ladder firſt, *Frazier* next, and the reſt in order. When they had been ſometime upon the ſcaffold, ſeveral papers were diſperſed by *Clavering, Mayne*, and *Maſon*, which were gathered up, and given to the under ſheriff, who call'd them over man by man, and told them, *He hoped they were ſenſible of the crime they ſuffered for*; to which Mayne and Maſon replied, *They were content to die for the cauſe they had engaged in, and died in charity with all men*; and one of them ſaid, *He died becauſe his K——g was not upon the T——e.* Capt. *Hamilton* ſaid nothing at the gallows, but behaved with great decency. After about half an hour ſpent in prayer on the ſcaffold with the Rev. Mr *Etty* ordinary of the caſtle, they were all tied up; and the boards which they ſtood upon were drawn away, and after they had hung ten minutes the executioner cut them down, and did his office, as p. 383. Two hearſes were ready to receive the bodies of Capt. *Hamilton, Clavering*, and *Gordon*, and coffins for the reſt. The heads of *Connolly* and *Mayne* were ſet up at *Micklegate-bar*; *Hamilton*'s was put into a box, in order to be ſent to *Carliſle*; the reſt were put into coffins with their bodies; and buried behind the caſtle.

At YORK, Nov. 8.

Were executed at the gallows near *York, Dav. Row*, taken in the ſkirmiſh at *Cliſton*, (he was a volunteer in the pretender's army, and entered immediately after the battle at *Preſton Pans*; and had been an officer in the cuſtoms:) ** Wm Hunter* of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, of Col. *Towneley*'s regiment: ** Jn Endſworth* of *Knotteſford, Cheſhire*, of Col. *Grant*'s regiment: *John M'Clean*, a Highlander, and *John M'Gregor*, of *Perthſhire*; both of the Duke of *Perth*'s regiment: *Simon M'Kenzie* of *Inverneſs*; and *Alex. Parker* of the ſhire of *Murray*, of Col. *Stuart*'s regiment: *Tho. M'Gennis* of the ſhire of *Bamff*; and *Arch. Kennedy*, of the ſhire of *Air*, both of *Glenbucket*'s regiment; the latter ſervant to Col. *Grant*: *James Thompſon*, of Ld *Ogilvie*'s regiment; and ** Michael Brady*, an *Iriſhman*, of *Glengary*'s regiment. They all behaved with great decency.

*Thoſe mark'd thus * were Roman Catholics.*

Nov. 15. *James Read* another of the rebels was executed. He behaved very decently. *Dan. Duff, Dav. Ogilvie*, and *Dav. Wilkie*, who were to have ſuffer'd are reprieved.

The letters, on the ſmall animal; concerning madam de Tencin; and on the monkiſh monument, will be in our next.

The queries concerning the honeſty and capacity of a body of men, who have publicly confeſſed that a deliberate reſolution taken by them, reflecting on a great character (which reſolution we firſt gave the world) was unjuſt, unwarrantable, and without any foundation, are come to hand; but the propoſers ſhould conſider, that humanum eſt errare.

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RUS-

RUSSIA.

THE empress has given repeated assurances to baron *Breitlach*, the minister of *Vienna*, and my Ld *Hinchford*, that she will cause her forces, by sea and land, to act against every power who shall attack the possessions of the house of *Austria* [in *Germany*] or declare themselves against it; and that a body of her troops is ready to march whenever the courts of *Vienna* and *London* shall require it. Nay, 'tis affirmed that her majesty has actually demanded a passage for 60,000 troops thro' *Poland*, where, however, *French* money prevails, and they rejoice greatly at the marriage (newly concluded) between their princess and the dauphin.

GERMANY.

The *French* influence in the diet of the empire seems to decline, notwithstanding the arts of their many agents to support it, and several members refuse to receive M. *de la Noue* as a *French* minister, because his master will not acknowledge the head of the empire.—— The empress, on taking account of all the *Hungarians* capable of bearing arms, that may be spared from tillage, trade and manufactures, has found 180,000 under 40, and above 200,000 under 50.

ITALY.

An intended expedition against *Naples* is suspended, and the whole forces of the *Austrians* and *Piedmonteze* is to be employ'd in attempting an irruption into *France*, to be favoured by an *English* squadron, which is to attend them along the coast with supplies of provision, as the country has been much wasted by the enemy in their retreat. —On the 7th Inst. the *French*, after a grand council of war, abandon'd the banks of the *Var*, having razed their redoubts and retrenchments, and retreated to *Grace* in *Provence*. The *Spanish* troops, who are reduced to 2000 men, were gone to *Savoy*. The *Neapolitans* had been suffered to embark, and return home unmolested.——The *Austrians* began to pass the *Var* on the 9th, and went on without opposition; so that the *French* seem in pain for *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, and are fortifying them with all haste, as well as *Antibes*, which is most in danger; and the nobility of *Provence*, after the example of those of *Britany*, are mounting and arming themselves for their defence.

SPAIN.

Whatever indignation his catholic majesty, and the queen dowager (who continues in honour) may have conceived at the *French* court's not accepting the accomplish'd princess *Maria Antoinetta*, for the Dauphin, they seem to stifle their resentment, and all methods are taken for reinforcing the troops designed to act against *Italy* in favour of don *Philip*. The *French* ambassador, the bishop of *Rennes*, labours hard at bringing a new treaty of defence between *France* and *Spain* to a conclusion, but finds it more difficult than he expected, which is ascribed to the *Spanish* ministry's lending an ear to some proposals on the part of *Great Britain*, and some other powers, for a separate peace. A step towards it seems to be a convention concluded between the chamber of the company of commerce of *Cadiz*, and the *English* *S. Sea* company for supplying the *Spaniards* with negroes.

FRANCE.

In a grand chuncil at *Fontainbleau*, it has been proposed to raise the 5th, instead of the 10th, penny, all over the kingdom. The *French* ministers, however, talk in a haughty strain, particularly M. *Puisieux* at *Breda*, who, in his reply to the E. of *Sandwich*, at a private conference about admitting count *Harrach*, the Imperial minister, to the conferences, tells him, that the title of Imperial majesty greatly offended his most christian majesty, as he was firmly resolved never to acknowledge the new titles of the court of *Vienna*, unless he should be indemnify'd of the extraordinary expences from the continuation of the war, which the obstinacy, *says he*, of the Q. of *Hungary* had been the occasion of, and unless that princess should give satisfaction to his allies, in regard to their several pretensions; for tho' his majesty's enemies were forming new projects for carrying fire and sword into his dominions, they should soon feel, and particularly *England*, the superiority of his arms. (*See p.* 570.)

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

As no success is expected from the conferences at *Breda*, the *French* obstinately refusing to treat with the count of *Harrach* in quality of imperial minister, which would be acknowledging the emperor, the Duke of *Cumberland* is soon expected at the *Hague*, to concert with count *Bathiani* the operations of another campaign, when the allied army in these parts, it is said, will consist of 50,000 *Austrians*, 40,000 *Dutch*, 18,000 *Hanoverians*, 6000 *Hessians*, 4000 *Bavarians*, and 12,000 *English*, making together 130,000 men, [illegible] ed by his royal highn

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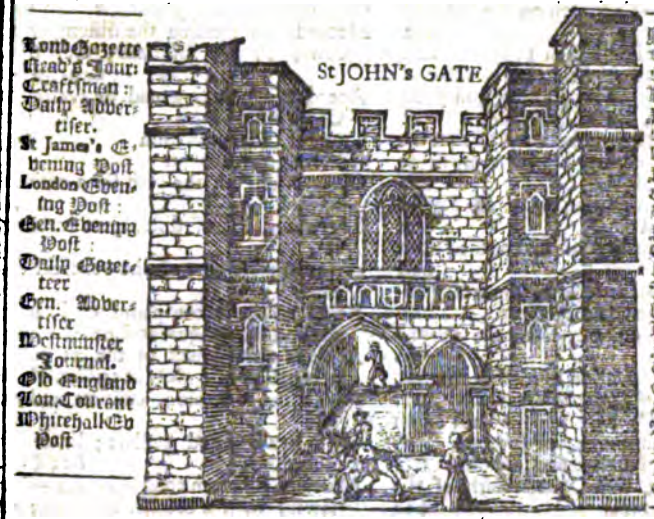

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1746.

Note, *The* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for this Year, will be published about the middle of next month, containing some historical articles omitted, general title, preface, key and compleat indexes.*

DEBATE *in the senate of* Lilliput, (*See p.* 447.) *about engaging in the war on the continent, continued from p.* 518.

The next speaker was the hon. Urg; Yeorek, *who (like the celebrated* Addison*) deliver'd his sentiments with modesty and diffidence, to the following effect:*

SIR,

IT is not without a very great degree of confusion, that I rise up in the presence of so numerous and illustrious an assembly, to deliver my sentiments upon a question of so great importance. But the importance of the question determines me to struggle with my own diffidence, and to deliver my opinion, however obscured by the perturbation of my thoughts, or the inaccuracy of my expressions; since, if I should on this occasion indulge my own inclination to silence, I should suffer in my own mind the remorse of having deserted the cause of the publick to gratify myself.

The proposition, now before us, has been accurately stated on one side, and diligently examined on the other. The hon. gentleman who spoke last has omitted few of the considerations which might induce us to reject the measures that have been proposed; but notwithstanding all his eloquence, and all his arguments, I cannot but conclude that his determination is contrary to the interest of the publick, and that the measures which have been recommended to us, are the best which our present condition allows us to make.

The great objection which has been made by him owes its force only to our own delays. The opposition which we are now contriving to form against *Blefuscu* ought long since to have been made. We had not then heard of the rapidity of her conquests, nor been terrified with the multitude of towns taken, nor the extent of provinces over-run by her; but the longer we have delayed our duty, with the more haste ought we now to practise it; we ought no longer to waste time in useless and unavailing controversies, while the common enemy is adding city to city, and every day contriving new schemes of acquisition; it is now time to awake from our negligence, and to oppose that rage of dominion, which burns only for the ruin of all the neighbouring nations.

That this ought to be our r

on, and this our conduct, appears to me from the letter which has been, with so much pomp, produced in defence of the contrary opinion. I am affected by all the arguments which it contains, in a manner very different from the hon. gentleman, and conclude from them that we ought now to be vigorous and daring, not timorous and supine; that we ought at length to rouse our force, and shew the disturbers of *Degulia* that their power is not yet irresistible, and that we are yet able to drive them back from their conquests, which they have made only because we did not exert our utmost force to oppose them.

The conduct of the *Belgians* has been likewise mentioned as sufficient to deter us from engaging in the war, and a very aggravated representation has been made of their actions and designs. What may be their real and secret purpose it is not indeed possible to determine; but there is reason to hope that the descendents of those who struggled so vigorously, and with such success, for liberty, will not tamely consent to declare themselves slaves; it may yet be hoped that the ancient ardour of the republick will revive, and that they will remember the expence at which they established themselves in independency; that they will recollect that spirit which has been broken, and review those blessings which seem to have been forgotten; that they will unite with us in the common cause, and once more endeavour the preservation of the rights of mankind.

Nor can I, Sir, yet discover in their conduct, however cowardly or treacherous it has been represented, any such shameful desertion either of us or of themselves, as should extinguish the hopes which I have hitherto indulged. It has been justly observed, that they are immediately exposed to ravages and incursions, that the armies of *Blefuscu* impend over their towns, and that war now lingers upon the verge of their dominions. And can it be then imagined that they would hazard their own destruction, by declaring war against an enemy, at a time when they are unable to resist him? Can they be blamed for endeavouring to amuse with treaties the power against which they are not able to form any opposition, that would not precipitate their destruction? Are they at least not equally justifiable with other powers, who make use in the same state of the same arts?

Had they acted with the impetuosity, which some among us appear to expect; had they, by a wild and fanatic bravery, declared themselves resolved to repress the ambition of *Blefuscu*, to defend or to recover the *Low Countries*, and to assert their own rights, and those of their allies, they might indeed have dazzled the imagination with their fortitude, and inflamed the passions by their zeal; but they would not have gained the calmer, and perhaps more valuable, applause of reason and of policy; for perhaps they would have been compelled to supplicate for peace, or to yield to conquest, before their allies would have been ready to assist them; and their heat would have ruined themselves, without imparting any warmth or vigour to others.

I hope their conduct has been more prudent, and not less virtuous; I hope they only wait the determination of a *Lilliputian* senate, to shew that they still retain a sense of the value of their liberty and independency.

The *Belgians* have therefore, in my opinion, done nothing that can certainly prove a resolution to abandon the cause of *Degulia*, nor acted otherwise than their present circumstances require; for their irresolution is only the effect of our delays, and while we are blaming their dilatory and timorous conduct, they may, perhaps, retort the charge with more justice, and enquire why we would precipitate their destruction, by advising them to provoke those arms which without our assistance they cannot repel, when we

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have

have yet given them no aſſurances that we will aſſiſt them, or none that we will aſſiſt them proportionately to their danger or their need.

The conduct of the States is therefore ſo far from affording any reaſon for negligence or delay, that it ought to be conſidered as a motive to vigour and expedition. They who charge them, with ſo much vehemence, on a ſuſpicion that they intend to accept a neutrality, cannot but know how eaſily they may obtain it, and how gladly the diſturbers of the world would ſecure themſelves from the danger of another grand confederacy. This neutrality, which would be ſo readily granted, the *Belgians* have hitherto declined, and declined for no other apparent reaſon, than that they hope for an opportunity to cruſh thoſe deſigns, which we may eaſily believe they are not leſs deſirous of defeating than ourſelves, but of which they muſt view the progreſs without reſiſtance, till we ſhall determine to act with our whole ſtrength.

Let us therefore no longer amuſe ourſelves with unreaſonable expectations, or flatter ourſelves with falſe ſecurity; let us at once exert our whole power, and collect all the forces which can be ſupplied, either by our own country, or by the dominions of our allies, to act againſt an enemy by whom both our liberty and theirs are immediately threatned; for it is undoubted that theſe are the deſigns formed againſt all, and that univerſal deſtruction is included in the ſcheme of univerſal dominion.

It is indeed alleged that we are at a diſtance from danger, that we may ſit ſecure within our own coaſts, that we have nothing to fear from the revolutions of the continent, and that whatever evil the ambition of *Bleſuſcu* may bring upon our neighbours, we may always repel it from ourſelves; and in conſequence of this propoſition the meaſures now recommended have been cenſured as unneceſſary demands of expence, and as a ſacrifice of the true intereſt of our country to that of other powers.

But the weakneſs of this propoſitions, and the fallaciouſneſs of the arguments founded upon it, appear to me ſo evident, that I ſhould not have thought it neceſſary to confute them, had they not received ſtrength from the reputation of thoſe by whom they have been advanced. Can it be ſaid, that we are engaging in the quarrels of others, when the *Bleſuſcudians* are ſupporting rebellions in our own country? Can it be alleged that we are out of danger, when we are this inſtant ſtruggling for our liberties and our conſtitution? Surely it muſt now be owned that our danger is immediate, and that all meaſures ought to be employed, that can repel it.

To effect this great purpoſe, it is apparent that a numerous army is, with the utmoſt expedition, to be aſſembled; and that therefore it is neceſſary, not only to make levies in our own country, but to take into pay the troops of other nations, by which we can hope to be effectually ſerved. Nor am I afraid, Sir, to congratulate this aſſembly on the advantages of the contract which is now made, or to name the troops of the electorate of *Hanevro*, who are now to ſerve in the pay of *Lilliput*; for whatever prejudices may have been propagated againſt them, I cannot but believe that there is more fidelity to be expected from them, than could be, with reaſon, hoped for from any other, as they are the ſubjects of our own monarch, and cannot forſake us without an equal deſertion of themſelves. Other troops may, by divers motives, be induced to neglect or betray the ſervice in which they engaged; but theſe fight, at the ſame time, our cauſe and their own, and we have nothing to fear from the common dangers of alliance.

Such, Sir, is our ſtate, and ſuch are our proſpects; all that we poſſeſs, and all that we hope, is now in danger. But though our condition is danger-

ous,

ous, it is not yet hopeless; we may yet hope that vigour and resolution may extricate us from our difficulties; let us therefore resolve not to weary ourselves with unnecessary altercations, nor to lose in domestic disputes that vehemence which at this time ought only to be exerted against the common enemy.

For my part, I heartily give my vote for the proposition.

[*This Debate to be continued.*]

The speech of major S—lw—n, *the first day of the session,* * being Nov. 18, 1746.

Which is published for the reason assigned by the Rt hon. the e—l of B—h, that the people may know they have still unbiassed orators, to stand up in the behalf of the antient purity of the constitution, however disregarded and despised.

Mr S——r,

I Have given all the attention I am master of, to what hath been offered in support of the motion now before you, Sir, for this address; and I could with I had heard any thing yet to convince me that we are ripe for a motion of this sort, notwithstanding the weight of modern complaisance so reconcile it; because when I reflect upon the length of the last session, I cannot help thinking we might have done something for the better preservation of a constitution, not only sick, but almost rotten at heart, as ours is, that wants all the help and restoratives that can be thought of for its relief.

Sir, nothing is or ought to be permanent that is not perfect; but those who under a false notion of innovations will admit of no change in your constitution, must render errors perpetual, and deprive mankind of the benefits and true use of their reason. For are we not but just recover'd out of such a situation, as proves that the reason of man is not always sufficient for the government of man? She of-

* *N. B.* On the motion for an address in answer to the king's speech. (See p. 604.)

ten gives up her empire to the passions, and renders it difficult to foresee the effects that may proceed from an infinite variety of accidents, which, according to emergencies, necessarily require alterations, at least sufficient to prevent or cure future mischiefs, or to advance a good that perhaps at first was not thought of. Doubtless, Sir, there is no state upon earth so compleat in all its parts, in every system of government, but in process of time must need some sort of reformation; and, unhappily for us, ours is defective in many branches of it, but more especially with respect to its political oeconomy, as well as its natural defence, &c. But that state hath the least to fear from the insults of an invader, whose people fight merely for the sake of their religion and liberties, as those who have a disciplin'd militia always did, so much beyond every other state whose safety depends meerly upon mercenaries; mercenaries! to whom the principles of popularity and public spirit were ever odious.

The laws and liberties we now enjoy, were procured for us by such of our ancestors as were utter strangers to every system but what conduced to honour and virtue; a government supported upon any other basis ought not to subsist a moment longer, nor is such a one worth contending for; no, not even by those whose depraved minds are not to be gratified by the corruptest government; because those who fight or act for hire only, are always looking out for the best market. So that I hope we shall not let this session pass without a good militia bill; for a standing army, even in time of war, was never yet an object that suited the genius of this nation, supposing it kept up with the strictest oeconomy, because it is not our natural defence; and I can aver, there hath nothing happen'd within these twelve months and upwards to render it more acceptable: for be it ever so formidable, it cannot be every where, much less can it prevent invasions or insur-

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insurrections, when, to our late memorable shame, we were twice baffled by a banditti rabble: and in all probability we had been serv'd so a third time, but for the presence of his royal highness the Duke: whereas a well-arm'd and well-disciplin'd militia *disperss'd over the face of this kingdom, must suppress all risings in the first instance; besides the great benefit we should have of 'em in every maritime county, to put a stop to that abominable trade of smuggling, without having recourse to a much more abominable practice of putting your laws in execution by a military force; a precedent, give me leave to tell you, Sir, that must be fatal to the liberties of this kingdom, if not timely prevented.

Sir, the conduct of our late and present patriots, as they presume to call themselves, proves the necessity there is for some alterations in your constitution; because, how inhumane is it for that eloquence, which was given by nature for its defence and preservation, to be employed in its ruin and destruction! punishments there are for the thief, the murderer, and the bare-faced traitor; but alas! to the grief of all well-dispos'd minds, there is none for *the sordid orator*; I say, Sir, there is none for *the sordid orator*,† who shall one day display his eloquence in the cause of his country, to shew his parts and gain attention; and the next shall convince his injured countrymen that he is a prostitute to venality, and the purchas'd slave of a corrupt ministry. What pity is it that such wretches cannot be brought to some condign punishment, without doing violence to the laws of the land! who one day fling out sarcasms against the measures of an administration as ruinous and destructive, for no other cause but to be admitted principals in it; and the next day pursue the very same measures which they had so emphatically exploded, without the least jott or tittle of alteration in the whole ministerial system. Surely, Sir, if there is one of that abject stile yet in being, how can he stand clear of that *occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?* or why should he not expect every moment to be hurl'd down into that execrable, that most detestable pit, where the worm never dies and the fire is not quenched?

Sir, I should have no objection to the motion upon your table, could I perceive the least tendency to restore the constitution to its antient purity. The royal family upon the throne, under whom we enjoy so many blessings, found us in possession of the triennial act; and altho' it might be proper to repeal it upon an extraordinary occasion, yet to continue parliaments to their present length, hath, I fear, been productive of many political misfortunes subsequent to that alteration. Yet if ever the good people of *South Britain* deserv'd a triennial holy-day, it is for that steady loyalty they have so lately shewn in opposition to those of the northern parts of this kingdom, who have also distinguish'd themselves but not at all to their honour or credit. The repealing of the septennial act would bring us a little nearer to that happy situation of independency, which annual parliaments would undoubtedly compleat.

Thus, Sir, such as now think it ill policy to be unattach'd, or unfashionable to be disengaged, may come to have nobler views than to prostitute their legislative trust conferr'd upon 'em by their constituents, who in all probability could be no otherwise influenced in their choice (for so short a period) but merely from a personal regard. As I am one of those that shall be ever proud of being so unfashionably *degagé*, as to detest nothing so much as an attachment to any side or set of men whatsoever; so according to that laudable practice of our ancestors, I shall wait to see some of the many grievances we labour under first redress'd, before I can give my assent to the proposition moved and seconded.

* See p. 653 F. † 631, 632.

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Speech of major S——n, upon the penſion bill, 1743.

Mr Chairman!

I am one of thoſe that was always a well-wiſher to this bill, and I am ſtill of the ſame opinion, Sir, that no one ought to ſit here with a place in truſt, or a penſion in any ſhape.—Liberty in the firſt ſtate was ever deem'd precarious, unleſs ſupported by the ſtricteſt ties of honour and virtue. The *Romans* were once ſo thoroughly convinced of it, that they hazarded their all to expel ſuch in authority, whoſe conduct in life bore no proportion to the truſt repoſed in 'em; nor is it long ſince a houſe of commons made proper examples of ſuch as had ſhamefully proſtituted their public truſt, which the houſe ſo juſtly reſented, as with great unanimity to expel 'em hence; nor ſhall I readily forget with what applauſe the other houſe return'd the echo. This bill I remember in its infancy, and when firſt introduced here, I was one of thoſe that bid it welcome: A bill, Sir, thus calculated for the preſervation of freedom and independency, calculated to reſtore the conſtitution to its antient purity, is the ſtrongeſt teſt for the purpoſe that can be given by the repreſentatives of a free people. It does indeed carry with it a melancholy implication of what may have been formerly practiſed; but, God be thank'd, Sir, the ſcene is now changed, and thoſe times are over; for who can view this houſe in its right light, and not ſee us fond of our freedom, cautious of wantoning with power, or aſpiring at any other glory than what is conſiſtent with the principles of public ſpirit? However, Sir, it's good to guard againſt every appearance of evil, and even the very ſuſpicion of it, if poſſible; for ſo long as pride, vice and luxury hold up their ſhameful heads, your liberty will always require a watchful eye. Sir, I flatter myſelf that the other houſe will agree with us in this bill; eſpecially ſince I obſerve with pleaſure the firſt promoter of it now at the head of the new adminiſtration; and, although I never was a thorough admirer of adminiſtrations in general, yet I have a regard for this meerly upon his account, whoſe morals and meaſures, I hope, are not yet changed, nor ever will, but that his brethren will always look upon him as their truſty pilot, and that they will all concur in heartily recommending this bill to their lordſhips, as the firſt ſample of new meaſures, whereby we may one day hope to ſee parliaments what they formerly were, *viz.* the glory of this nation. For although we have lately had ſeveral inſtances of quiet re-elections, yet, believe me, Sir, diſtinction embaraſſes not the minds of an outrageous populace, the unhappy ſource of every miſtaken choice: but theſe miſtakes, Sir, this bill will in its conſequences greatly rectify, and correct ſuch minds as may be otherwiſe ſeduced to impoſe upon the world by concealing their corruption.

Sir, ſhould the next unhappy choice fall upon an impoſtor of that ſort, or if ever it did, why ſhould he not be deemed one of the worſt of all proſtitutes, not to be paralleled, no, nor yet to be found out in the meanders or dark receſſes of the moſt abandoned in iniquity? Nay, I had like to have ſaid, not even in the hundreds of *Drury*. Sir, it is to prevent the nation's being repreſented by impoſtors, that I am heartily for this bill.

FORM OF IMPEACHMENT *of Ld* LOVAT, *deliver'd to the Houſe of Lords by Sir* Wm YONGE. *(See p. 667)*

My Lords,

'The commons of *Great Britain* aſſembled, having received informations of divers treaſons committed by a peer of this realm, *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, have commanded me to impeach the ſaid *Simon* Lord *Lovat* of high treaſon; and I do here in their names, and in the names of all the commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid *Simon* Lord *Lovat* of high treaſon. And I am further commanded by the houſe of commons to acquaint your lordſhips, that they will, with all convenient ſpeed, exhibit articles to make good the charge againſt him.

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Speech of lord M'Leod.

My Lords, (*See Hist. Chron.* 20.)

I Stand indicted for one of the most heinous of all crimes, that of rebellion and treason against the best of kings, and my only rightful lord and sovereign. Would to God, my lords, I could plead not guilty to the charge; but as I cannot, I beg leave to assure your lordships, my heart never was consenting to the unnatural and wicked part I then acted. Remember, my lords, my youth, and that I am in that state of life, when even an unhappy father's example is almost a law, but my heart is full from the deep sense I have of his miseries and my own; and I shall only add, that as I must and do plead guilty to the charge, if on your lordships kind representation of my case, his majesty shall think fit, in his great goodness, to extend his compassion to me, what of future life or fortune I may ever have, shall be entirely devoted to his majesty's service, on whose mercy I now absolutely throw myself.

Of the ART *of* ACTING, Part I.

By Aaron Hill, *Esq*;

THIS Poetical essay contains only the outlines or sketch of a new system which the author is preparing in prose, and treats of the passions represented in tragedy; those represented in comedy being reserv'd for part II.

The author gives a concise plan of his scheme in his *dedication* to the earl of *Chesterfield*. The FACE, *(says he)* forms the PASSIONS [*that is the representation of them as exhibited by an actor*]; without previously assuming the peculiar LOOK adapted to each passion, it is impossible to give the VOICE its proper modulation, or the right expressive GESTURE to the body; for when the imagination has conceived a clear *idea*, or form'd a perfect *image* of the strong emotion it would paint, the FACE *of necessity* receives the first transmission of this image, and from the face the *voice* also is COMPELLED to take a *tone* exactly correspondent, and the *mien* MUST adapt itself to an expression of the same *necessitated* tendency.

The cause of which he endeavours mechanically to account for thus:

1*st*, The soul acting immediately *behind the optic nerves*, stamps instantaneously on the *eye* and *eyebrow*, an *image* of the conceived idea, as every man must experience in his act and attitude of *thinking*; if the subject of his meditation is a *pleasing* one, the brow *dilates*; if *painful*, it *contracts*, &c.

2*dly*, From the optic nerves, by a direct and necessary *continuity*, the muscles of the *face* and *neck* must take their bias, and extend the dispositions to those of the *breast* and *heart*.

A 3*dly*, These push it on to every *nerve* and *fibre* of the whole depending system, and compel every joint and ligament to such elastic, or remiss, *co-operation with the* LOOK, as modulates the VOICE to different tones, and at the same time correspondently influences the *mien*, *movement* and *gesture*.—The idea prints the B look, the look adapts the muscles, and the disposition of the muscles makes the difference of air, mien, &c.

In the *poem*, the author, after stating what the stage should be, describes its present degeneracy (pa. 2.) thus:

THERE (now) sits *Mummery*, thron'd on Passion's *urn*! [burn;
C There, noiser fires, than *Wit's* (unbright'ning)
There, *Vice*, with laughter, shares divided rule,
And—only *serious Purpose* marks the *fool*!
Vain the lost prayer, that courts a Muse's
By foes untasted, and by friends betray'd: [aid,
Patrons inmers'd, 'twixt *Faction*'s rapid tides!
Poets, in *Flattery*'s!——*Power*, absorb'd in *Pride*'s!
D Gone is the *learned leisure*, once, rever'd,
And the *still voice* of genius sighs, unheard.

He then in a prophetic style expresses his hope of its future improvement thus,

—The time shall come—(indulge it *soon*, slow Fate!) [with *weight*:
When power shall taste, that wit can think,
E The time *shall come*—(nor far the destin'd day!)
When soul-touch'd Actors shall do more, than *play*:
When passion, flaming, from th' asserted stage,
Shall to taught greatness fire a feeling age:
Tides of strong *sentiment* sublimely roll,
Deep'ning the dry disgraces of the soul:
Pity, *Fear*, *Sorrow*, wash'd from Folly's foam,
Knock at man's breast, and find his heart at home. [*dear'd*,
F Then, plaintful *Grief* shall drop her whiney
And heart-felt *Anger* nerve th' insensate *howl*.
Then, shall the moving art *old powers* possess;
Wake *valour*, call forth *joys*, and stamp *distress*. [right,
Then shall the play'r *take-pains*, in pleasure's
Sweat, for his praise—and *labour*, to delight:
G Then shall he *thank* the hand (in death long cold)
That fir'd his language, and his fame foretold.

He asserts the dignity of the character of a good actor, thus:

Why was the *actor stain'd* by law's decree?
Lost time's *recov'rer*! truth's *awakener*, he!
H Passion's *refiner*!—Life's *shoal coast* survey'd;
The wise man's *pleaser*, and the good man's *aid*.
Precept, and practice, in *one teacher* join'd,
Bodied resemblance of the copied mind.

Nature confirms, *Art* dignifies his claim,
And only *Cant*'s *low crawl* defiles his name.
If, *but by comprehenſion*, we poſſeſs,
And every *greater* circle holds the *leſs*,
No rank's high claim can make the *player*'s
look *ſmall*,
Since *acting each* he *comprehends* 'em all. A
Off, to due diſtance, *half* ye ſtalking train!
Blots of a title, your low taſtes *profane!*
No dull, cold, *mouther* ſhares the *actor*'s plea,
Rightly to *ſeem*, is tranſiently to *be*.

Then lays down the general principles of his ſyſtem,

See Art's *ſhort path!*—'tis eaſy to be found,
Winding, delightful, thro' the mazy round! B
Tempt the *try'd* ſkill,—to no *ſole* proof con-
fin'd; [mind:
Shift the ſhort ſhadowings o'er your figur'd
Mournful, recall ſome friend's lamented fate,
Sad, on each *feature*, hangs the mind's felt
weight: [impart—
See you ſtrong ſenſe of *Joy?*——Looks firſt
Then the *nerv'd ſtricture* bounds it from the C
heart:
Does *rage* inflame?—No *viſage* can conceal,
What the *mark'd muſcle* bids the ſpirit feel:
Still, as the *nerves* conſtrain, the *looks* obey,
And what the look enjoins, the nerves diſplay:
Mutual their aid, reciprocal their ſtrain,
Will but *commanding*—face and nerves *explain.*

For the illuſtration of theſe principles, he deſcribes the changes of look, voice, mien and geſture, through all the paſſions, moſt of which he alſo defines. The two following being the firſt in order, and forming a ſtrong contraſt, may ſerve as a ſpecimen, D

Find your *ſmile*'s force before ſome faithful
Heedful to let no *faint* impreſſion paſs: [*glaſs*,
There to touch'd gladneſs, thought-form'd fea-
tures *train*, [*ſtrain*: E
Till each criſp'd fibre feels th' enrapt'ring
Then (ſtretch'd) behold your opening forehead
riſe,
Back'ning, in boaſtful ſenſe of *ſparkling eyes.*
Broadly majeſtical your breaſt *expands*,
Brac'd your preſs'd joints—neck, knee, feet, F
ſhoulders, hands,—
Treading on *air*, each ſtep *new ſoul* diſplays,
Your limbs all *lighten*——and your looks all
blaze: [*own*:
Then, *ſpeak*,—joy *anſwers*; every ſound *its*
Muſic and rapture, mix'd—in tranſport's *tone!*
Fall, from this height—(ah! 'tis but For-
tune's *road!*)
Down, to deep ſenſe of ſorrow's pungent *goad*; G
Damp your looſe features into thought's *diſ-
treſs*,
Fade Fancy's gloſs to dim-ey'd *wretchedneſs*:
The ſad *look* ſick'ning, ſtrait the *ſpirits* break,
Unbending nerves grief's *lax* impreſſion take:
Faint hangs the clouded eye,—ſhort ſteps drag
ſlow,
And every heedleſs geſture bends with woe: H
Now, to the heart-touch'd ſenſe, the voice
complains,
Nine pityers catch th' infectious pains.

Two LETTERS *taken from the* TRANSLATION (juſt publiſh'd) *of thoſe written in* French *by Monſieur the Abbe le* BLANC, *on the* Engliſh *and* French *nations.*

LETTER XXII. *To M.* de la CHAUSSEE.

SIR, *London*, *&c.*

IF you are aſtoniſhed, that the laws of *England* authorize *diſſolute wenches* to uſe all ſorts of ways to get huſbands; you will not perhaps be leſs ſurprized at ſome cuſtoms, which equally tend to favour matrimony, and for compaſſing it, offer honeſter means indeed, but quite unknown to us. *Theſe are for* virtuous girls, who have lain neglected, and horribly fear to die maids; or *for* prudent widows, who can find no comfort *for* the loſs of a huſband, but in the arms of a ſecond. People declare their ſentiments more boldly here than elſewhere on all ſubjects: true modeſty is one of the virtues of the ſex in *England*: but it muſt alſo be allowed, that they know not what it is to practiſe the falſe.

When a woman *has a mind* to be married to a young man, whom *ſhe has* it not in her power to come in company with, ſhe will *frequently* ſend him a meſſage †*at once* with her propoſal: and the confident will not always ſcruple to tell her name. In the main this cuſtom may not *be as much to be* † condemned as it appears to us: perhaps it is only the effect of the good ſenſe which diſtinguiſhes this nation from all others. At leaſt why ſhould *it* not be allowed to do, for ſo lawful an end as that of matrimony, what very great ladies among us put in practice with leſs honeſt deſigns.

Again an *Engliſh* woman takes a liking to ſome perſon in a place where ſhe cannot reveal her mind to him. If he is a ſtranger, and ſhe knows not where to find him; ſhe makes him a declaration of her paſſion in the public papers, deſcribes him from head to foot, that he may not miſtake himſelf; puts him in mind of the time and place where ſhe ſaw him; and appoints a meeting, if he chooſes it. Theſe news-papers are the greateſt conveniencies in the world. If a man wants to borrow money, or ſell a horſe; he advertiſes the public by this canal. For two ſhillings you may put in what advertiſement you will: and they are of no leſs ſervice for carrying on a love intrigue, than for recovering a loſt ſnuff box. Here is an advertiſe-

† We put ſome words in *Italic*, to point out the beauty of the tranſlation, which is *elevated beyond* our conception; and ſeems not to be the work of an *Engliſhman*.

ment, which I read in one of yesterday's papers.

"If the young gentleman, who "pick'd up a lady's handkerchief at St "*Paul's* last *Tuesday*, and advertised it "in *Wednesday*'s paper, is not married; A "and he has the same sentiments in his "heart, which she thought she read in "his eyes; let him give an account of "his substance, and a description of his "person and qualifications, with a di-"rection of the place of his usual resi-"dence: and the lady who drop'd the "handkerchief, will give him an op- B "portunity to bring it back, and to a-"spire to greater favours."

You think perhaps, sir, that I *joke*, and exercise my imagination on a subject that may admit of it: but if you will not take my word, I have the very news-paper before me, and will send it to you. C I have likewise kept another published three months ago, which contains a much more singular advertisement. I give it to you word for word.

"This is to give notice to all persons "whom it may concern, that a widow "of between thirty and forty years of "age, of a good family and consider- D "able fortune, of a strong constitution, "tho' fair; and as to her figure passable "at least; intends in the course of this "month to deliver up her person and "fortune to a man, in quality of her "true and lawful husband, who has the "following qualifications.

"*First*, it is required, that he be E "come to the age of maturity, that is, "from twenty to five and twenty.

"*Secondly*, that he be of a good con-"stitution, which has not been hurt by "debauchery, nor subject to the spleen, "vapours, or any other melancholic "disposition.

"*Thirdly*, he must be brown-haired, F "and of a middle stature: she has rea-"sons for not liking a man of too large "a size, and thinks that the little is not "always to be depended on. As to his "face, it will be sufficient if he is not "quite ugly: but she will absolutely re-"ject an *Adonis*, because she would have G "a husband to herself alone.

"*Fourthly*, for worldly substance she "desires none of him, provided he has "all the other qualifications required. "She does not so much as insist on his "having been in *France*; if he is other-"wise well-bred, good-natured, com-"plaisant, and knows how to behave "towards women. However upon an H "equality of all other circumstances, a "person who has spent two years at "*Paris*, shall have the preference.

"*Fifthly*, he must make outward pro-"fession at least of the established reli-"gion; for fear that a non-conformist, "under pretence of tying his wife "down to the severity of the gospel, "should take it into his head to enslave "her to his caprices, fix the hour and "time to be spent at her toilet, retrench "ornaments of dress, regulate her oc-"cupations, forbid her public diver-"sions, and deprive her of lawful and "fashionable amusements.

"Those who have any pretensions, "are desired to send their names, and "where they may be enquired after, in "a letter sealed and put under cover to "Mr. *Tompson* banker in *Fleet-street*.

"*N.B.* Notice is given to all cler-"gymen, tho' ever so young and con-"ceited of their persons, not to give "themselves any pains. The gentle-"men of the black gown are excluded "the lists, on account of the gloomi-"ness they generally spread in families.

"Smokers are likewise excepted a-"gainst; because those who have con-"tracted this nasty habit, either love "not their own home, or bring bad "company to it."

Let us not condemn the manners * of our neighbours. If our *Police* tolerated such public advertisements, how many women would gladly take the advantage of this method! and how many *Paris* news writers would be found mean enough to become messengers and secretaries of such negotiations!

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most humble, &c.

* The translator might have noted, that his author is mistaken in thinking these advertisements serious, and that *virtuous women* really take this method to procure husbands; he had not lived long enough in *England* to discover that these advertisements are only calculated for amusement, a piece of humour (whether he would style it *delicate* or *gros*) unknown, it seems, to the *French*. If he had been at the trouble and expence of enquiring whether such a banker as *Thompson* lived in *Fleetstreet*, he would have been put in a right train:—From his mistake we may gather a hint worth consideration, Whether these advertisements that have led so ingenious and penetrating a foreigner into a disadvantageous opinion of our manners, were not better omitted.

LETTER LXXXIX. *To* M. H***.

SIR, *Northampton*, &c.

A Word is sufficient to make a wise man understand, and equally suf-

ficient to betray him that is otherwise. This moral reflexion seems like the beginning of an *apologue*, and perhaps you expect *I am going to* send you one, in order that you should put it in verse, and embellish it with all the graces of your imagination. But it is not a fable that *I am going to* tell you; it is a true fact, which proves, that most of those men, who appear to us so great by help of the artifice they employ to impose on us, become very little, when they suffer us to *look upon* them in their natural simplicity. Then it is, that in the patriot, zealous for the public good, we find only an ambitious or turbulent spirit; and that he, who was *looked upon* as the friend of his country, appears to be nothing but an enemy to the minister. ‖

I supped last night with a member of the upper house, extremely famous for his love of liberty, or at least, for his opposition to the court: for much care must be taken not to be deceived, *one of those* being often mistaken for the other. This peer has the reputation of a man of great wit, and *is one of those* who *is* in the highest *credit*. He is a friend of lord B***. Mr *Pope* has praised him in his works; and, in short, he wants nothing to *fix* the attention of the public upon him, or to excite the curiosity of a stranger. I considered him as worthy of all mine, and was very glad of the opportunity of a free conversation with a man of his exalted character.

I a long while endeavoured to pursue some connected subject with this illustrious defender of the liberties of *England*; but all in vain: sometimes he talked to me of the beauty of Mr *Pope*'s verses, and sometimes of Mr *Oglethorpe*'s voyages: he entertained me also *upon* Mr *Rollin*'s ancient history, and the history of *China* by father *du Halde*. I must own I was surprized to find him so conversant with the state of our literature, that he could even pass his judgment upon the merit of certain periodical sheets, that appear weekly at *Paris*; "and which are satires only to feed the "malignity of fools, rather than true "pieces of criticism, calculated to en- "lighten the understanding, and per- "fect the taste;" *which* were the very words *in which* he spoke of them. But, besides *that in this* he informed me of nothing which I did not know, I wanted him *to talk* of subjects of greater importance, than a few paultry scribblers. I asked him, if he would not be in *London* at the opening of next session of parliament? "Yes, Sir, said he, it is my "duty, and that I will perform; but I "can *no longer* take any delight there. "How, my lord, answered I, no de- "light? Why so?—Because, answered "he, I can *no longer* be in a passion. "I am almost sixty, and all my *warmth* "is gone. I knew the time when I "was young, and the blood boiled in "my veins: then I could make a noise "in the house, and have spoken two "hours together without *pausing*. If "my opinion was contradicted, God "knows with what energy I supported "it. But now the case is alter'd, and "I cannot speak loud enough to be "heard. The new-comers have e- "clipsed me, and I shine *no longer*. "I speak my opinion, that's all; and I "think it hard to be reduced to that, "after having so long played a nobler "part. You cannot imagine the plea- "sure there is in speaking, when a man "is transported with the spirit of party, "and the heat of dispute; when he is "sure that what he says in the house "will spoil the minister's digestion, "and disturb the king at his supper. "These, Sir, are the prerogatives of "us *English* lords, which your noble- "men are strangers to: but it is a satis- "faction which I can taste no longer, "and which I always regret the loss of. "How happy is my lord C***! "Though of my age, no affairs of im- "portance come upon the carpet, to "which he does not speak the first, the "loudest, and the last. He has lost "nothing of the fire of his youth; but "for my part, I am past the working "myself up to a passion." *

He accompanied these last words with a deep sigh; and this is the whole, Sir, without the least deviation from truth, that was to me either curious or entertaining, in the conversation of this eminent

‖ The Preface to this translation informs us that the author, the Abbe *le Blanc*, came into *England* in the year 1737 with a *British* nobleman, *of the first order*, "and *remained* "full seven years among us—and is a gentle- "man equally commendable for learning, wis- "dom, and probity.——He is certainly a person of equal delicacy and discernment, an happy conception and fine judgment.——The reader may discern, even by this extract, that he is a polite writer, and must wish, with us, that his sentiments were better expressed in *Translation*, which we will not use in the entertainment to be drawn from this co- fountain.

* Our *English* lord makes a poor figure in this *French-English* dialect.

minent perſon. There was not even ſo much as a word ſaid about the love of our country; and the freedom of ſpeech was looked upon as valuable, rather as a means of mortifying the miniſter, than as a way for procuring the good of the nation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your moſt humble, &c.

Surpriſing Quality of unanealed GLASS PHIALS.

THESE differ from the common phials, in that they are not ſet to cool gradually in what is called a nealing furnace, but are expoſed to the air as ſoon as formed, and may be made of any ſhape, but the bottoms muſt be thicker than the ſides.

A leaden bullet, weighing 12 penny-weight, being let fall into one of the phials from the height of two foot, it did not break; but a ſhiver of flint, weighing three grains, being dropped into one of them from the height of only two inches, the phial immediately flew into pieces.

The ſame experiment, many times repeated, proved the certainty of the effect, none of the glaſſes breaking on the fall of the bullet, but all on the fall of the ſhiver of flint, or of their own ſubſtance, flew either immediately, or within a few ſeconds.

It appear'd alſo (upon experiment,) that ſome of theſe glaſſes could reſiſt a blow of a mallet from without ſufficient to drive a nail into wood tolerably hard, and alſo the ſtock of pieces of iron, braſs, tin, ſilver, gold, antimony, biſmuth, pyrites, jaſper, and ſeveral other ſorts of woods, ivory and bone of equal weight with the muſket ball, and dropped from the height alſo of two feet, tho' ſmall jewels, ſmall bits of porcelain and of temper'd ſteel, and even only rubbing the bottom with the finger, conſtantly cauſed them to break either immediately or in a ſhort time.

Note, Theſe experiments were made in *Holland*, by Mr *Allamand*, and communicated to *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; who repeated them before the Royal Society, of which a long account is given in the laſt number of their tranſactions.

The principal ARTICLES *of the Treaty concluded in* March *laſt, between the Courts of* Vienna *and* Ruſſia.

ARTICLE III.

AS the principal view in this alliance is to guard reciprocally againſt all attacks and damages whatſoever, and as each of the high contracting parties deſires nothing more earneſtly, than to accompliſh, at all times, this mutual engagement, in the moſt uſeful and advantageous manner to the ſaid allied parties, according to the means God has put into their hands; for this reaſon it is agreed, by the preſent article, that, if it ſhall happen, that her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* ſhall be attacked or inquieted by any one whomſoever, in her empires, provinces, territories or any other poſſeſſions, ſo that her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* thinks it neceſſary to claim the ſuccour of her allies, her imperial and regal majeſty the empreſs of the *Romans*, ſhall ſend her, within the term of 3 months, reckoning from the day of the requiſition, a ſuccour of 30,000 men, 20,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, which auxiliary corps of the empreſs queen ſhall remain in the ſervice of her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* as long as the ſaid attack or vexation ſhall ſubſiſt.

On the other hand, if her imperial and regal majeſty the empreſs of the *Romans*, ſhall be attacked or inquieted by any one whomſoever, in her kingdoms, provinces, ſtates, or other hereditary poſſeſſions, ſo that ſhe ſhall find neceſſary to require the ſuccour of her ally, her ſaid imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, ſhall in like manner, ſend her the above mentioned number of 30,000 men, within the ſpace of 3 months from the making of the requiſition; which auxiliary corps ſhall remain to her majeſty the empreſs queen, as long as ſhe ſhall continue to be attacked or diſquieted. On which occaſion it has been regulated by the high contracting parties, 'That this alliance, with reſpect to lending the ſuccours above ſpecified, 'ſhall not extend, with regard to either of 'the parties, if the empire of her imperial 'majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* ſhould be attacked 'by *Perſia*, or the ſtates of her imperial and 'regal majeſty the empreſs of the *Romans* in '*Italy* ſhould be attacked: Nor is this en'gagement to reach to the war which now ex'iſts in *Italy*, nor to any other war which 'may ariſe between her ſaid imperial and regal 'majeſty and the crown of *Spain*.'

However, the high contracting powers have agreed, that in caſe her imperial and regal majeſty ſhould be attack'd in *Italy*, tho' ſhe may not indeed require any ſuccours for the defence of thoſe ſtates, yet her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* ſhall keep ready a corps of 30,000 men, 20,000 of foot, and 10,000 of horſe.

In like manner, if her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* ſhould be attack'd by *Perſia*, her imperial majeſty of the *Romans* ſhall alſo keep in readineſs 20,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe; which reciprocal preparative ſhall be made by the two high contracting powers, that they may be the more ready to furniſh mutually the neceſſary ſuccour, if another war ſhould happen to ariſe before thoſe in *Italy* or *Perſia* be terminated.

ARTICLE VI.

If the ſaid auxiliary troops of *Ruſſia* are obliged, upon the requiſition of her imperial and regal majeſty the empreſs of the *Romans*, to paſs over

over the territory of any other persons, in that case, her said majesty the empress queen shall take care to procure them a free passage, and that they have bread and forage, as is regulated in the 5th article. In like manner, her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* engages herself reciprocally to obtain a passage cross any foreign territories for the troops of her majesty the empress queen, when she shall have occasion for them, and to procure them subsistence upon the footing that has been regulated, *&c.*

From the Craftsman, Nov. 29.

[This paper seems to have a new author.]

The duty of a public writer consider'd, with some observations on Custom.

THIS paper hath been hitherto employ'd on political heads; but I shall henceforward engage in every subject, which will produce either profit or delight.

I shall pay no respect to custom where custom pays none to reason; but I shall strive to remove such prejudices as are obstructions to truth, and destructive of social virtue. Long custom has made *septennial* parliaments, and venality at the time of electing members for them, familiar to most *Englishmen*; but custom can never make them reasonable, or consistent with our constitution and our liberties.

The plea of custom, if men would be influenced by it, would rivet the chains of slavery, would subject us to the grossest absurdities, and most grievous inconveniencies. Had men always been tenacious of the customs of their ancestors, we should have had no reformation in religion or state. Time once was in *England* when a chancellor of an university usurp'd an infallibility in letters, as much as ever a pope did in religion. In the reign of K. *Henry* VIII. Sir *Tho. Cheke* and Sir *John Smith*, successively *Greek* professors at *Cambridge*, began to reform it's corrupt pronunciation: Bp *Gardiner*, then chancellor, publish'd an order—*that none should dare to annex, from his own private judgement, sounds to letters, whether Greek or Latin, different from the common usage, but should* express the Greek vowels η, ι, υ, in one and the same sound.

It has been the custom of some countries to call cowards and traytors by sea and land to account only to clear them; but if such a custom should continue long, in vain may those nations send forth armies.

' the duty of a public writer is, 'hat of a public preacher, to endeavour to make men wiser and better, I shall enter on our relative and important duties; and examine the manners and diversions of the great vulgar and the small, *&c. &c.*

' What fix'd me in the resolution of 'varying the subjects henceforward more ' than before in this paper, is the pro- ' spect we now have of our public af- ' fairs being conducted with wisdom ' and integrity: For I doubt not but the ' illustrious person, to whom the seals ' were last given, will disarm the most ' powerful satire of her sting, by his in- ' flexible virtue.

SIR,

NOtwithstanding all other receipts for the murrain in cattle, some gentlemen who have diligently enquired into them, give a quarter of a pound of tar every day by way of prevention,—a cowkeeper at *Edmonton*, having saved two out of three by it———and when there is occasion to give them water gruel or warm-water, they intend to add to every quart 3 or 4 drops of spirit of vitriol——.

The Westminster Journal, Dec. 6.

HAS some remarks (sign'd *True Briton*) on the *style* of a *recantation* squeezed out of certain persons for fear of their pockets——One of which is——' To give *sensible* demonstration ' of ignorance in the laws and constitu- ' tion of our country in one shape, is a ' sure indication that we are liable to do ' the same in another,' and is followed by a wish to this effect———*That Adm*— M*atkew*s *may once more serve again as well as Adm.* I*rbork*.

From the Old England, Dec. 6.

Of a curious MSS giving an Account of the Transactions of a Community of Merchants, &c. who in the early Days of the antient Britons, *associated for mutual Interest, and the general Good.*

THIS constitution of these associated *Britons* consisted of a *governor* (for his life) a *court of directors*, (hereditary) and a *general court* (elective); out of these the governor chose a committee of *council of secrecy*, in which all kinds of *Jobbs* are concerted for public consideration. The community zealous in opposing the enslaving schemes of the governors had cut off one of their heads, forced another who would govern by prerogative only to abdicate, and

and introduced a new family who protected them in all their privileges. The author tells us, also, that the general court had prolonged their time of serving, from *one* to *three*, and thence to *seven*.

From the Old England:

Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Dec. 20.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI,

Character of BRONSE *and* BRONSO.

Pro Rege & Lege semper.

Bronse was of a bold enterprizing disposition, and most obstreperously noisy and facetious over a cup. By profession a *druid*, by practice an affected *dissenter* to the utmost extent of affectation of *dissenting*; by an early misapplication of his time, and a boisterous exercise of *uncommon talents* among publicans and sinners, he fell into such disrepute as to be *rusticated* by the learned *Londono* to his *cure*, which, rather than obey and quit his riotous excesses, he abdicated.

Vindictive in his temper, and profligate in his manners, he set up a public *stage* in the *shambles*; mounted it, and hung up the shameless flag of defiance against the law, virtue and decency, while he impiously mock'd his God, and ridicul'd the religion of his country, together with the whole *druidical* order. He drew the dregs of the multitude after him by his ribaldry, and cracking obscene jokes, like a *Jack pudding* in *Bartholomew* fair, at the same time that he was clad in the venerable vestments of the sacred order, and with the volume of salvation in his hand; while his dirty auditory, rung peals of *marrow-bones and cleavers* to his praise.

In this odd manner he proceeded, unmolested by the law and the magistrate, which drew on him the envy of *Bronso*, who resolving to rival him, set up for fame in the *general court*, where he had the honour to be the lawful representative of the proprietors of an old decay'd farm-house, two ruinated foundations, a compleat hogstye, a broken sheepfold, and a henroost! Streighten'd in his circumstances, and bent to improve them at any rate, he found means to insinuate himself with the antiquated *Edentula Aurea*, who had corruptly acquir'd an immense fortune from the *society*, by abusing the credulity of a generous mistress, and sacrificing the honour of her L—d to mercenary views *of bargain and sale*. *Bronso* observing the affected to reward patriotism in a *high character* who was *really* in the *court of directors*, what *Bronso seem'd* to be in the *general court*, thought fit to affect it in his turn; and perceiving *Edentula*'s favour to the *opposition* proceeded more from an implacable dislike she had conceiv'd against the virtues of the governing family, than from any love she had to her country, resolv'd to improve it to his own advantage; and so took all opportunities in his invectives against *corruption*, *placemen*, and *pensioners*, not to forget the *governor*. The *golden dame* became pleas'd with his *Heuleian* periods, made him oft repeat them by her bed-side, where he paid very assiduous court and attendance, and frequently stoop'd to assist in the meanest offices of an officious nurse. This gain'd so much upon her, that she left him a very considerable legacy, *for serving his country so well*, but with this private article annex'd, *That he was to accept of no post under the governor*, but to continue his rancour at all events, and thro' all administrations, against him for ever.

Edentula died, the times changed, and *Bronso* along with them, who, forgetting her injunction, made his court to the new *sub-governor* for a post, who disdaining the corrupt and wicked courses of *Leviathan*, his predecessor, was determin'd to found his administration in virtue: This in no wise corresponding with the views of *Bronse*, he formed some malecontents, whose expectations were balk'd by the *sub-governor*'s overlooking or disregarding their little merit, which resenting, they pitch'd upon *Bronso* to sound the infamous trumpet of f———n. The dirty work suited his railling genius well, he perform'd it so very boisterously as though the *Manes* of a vociferous *boatswain* had inspir'd his turbulent mind with matter, and his unmannerly tongue with language to utter it.

Not content with casting the filthy sweepings of *Billingsgate* in the face of the *sub-governor*, he attack'd the *governor* himself, his family, and native country, with such a profusion of scurrility as was never heard in the *general court* before: He insinuated misconduct in battle against him, and even an absence of courage, the glorious characteristic of his younger days and family! tho' it was notorious, that, by the *governor*'s conduct alone, he had extricated the army from some difficulties which a dissention among his *generals* had brought it into; and

perſonal courage, he had led his brave troops thro' ſuperior numbers of the enemy, which, in oppoſing his paſſage, he left countleſs, gaſping, or dead, upon the bloody field, while he purſued his purpoſe, and march'd victorious to join his allies; which the invidious orator malignantly would have ſullied with the ignominious ſtains of a flight, to gratify the views of his *coalizing* friends.

The *ſub-governor* was allow'd by all parties and diſtinctions of men as the moſt conſummate politician of the age, which a ſeries of many years had gloriouſly manifeſted in a ſteady, virtuous, and well animated oppoſition to the deſtructive meaſures of *Leviathan*, and his petty *inſtruments* of power. This great man was traduc'd by orator *Bronſo* as a novice in negociating a treaty, which from his own narrow conception, or from the rancour of his mind, he call'd dangerous to the *ſociety*; whereas, it evidently appeared to have been wiſely calculated for its good, and in the event proved the moſt uſeful that had been negociated in the courſe of thirty years before.

As nothing could recommend him more to the favour of the *coalition*, and eſpecially to his more immediate patrons the *two br——rs*, he became exceedingly careſs'd by them; while, growing elate with his dirty oratory, he was reſolved to ſhew his talents were not ſo much turn'd to invective, but that he could play the *Amboexter*, and excel in panegyric on occaſion; ſo ſignalizing one of the *two br——rs* for the object of it, he forc'd an opportunity in the *general court* to oratorize his praiſe, which he did with the moſt fulſome daubings, **** **********.

But nothing was ſo diverting, and at the ſame time, ſo aſtoniſhing, as to hear, ſome time after, the venal *Bronſo* labouring thro' the arduous taſk which his new patrons had impos'd upon him, and exceeded the ſeverity of *Egyptian* taſk-maſters: It was worſe than making brick without ſtraw, as it was to make a ſpeech without matter, and againſt truth and conviction too notorious to be deny'd, in juſtification of thoſe very meaſures under *them*, he had ſcurriloufly decry'd and revil'd under the laſt *ſub-governor*. He proceeded however with unparallel'd effrontery, nor heſitated to *contradict h——* if in every particular which his rancour had prompted him to advance before; and perceiving one of the court was in a contemptuous laugh, and the other in a diſgaſtful aſtoniſhment, he made an audacious appeal to his own UNEMBARRASS'D COUNTENANCE. So great a diſregard to decency, ſo inſolent an impoſition on the underſtanding of the auditory, and ſo profligate a proſtitution of c——ce, ſhock'd even ſome of the very friends of co——on itſelf, and diſguſted others ſo, that they abandon'd the *patron*, and deſpis'd the *proſtitute!*

The Writer after enlarging and exaggerating, almoſt beyond all credibility, this part of his feigned Orator's character—— tells us, that, after thus doing the dirty buſineſs of an ill-concerted *coalition*—was this ill-manner'd *Therſites* moſt cruelly obtruded, not only into the preſence of the juſtly offended *Agamemnon*, but into one of the moſt lucrative poſts under him in the diſpoſition of caſh.

[*Here the Writer mentions ſomething which we imagine void of the Matter, and ſeems to go on to another ſubject, thus*].

My manuſcript reflects with concern to find the *governor*, not only refuſ'd the privilege in common with the meaneſt inhabitant in the kingdom, of appointing his own ſervants, but over-power'd by the unexampled conduct of thoſe already in his ſervice, to receive into it a perſon who had made himſelf ſo very diſagreeable to him. . .

Poor *Bronſe* reſolving to run the ſame lengths, and attack the *governor* and his court too, ſallied out beyond bounds, was catched, diſmounted, accuſed, and turned over into the iron hands of power.

Ille crucem pretium ſceleris tulit, hic diadema. A. C.

J. B—n's *favours have been received: but it would take up ſeveral pages to give intimation of all pieces that came to hand, and the reaſons for not inſerting them, or not ſooner, or for inſerting them in the* Miſcellaneous Correſpondence; *but we muſt acknowledge that ſeveral Pieces have been omitted or poſtponed, by their being miſlaid till the ſubject was not ſo much in ſeaſon,—or it had been treated in other letters.*

NB. *The favour of an ingenious letter dated* Maryland, Aug. 10. *is received. If it be found practicable, by a model which is making, to erect and work a* Water-mill *in any current or ſtream without the expence of* damms *and* floodgates, *and with leſs* friction *than the preſent mills, the public ſhall have an account of it the firſt opportunity after a draught of it can be made.*

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From the Weſtminſter Journal, Dec. 27.

The Folly of giving exorbitant Wages apply'd to the CIVIL LIST.

WAGES in general, in this kingdom, were never higher, and what is conſequential, never worſe paid; for many take farms, and hire ſervants at ſuch rates as they cannot pay.

The greatneſs of *wages* may perhaps be the chief reaſon for deficiency in the *civil liſt*, which the parliament is now applied to, to make good, in the midſt of a moſt expenſive war.

Every man will ſee the folly of any other perſon, who ſhall take more ſervants, or give them greater wages, than his income is ſufficient annually to pay. And any perſon, who by experience finds this to be the caſe, will, if he reaſons rightly, never be afraid nor aſhamed to declare to his ſervants and the world, that he finds he cannot afford to keep ſo many ſervants, and give ſo great wages, and therefore prudence directs him to retrench all *ſine-cure* ſervants, and thoſe at high wages, as he will not be worſe ſerved, but better, when he ſhews an example of frugality.

What I have ſaid in reſpect to particular perſons, perhaps, at this time, may be very reaſonably and ſeaſonably apply'd to the *King's ſervants* in general; as his moſt excellent majeſty, whom God for ever bleſs and preſerve for the benefit of theſe kingdoms, has, according to the judgment and opinion of many, full as much reaſon to complain of the greatneſs of his ſervants wages, as they of payment.

I know, it is an uncommon and ungrateful thing to ſervants, to have their wages lower'd, and that the contrary has been the common practice; but I hope not ſo long as to make it common law, againſt the greateſt equity and reaſon. Taxes riſe double, rents fall, and are badly or never paid; and ſhall not ſervants wages, in their turn, fall? If not, ſervitude, in reſpect to the reward, muſt be the moſt ſtable and deſirable condition upon earth.

There is ſomething very orderly and honeſt in the maxim of ſome tradeſmen, in dealing at the very loweſt rates for ready money only. And I think it worthy the imitation of the government, in all their dealings, even with reſpect to his majeſty's ſervants, to give them reaſonable wages, and pay them annually.

Frugality has by very wiſe men been term'd a *great inheritance*; and therefore ſhould be embraced by a poor exhauſted nation, in a juſt proportion to that practiſed towards thoſe moſt uſeful ſervants, *common ſoldiers* and *common ſeamen*, whom the law has thought fit to make and keep *reaſonable ſervants*; and yet a vaſt number of them are *volunteers*. A good proof, that the crown never need to fear the want of proper ſervants in every branch of buſineſs, unleſs law ſervants (I mean, proper perſons for *Judges*) thro' the monſtrous and moſt unreaſonable fees of council, by which many of them have amaſs'd ſuch prodigious fortunes, and others are doing and deſigning the ſame, that they will not accept of, but quite deſpiſe a thouſand, or, as it now is, fifteen hundred pounds a year, given by his majeſty to thoſe neceſſary officers the judges.

(*Gent. Mag.* DEC. 1746.)

From *Old England*, Dec. 27.

[A long letter, ſigned *Aretine*, gives a very unfavourable picture of the *Scots*, not wholly approved by Mr *Centoculi*, who ſays, that detraction itſelf muſt allow them to be a brave people, as our troops lately twice fairly beaten involuntarily atteſt.]

On a report that three Judges *were to be appointed for* Scotland, *and to ſit in* Weſtminſter-Hall.

SIR,

Had Cain *been* Scot, *God would have chang'd his doom,*
Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home. Clev.

I Should be ſorry to ſee a *Scotſman* upon an *Engliſh* Bench of juſtice, being intimately acquainted with the diſpoſition of thoſe people, who are extremely national, proud and poor, reſtleſs and overbearing in their temper, and unſufferably inſolent in their manners; but much more ſo when inveſted with authority.

They have pour'd upon us, like ſwarms of locuſts, into every ſcene of life. The army abounds with them in unequal proportions to our own country; that divinity is not without 'em, one dioceſe can ſtill atteſt, from the partial choice of a late *Scot* prelate; and [illegible] law, begins to abound with their diſſonant notes, and ragged [illegible]—y. Phyſic has them plentifully. And where any thing is to be got, you may find *Scotſmen* conven'd, like hounds over a carrion, or flies in the ſhambles.

We ought to remember their late odious attempt to ſubvert our conſti u ion, for it was all their own, and ſprung from the innate animoſity they (now always entertain'd, and invidiouſly ſhewn,

gainst us; as well in the brutal ignorance of the barbarous *Highlander*, as in the politer treachery of the false *Lowlander*, ever faithful allies to *France!* This, with their national attachment to their own race of kings, will never be eradicated by mild usage: For tho' while that race reign'd over them, they were never without insurrections and rebellions, yet they have a *natural* propension for them.

'Tis observable, that a *Scot* is a natural hereditary *jacobite*, and incurable by acts of generosity; for tho' they will temporize with us for their own gain, they are sure to lay hold of the first opportunity to distress us, and even cut our throats. The late rebellion (I can't call it *unnatural*, for rebellion is natural to them) is a recent, and will continue an everlasting evidence of this.

Mr gold, nor acts of grace, 'tis steel alone can tame
The stubborn Scot; a prince that would reclaim
Rebels by yielding, is like him, or worse,
Who saddl'd his own back to shame his horse.

The fault being therefore in the nature of the people, it is hardly possible to make a thorough cure. What then is to be done? for it would be a monstrous attempt to endeavour to extirpate so numerous a people: To transport them into our *W. India* colonies, will be rather a reward than a punishment, according to the poet:

A land, where one may pray with curst intent,
Oh, may they never suffer banishment!

The only method is to give them no encouragement in their several professions, in which they deprive our own countrymen of bread. Then must they keep within their own barren confines, improve their hills, set up manufactures, and so become capable of maintaining themselves; or wander abroad, which is all the same to us, if we but get rid of

——*A race!*
Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace.

Let them have the benefit of traffic with us. Let all their posts of preferment be fill'd up by their natives, so they keep beyond the *Tweed*: No occasion have we for them in the sciences and gainful professions here. Is there a merchant among them? I will deal with him for his own country commodity, his herrings, his plaids, and his bannocks, and no further. Their doc-
-hysic is not grateful to me: nor,
-n their lawyers. Let their regi-
- all natives; but let their coun-
-ntain them. they should not
bear commissions in ours. An *English-man* ought not to be put under the dominion of a *Scot*.

——*I would not quote*
The name of Scot, *without an epithet.*

The letter concludes with the character of a termagant *Scot* pleader, full of the tatterdemallion honour of a man of quality, who deformed the amiable brow of oratory and debate with abusive *scotticisms*, and obscene language, esteemed for a pertinacious importunity and bullying audacity to over-bear, rather than gain the *bench*, to which he aspired; but happily was prevented, and received such a check from a hand he little expected, as gave him reason to repent hiring out his lungs to calumny and abuse.

Account of an Essay towards an Explication of the Phænomena of ELECTRICITY, *deduced from the Father of Sir* ISAAC NEWTON. *By* BEN. WILSON.

THIS author supposes that the electrical matter is, in all bodies, in reciprocal proportion to their densities, except in luminous, sulphureous and unctuous bodies; and he calls that quantity of electric matter, by which they are electrified, the excess of electrical matter in that particular body above its original quantity.

He also supposes, that this electric matter is the same with the æther; and as the nature and properties of this æther are not generally known, he has inserted some quotations from Sir *Isaac Newton*'s letter to Mr *Boyle*, in 1678, and doctor *Bryan Robinson*'s dissertation on that subject; the substance of which is,

1*st*, That there is diffused through all spaces an æthereal substance, capable of contraction and dilation, strongly elastic, and, in a word, much like air in all respects, but far more subtile.

2*dly*, That this æther pervades all gross bodies, but yet so as to stand rarer in their pores than in free spaces, and so much the rarer as their pores are less.

3*dly*, That the rarer æther within bodies, and the denser without them, is not terminated in a mathematical superficies, but grow gradually into one another; the external æther beginning to grow rarer, and the internal denser at some little distance from the superficies of the body, and running through all the intermediate degrees of density in the intermediate spaces.

4*thly*, That when two bodies, mov-
ing

ing towards one another, come near together, the æther between them grows rarer than before, and the ſpaces of its graduated rarity extend further from the ſuperficies of the bodies towards one another, by reaſon the æther cannot move and play up and down ſo freely in the ſtrait paſſage between the bodies, as it could before they came ſo near together; from whence it follows,

5thly, That when two bodies approaching one another come ſo near together, as to make the æther between them begin to rarify, they will begin to have a reluctance to being brought together, and an endeavour to recede from one another, which reluctance and endeavour will encreaſe as they come nearer together, becauſe thereby they cauſe the interjacent æther to rarify more and more. But at length when they come ſo near together, that the exceſs of the preſſure of external æther, which ſurrounds the bodies, above that of the rarified æther which is between them, is ſo great as to overcome the reluctance which the bodies have from being brought together, then will that exceſs of preſſure drive them with violence together, and make them adhere ſtrongly to one another. And, on the contrary, if any power force them aſunder to that diſtance where the endeavour to recede begins to overcome the endeavour to accede, they will again leap from one another.

The author proceeds, by a ſeries of propoſitions, all ſupported by electrical experiments, to ſhow that the phænomena thence ariſing are reducible to the nature, properties, and laws of this æther, as it is put into a ſtate more or leſs denſe or rare, and its particles receive a vibrating motion by friction.

MEMORIAL *preſented by Mr* TREVOR *to the* States General, *on his taking Leave.*

High and Mighty Lords,

AT the ſame time that I have the honour to deliver to your H. M. the letter of revocation which the king my maſter has moſt graciouſly vouchſafed to grant me, I have the ſatisfaction to find myſelf charged with expreſs orders from his majeſty, not to take my leave of your High Mightineſſes, without renewing, in his royal name, the ſtrongeſt and ſincereſt aſſurances of his immutable affection for your republick, and of his conſtant and earneſt deſire to co-operate with your High Mightineſſes, in the moſt perfect concert, towards promoting the true and laſting welfare of both nations.

I ſhould with pleaſure enlarge upon a point, which is as ſtrongly enjoin'd me by the king, as it is important to your High Mightineſſes; were it not, that all the many proofs I could ſo eaſily alledge of this truth, muſt appear but weak, in compariſon of that which your High Mightineſſes have now actually before your eyes, in the preſence of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, under whoſe auſpicious influence the public liberty of *Europe*, the only ſolid foundation of that of your republick, may now promiſe itſelf the ſame effectual ſupport, as that of his royal highneſs's own country has ſo lately owed to his valour and conduct.

The confidence with which your high Mightineſſes have been pleaſed to honour me during ſeveral years reſidence, and the knowledge the ſame has procured me of your perſonal ſentiments, and of the maxims of your government, forbid me to doubt of your making the fulleſt return to theſe his majeſty's moſt cordial profeſſions, illuſtrated by ſuch a ſignal proof of attention and regard, as is unprecedented in the hiſtory of your republick.

The conformity there is, as well in religious, as civil liberties, between the conſtitutions of the two ſtates, has rendered at all times the ſtricteſt union of affections and forces natural to them:—Mutual intereſts render the ſame mutually beneficial:——Solemn and reiterated treaties have long ſince render'd it ſacred:——Common wrongs now render it more than ever neceſſary:—And may a concert of councils and efforts, adequate to the preſent exigency, at length render this union awful in the eyes of all *Europe*, and ſalutary to the two powers and their allies!

It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effective union between the two powers, which has made the primary object of my negociations with your High Mightineſſes; and which ſhall, in all times and places, make that of my moſt ardent wiſhes.—Happy for me, if by ſentiments, which are become ſo natural to me, I can but preſerve myſelf a place in your High Mightineſſes good will and good opinion; the ſureſt pledges I can have of thoſe of my ſovereign.

Hague, Dec. 24, 1746. *Sign'd* ROBERT TREVOR.

Con-

Conclusion of the * SPEECH *of* M. VAN HAAREN *(the eminent* Dutch PATRIOT *and* POET, *whom we have formerly mentioned: See Vol.* XII. *p.* 150, 650.) *in a late Assembly of the States.*

AT the same time that you see how desperate your disease has grown, by your not apprehending, or not attending to your danger, you see the only possible remedy; see it within your reach, and, as far as human wisdom can discern, see that it may be yet effectual. When *France* began the present war, she was indeed terrible. She broke into *Germany* with numerous armies, and she had charmed the *Germans* themselves into assisting her towards their own destruction. But all this drained her both of blood and treasure; and she was so sensible of her loss, as gladly to repass the *Rhine*. In *Italy*, her lot has been the very same; fatal battles, and fruitless sieges, have brought her forces low in reputation, as well as numbers. Here in the Low Countries, *Fontenoy* was a victory that cost more than it was worth: *Liege*, too, cost very dear, and was worth nothing. Suffer yourselves therefore coolly to consider the thing, and you will plainly see, that tho' it is a giant you are going to engage, yet it is a giant that has run his race; run himself out of wind, and has much ado to stand upon his legs. The picture may be coarse, but it is like.

When this unhappy war first began, the good old *Stair*, who remembered the maxims in use when fighting was in fashion with us, always insisted, that *France* could not maintain herself at once on the *Rhine*, and in the Low Countries. Experience has shewn this to be very true; but if she could not do this in her full strength, how shall she do much more when her strength is so much less? The present invasion of *Provence* demands half her force; and, at the same time, deprives her of a great part of her resources. If we form a good army in our own territories, and the allies enter *Lorrain* with an army of an hundred thousand men (which, if we are frugal enough not to stint our subsidies, may be done) the Low Countries are recovered, it may be, without a siege; to be sure, without a battle. An open country is very soon won; and the *French* may very speedily learn, that in destroying our barrier they ruined their own. This once performed, I will not say we may treat of peace, *a la Bellefile*, on the ramparts of *Paris*, but we may hereby prescribe to her just terms, when entering her territories on each side with superior forces.

This is not the fine-spun scheme of a professed statesman, but the plain sense of an honest patriot. I am not an inveterate enemy of *France*, a creature of the court of *Vienna*, or an instrument of that of *London*, but a downright *Dutchman*, concerned for the safety, and zealous for the freedom, welfare, and glory of my country. I propose to you nothing that is dark, dangerous, or impracticable; but what is dictated by your own interests, and requisite in your present circumstances. You have now no other choice to make; you have no more time to lose. The whole is before you, and all is in your power. You have shewn sufficiently how much you are afraid of being made a province of *France*; and therefore we have a right to expect you should be ready to do whatever appears necessary to prevent it. If these are your sentiments, this is your road, this is your time; and you will no longer hesitate about what must be done to prevent your being undone. You seem to be affected with what I have said, and this encourages me to go on.

First, then, mind but one thing at once. Lay aside negociating, which, you find, does nothing; and prepare for the sole thing that will do; a vigorous, and, which is of no less consequence, an early campaign. Instead of equipping new plenipotentiaries for *Versailles*, let them repair to the courts of the empire: you will find them willing enough to spare you troops; and, in the mean time, you may recruit and augment your own. If your generals ask forty, give them fifty thousand; you will save money, and spare bloodshed, by saving a campaign; and, besides, your example will be a law to your allies. Is the money wanting? Raising troops will raise that: Let a subscription be made on the back of your declaration of war, and in three days it will be full. Have you any doubts about your allies? This is the surest way to remove them. Take this step, and they will take any step you

* *The editor of this speech observes, that, tho' we in Britain fancy nothing can strike or persuade, but sudden, unpremeditated harangues; and are grown out of love with set speeches, this may, perhaps, restore some credit to them.*

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you please. Are you apprehensive of *French* resentment? This will set you at ease. Be you but once just to yourselves, and *France* will resume her respect. Do you arm, and she will very soon treat.

But do nothing by halves. Resolve what will content you, and stick to that. Be sure, that as soon as you shew yourselves in earnest, a thousand arts will be tried to take you off. If these make any impression, all is lost. I do not absolutely say, you should refuse all terms; but this I say, that you should fix them with your allies, and listen to nothing till they are granted. You may then treat if you will. But if you should avoid it till something material is done, it would be still better. All negociations retard business. Time, to *France*, is all: give her that, she will recover her strength; or at least will find some way to cover her weakness. Before she can do this, is the juncture of success. Let the courier from *Lorrain* meet the courier from *Provence* at *Paris*: nor would it be amiss, if you furnished matter at the same instant for an express from *Brussels*. We have had a vast deal of bad news by one post at the *Hague*; let us see if our neighbours can bear it better; for sure we may justly say, by this time it is their turn. We have been disturbed, let them be disturbed too.

It is evident from the last campaign, that *France* is not invulnerable, but that in some parts she may be hurt. Let us exert ourselves this campaign, and she shall be satisfied she is not invincible, nor her propositions always unintelligible. If we do but deal roundly with her, she will, in return, deal plainly with us. Our field-marshals will, I dare say, prove our best plenipotentiaries; and the drums and trumpets in our army be the first music that proclaims peace.

I have taken up much of your time—but, I hope, to some effect. The eyes of *Europe* are upon us: our allies are at a stand till we take some step: our people eager to see the credit of the republic revived, and her troops at liberty. Take then at once a resolution worthy of your ancestors, your present circumstances, the confidence reposed in you by your people and allies, your own fame, and the approbation of posterity. Take it, and be confident the success will be answerable to the cause. For remember it is an appeal to God; and that the God of *Justice* is also the God of *Battle*.

Having been favoured with several Pieces written by the above Patriot Author, and literal *English* Translations by his own Direction, we take this Opportunity of referring to his Speech of *Leonidas*, &c. Vol. XII. P. 156, 270, 656. Vol. XIII. P. 44, 267. Also to give the following Passage translated from his LOF DER VERDEN; or,——

The PRAISE *of* PEACE, *in three* Canto's.

Pax *est tranquilla* libertas. Servitus *malorum omnium extremum, non modo bello, sed etiam morte repellendum.* CICERO.

OF all the plagues that speak a nation curs'd,
A *false security* is sure the worst!
Freedom, like *Sampson*, in her lewd embrace,
Sinks to repose, nor sees his own disgrace:
In vain the blackening clouds the skies deform,
In vain the wakening winds forebode a storm!
In vain the piercing Clarion sounds to arms,
Th' insensate sleeper slights its loud alarms!
" Peace, peace (she cry's, and falters in her
" Eternal peace for ever be my choice! (voice)
" Approach no martial sounds my quiet ear,
" The noblest triumphs cost the world too dear!
" What tempts you to unsheath the cruel sword?
" Repose with me, and take a neighbour's word:
" What tho' * his numerous squadrons rise in
" view?
" He promises——he means no hurt to you!
" Then spare your toils, compose your troubled
breast!
" And taste with me the endless sweets of rest!
She speaks,--when see a specious phantom rise!
Whom all the attributes of peace disguise:
Her olive branch she waves with formal air,
The cap of freedom hangs upon her spear!
Around her all the busy *Demons* throng,
And sound her praises as she moves along!
" *Belgians*, (they cry) your guardian goddess!
" bless!
" This, this is *Peace*,--the cause of your success!
The cheated crowd the shadowy form adore,
Delusion smiles to see her growing pow'r!
But soon to *Scythia*'s waste the phantom flies:
Truth clears the mist that veil'd the vulgar eyes!
And rous'd by the awakening hand of fate,
The people mourn their error when too late!

* The assurances of *France*, to draw the states into the propos'd neutrality.

Answer to the REMARKS *from* Manchester. (*See p.* 579.)

Mr URBAN,

THE Remarks on the Letter in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, from the *gulled* author, surprize me not, but to find them no more to the purpose, as they do not want *eminent* heads at *Manchester*.

The Remarker begins by saying 'that 'the several *downs*, mention'd by the 'letter-writer, are so far from being 'true, that *he* never heard them, tho' 'he is an inhabitant [of *Manchester*] 'himself, and has as much curiosity as 'he, to observe what passes [there] in 'these

'these *strange* times.'——Thus he insists upon the letter-writer's charge to be false, tho' the reason he gives for it is very weak; for surely, many a *cry* may be heard by others that I don't hear myself. Yes, says the Remarker, and so there was,—'The truth is, now and 'then a drunken fellow [has gone] reeling home, and perhaps heated with 'some foolish dispute about *church and* 'meeting-house, has cry'd, *Down with* 'the rump, and several have been taken 'up for it.'——Was ever such senseless jargon published before! Here is the truth of something denied, and yet directly owned——*it is so far from being true that the truth is, it is true!!!* ——That this gentleman's friends go reeling home now and then, is very likely; but, in the name of charity, what has *rump* to do with *church and meeting-house?* With what propriety can such a *down* be uttered, unless there be no *lawful* king upon the throne? And if that be but insinuated, surely, 'tis high time to inform the government of *mobs* and *tumults*.——'But the *civil* 'magistrates never met with any inter-'ruption in the execution of their of-'fice.'——Thanks to the memorable battle of *Culloden*; yet, if their *remarkable vigilance* can't hinder rebels from venting their spleen, 'tis, I think, very proper to inform their betters, that another course may be taken with them.

The Letter-writer having observed that *Jacobite*, and even *Popish* principles are propagated at *Manchester*, the Remarker answers,——'To the confusion 'of this slanderer, it is our peculiar 'happiness to have fewer papists in pro-'portion, than any [other] large popu-'lous town in the kingdom.'——If this be true, thrice happy *Manchester*, that can keep itself clean in so *lousy* a neighbourhood! But I fear it is a mistake; for I know a populous town in this kingdom that has but one papist in it, and at this rate the *Manchester* papists must be few indeed. But what is this to the purpose; may not *popish principles* be propagated with success by a few? That they are advanced by —— this gentleman, if very plain, who contends (*See* p. 580.) 1*st*. For *prayers for the dead*; 2*dly*, Against the rights of *private* judgment; for what else can he mean by *fanatical latitude and negligence*, as he *politely expresses himself?*

'Tis idle to talk of not above *twenty* Jacobites in *Manchester*, when *near forty* are condemn'd to be hang'd; and scarce one man in a hundred, who wishes well to, will venture his neck for it ——; yet it was soon honoured with the name of a regiment; besides, as the Remarker confesses, with pleasure, that those are *many indeed* who refuse to *enter into the nonsensical fury and madness of their neighbours*; and as by *fury and madness* he means *zeal* for the *present* government, we may take him at his word.

In defence of Dr *D*——*n*, the Remarker talks of 'the religion in an oath, 'and the scruples about a ceremony, or 'a surplice;' as if those who support, and those who deny the authority of the magistrate, were equally entitled to encouragement.——I care not how many followers the doctor has in his *mixed cup, infant communion*, &c. He may not only look, but think, speak, and act as he pleases, provided he keeps within the bounds of a good subject; but if, instead of bemoaning the wickedness of his children, he will publickly applaud their deeds, and almost worship their remains, such conduct deserves a punishment which I need not mention: he should, surely, remember he has a son dead by the law, yet alive by the royal mercy.

If most of the *clergy* and *laity* about *Manchester* shew so much respect (*See p.* 580 G.) to persons who have made themselves obnoxious to the government, and continue incorrigible in the same sentiments, 'tis a certain sign they are sadly disaffected: for no body that hates the treason can respect a traitor; love to his lawful sovereign will not suffer him to have any thing to do with those that would dethrone him. *Ne potes* Thetidem & Galateam *simul amare.* ——But "some clergymen are intimate with Dissenters," and without danger to the government, if they are good subjects; but intimate correspondence with rebels of any sort is, at best, but scandalous.

The English Farmer.

Account of the YOUNG PRETENDER'S *Escape after the Battle of* Culloden.

(*Continued from p.* 532)

THE young Pretender having at length, with the assistance of Capt. *O Neal*, found Miss *M'Donald* in a cottage near the place appointed, it was there determined that he should put on women's cloaths, and pass for her waiting-maid. This being done, he took leave of *Sullivan* and *O Neal* with great regret, who departed to shift for themselves, leaving him and his new mistress

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in the cottage, where they continued ſome days, during which ſhe cured him of the itch. Upon intelligence that General *Campbell* was gone further into the country, they removed to her couſin's, and ſpent the night in preparing for A their departure to the iſle of *Sky*; accordingly they ſet out the next morning, with only one man ſervant named *M'Lean*, and two rowers; during their voyage they were purſued by a ſmall veſſel, but a thick fog riſing they arrived ſafe at midnight in that iſland, and landed at the foot of a rock, where the B lady and her maid waited while her man *M'Lean* went to ſee if Sir *Alexander M'Donald* was at home; *M'Lean* found his way thither, but loſt it returning back; his miſtreſs and her maid, after in vain expecting him the whole night, were obliged in the morning to leave C the rock, and go in the boat up the creek to ſome diſtance, to avoid the militia which guarded the coaſt.

They went on ſhore again about ten o'clock, and attended by the rowers, enquired the way to Sir *Alexander*'s: when they had gone about two miles, they met *M'Lean*; he told his lady that D Sir *Alexander* was with the D. of *Cumberland*, but his lady was at home, and would do them all the ſervice ſhe cou'd; whereupon they diſcharged their boat, and went directly to the houſe, where they remained two days: *Betty* being always in her lady's chamber, except o' nights, to prevent a diſcovery. But a E party of the *M'Leods* having intelligence that ſome ſtrangers were arrived at Sir *Alexander*'s, and knowing his lady was well affected to the Pretender, came thither, and demanding to ſee the new comers, were introduced to Miſs's chamber, where ſhe ſat with her new maid. The latter hearing the militia was at the door, had the preſence of mind to get up and open it, which occaſion'd his being the leſs taken notice of; and after they had narrowly ſearched the cloſets, they withdrew.

The enquiry however alarm'd the G lady, and the next day ſhe ſent her *maid* to a ſteward of Sir *Alexander*'s: but hearing that his being in the iſland was known, he removed to *Macdonald*'s at *Kingſborough*, 10 miles diſtant, where he remained but one day; for on receiving intelligence that it was rumoured H he was diſguiſed in a woman's habit, *M'Donald* furniſh'd him with a ſuit of his own cloaths, and he went in a boat to *Macleod*'s, at *Raza*; but having no proſpect of eſcaping thence to *France*, he return'd back on foot to the iſle of *Sky*, being 30 miles, with no attendant but a ferryman, whom he would not ſuffer to carry his wallet, *M'Leod* aſſuring him that the elder Laird of *M'Innen* would there render him all the ſervice in his power.

When he arrived, not knowing the way to *M'Innon*'s houſe, he chanced to enquire of a gentleman, whom he met on the top of a mountain; this gentleman having ſeen him before, thought he recollected his face, and aſk'd him if he was not the P. This greatly ſurpriſed him, but ſeeing the gentleman had only one perſon, a ſervant, with him, he anſwered, *I am*, at the ſame time putting himſelf in a poſture of defence; but this perſon immediately diſcover'd himſelf to be his good friend Capt. *Macleod*, and conducted him to *M'Innon*'s. The old man inſtantly knew him, but adviſed him immediately to go to *Lochabar*, and he accordingly ſet ſail in a veſſel which *M'Innon* procured for that purpoſe.

After remaining ſeven days in the glens of *Morar*, he received advice that D *M'Donald* of *Lochgarrie* expected him in *Lochabar*, where he had 100 reſolute Highlanders in arms; upon this he went over the great hill of *Morar*, in a tatter'd Highland habit, and was joyfully received by *M'Donald* at the head of his men.

With this party he roved from place to E place, till finding he could no longer remain in *Lochabar*, he removed to *Badenoch*; but being haraſſed by the king's troops, and loſing daily ſome of his men in ſkirmiſhing, they diſperſed; and the pretender with *Lochiel* of *Barriſdale*, and ſome others, ſkulked about in *Moidart*. Here they received advice that two *French* privateers were at anchor in *Lochnanaugh* in *Moidart*, on one of which, called the *Happy*, he embarked, with 23 gentlemen, and 107 common men, and ſoon after arrived ſafe in *France*. (*See p.* 554)

EXPLANATION *of the* FIGURES *in* PLATE VIII. *publiſh'd with* December *Magazine*.

FIG. I. A Machine for cutting away mole or rather ant-hills, mentioned in the report of the proceedings of the philoſophical ſociety at *Northampton* (*See p.* 477) where one is making for clearing away the anthills in *Windſor* foreſt, by command of his royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland*.

a a The extremity of the ſhafts in which the horſe goes.
b The croſs piece in which are holes to receive one, two or three coulters to open the hill.
c. The cutter, which ſhaves away the hill ſo open'd.
d. The handles, by bearing down which the machine is drawn without working, by holding them up, it cuts.

FIG. II. II. II. repreſent leaden bullets of that ſize, and very ſolid, lately taken up in *Keynton* field, where (on *October* 23. 1642) was the battle called *Edge-hill* fight betweeen King *Charles* I. and the parliament army commanded by the Earl of *Eſſex*, who was defeated, 6,000 being ſlain on both ſides.

The two large bullets weigh near an ounce and a half, and are ſeven tenths of an inch diameter. There were ſome ſmaller with large holes ſeemingly decayed. The double bullet weighs not quite an ounce, each head of which is 4 tenths and a half diameter.

FIG. III. Section of a machine for rubbing, cleaning and winnowing corn all at once, invented by the maker *Tho. Yeoman* of *Northampton*.

a The bruſh back'd with a ſtone.
b The rind. 1 The ſpindle crank
2 The feeding ſpindle. 3 The ſhoe.
4 The hopper. 5 The horſe.
6 The wriſt. 7 The hoop.
c The ſpout. *e e* The frame of the ſieve
f f The other frame.
g g The regulating ſwivels.
h h The main frame.
i The pulley on the fan. *k* The fan.
l A ſtrap or cord which goes round the great cog wheel
m To drive the fan.
n The little cog wheel or half lead.
o The crank rod. *p* The bridge tree.
q q The brays. 8 Cavity for the duſt.

FIG. IV. repreſents an hour-glaſs, the hiſtory of which was ſent in the following letter:

S I R,

IN *June* 1718. as I was walking into the field, I ſtopt in *Clerkenwell* churchyard to ſee a grave digger at work. He had dug pretty deep, and was come to a coffin, which had lay'd ſo long it was quite rotten, and the plate eaten ſo with ruſt, that we could not read any thing of the inſcription. In clearing away the rotten pieces of wood, the grave-digger found an hour-glaſs cloſe to the left ſide of the ſcull, with ſand in it, the wood of which was ſo rotten that it broke where he took hold of it. Being a lover of antiquity, I bought it of him, and took a draught of it as it then appeared (which I have here incloſed); ſome time after, mentioning this affair in company of ſome antiquarians, they told me, that it was an ancient cuſtom to put an hour-glaſs into the coffin, as an emblem of the ſand of life being run out; others conjectured, that little hour-glaſſes were, antiently given at funerals, like roſemary, and by the friends of the dead, put in the coffin, or thrown into the grave. I ſend you alſo one of the glaſſes, (being 2 inches 1 half high, and 2 inches greateſt diameter), which you will obſerve to be tarniſh'd by lying in the earth, and to have various colours, if held ſo as that the light may be reflected from it to the eye.

Yours, W. P.

FIG. V. repreſents a candleſtick, with its apparatus, to preſerve the eyes from the light, and obtain a ſtronger from a ſmall candle than a large.

A is a ſquare rod of mahogony, whoſe four ſides meaſure each about 3 quarters of an inch, and whoſe height is about 15 inches, with a round pedeſtal, or foot, made heavy with lead at the bottom to keep it firm: *B* is the fruſtum of a cone made of tin, whoſe diameter at the bottom is about 6 inches, and at the top, (where it is alſo open) 3 and 3 quarters, and its height will then be 4 inches and 3 quarters. It muſt be painted white within, in order to cauſe the reflected rays to be ſtronger and leſs ſhining. It has a ſquare ſlider to move up and down the upright rod fix'd at the bottom of the fruſtum, to keep it ſteady; and in the inſide of the ſlider there is a ſpring, which preſſes againſt the rod, and fixes it at what diſtance you would have it: C, a branch to hold the candle, which ſlides into the ſocket (*a*) of figure D, which ſlides in the ſame manner, and has two ſockets to hold the branch and extinguiſher: E the extinguiſher, which goes into the ſocket (*b*). F the ſnuffers. G a box, or pan, on one ſide of the rod, to hold the ſnuffers.

N. B. The branch and its ſlider, with the extinguiſher, the ſnuffers and pan, are made of braſs, lacquer'd, ſo that they may be kept clean with a dry cloth; and lacquering of all braſs candleſticks, *&c.* is recommended to preſerve them from the injuries in the preſent method of ſcouring.

FIG. VI. Head of Lord *Lovat*.

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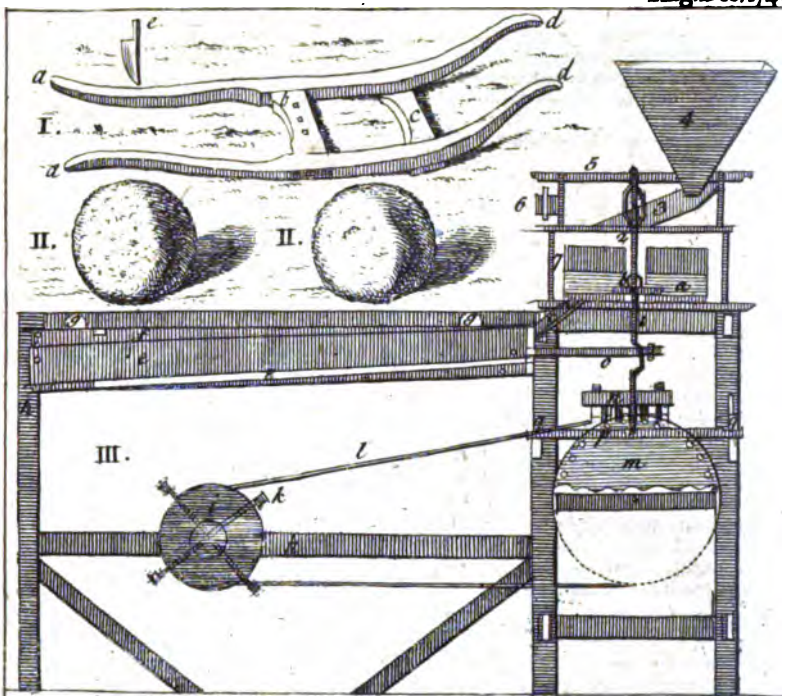

Head of Lord Lovat.

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Dublin, Dec. 12, 1745.

I imagine the inclosed worth preserving in your Magazine, I shall be glad to see it there when the present confusion is over.

Yours, D. W.

A new OPERA EPILOGUE,

To the TRAGEDY *of* Lady *JANE GREY.*

I. SONG.

To the Tune of Margaret's *Ghost.*

YE tender fair, with streaming eyes,
Who mourn poor *Jenny*'s doom;
Behold! a restless Ghost I rise,
To thank ye, from the tomb.

From love and curst ambition free,
In happy fears below,
I break death's laws, and fate's decree,
My gratitude to show!

RECITATIVE.

When I descended 'midst the ghostly throng,
Without a head! and Oh! without a tongue!
Pluto in rapture at the sight uncommon,
Loud swore by *Styx*—at last here's one good woman.
—But all restor'd, I come in *statu quo*,
To tell some news of our Beau Monde below——
On earth no epidemic vices cease;
So, faith, 'mongst us the weekly bills increase; [crew,
The boat of *Charon* scarce contains the
Dublin still gives old *Belzebub his* due!
Thither in flocks kind wives are daily driv'n; [dears to heav'n.
Who damn themselves——to send their
We've there no drawing rooms—nor parties leaguing, [intriguing.
No cards, balls, plays—alas!—and no
Unbody'd spirits cannot—if they would—;
For love requires substantial flesh and blood.

II. SONG.

To the Tune of—Cupid, *god of pleasing*

Mortals! seize your fleeting treasure,
Only found in love's soft pleasure;
Make the most of life you can;
Quick, enjoy—it is but reason—
Ev'ry inch—in youth's gay season—
Of your narrow, narrow span.

RECITATIVE.

You'd stare to see how all things are inverted, [carted;
Bawds there turn prudes, and justices are
Some magistrates, indeed, unpunish'd come in, [women:
Who pass amidst the crowd for good old
Great *Cæsar* now is turn-key to a jail,
And *Ammon*'s son one of our **Kevan-hall*:
Soldiers and lawyers there you'll see with wonder, [plunder;
Neglect their trades, and quite forget to
By due transition *statesmen* rise from *panders*, [*murders*.
And *batter'd rakes* are chang'd to *sub-*
Ye powder'd sparks, toupees, and ev'ry beau, [ker'd dough;
With hearts of lead, and sculls of plai-
With no more hair upon your wigs than chins;
Repent, I say, and tremble for your sins!
No more let each *soft* fopling court a brother, [ther.
Or quit our sex——to dress for one ano-
Old maids in vengeance to their slighted beauty, [your duty!
Shall one day make you wish you'd done
Thro' hell they'll drag you in most awkard shapes, [*apes*.
Yoak'd by their apron strings, and led for
Ye husbands too! who follow lawless pleasures, [treasures,
And dare at home neglect your bosom
Know I shall rise t'assert the female cause,
The guardian genius of connubial laws;
I'll make you ev'ry night your crimes atone,
Nor wives in sep'rate beds shall sigh alone.
Like *Marg're's* grimly ghost, I'll haunt such *Hectors*, [curtain-lectures.
And shake their beds with thund'ring

III. SONG.

To the Tune of—*Ranting, roaring* Willy.

Fond husbands! I charge you to night,
Each cherish his fair in his arms:
When closely for fear of a sprite,
They hug you with tender alarms.
The word is—for *better* for *worse*—
The *Rovers* this lesson shou'd con;
Let each to avoid a wife's curse;
Still take his own *goose* for a *swan*.

* *A mob in* Dublin.

New Alt of his Britannick *Majesty's Guaranty of* Silesia *and* Glatz *to the King of* Prussia. (*See p.* 602)

WE, GEORGE II. by the grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* make known to all and every one, to whom these presents shall come; that as by the preliminary articles signed at *Breslau* the 11th of *June*, 1742, between

her majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, now Empress of *Germany*, and his majesty the King of *Prussia*, her said imperial majesty ceded in perpetuity to the said King of *Prussia*, his heirs and successors, the dutchy of *Silesia*, and the county of *Glatz*; and whereas the said cession was fully renew'd, confirm'd and ratified in favour of the said king by the definitive treaty of peace between the same high powers, concluded and signed at *Breslau*, the 28th of *July* the same year; of the which preliminary articles and treaty we guarantyed the execution to their said majesties by authentick acts, signed with our hand, and sealed with our great seal of *Great Britain*, the first at our palace of *Kensington*, the 24th of *June*, 1742, and the second by the treaty of alliance at *Westminster*, signed *Nov.* 18, 1742. But fresh misunderstandings and an open war unhappily breaking out between her said imperial majesty and his majesty the king of *Prussia*, we engaged ourselves, in order to induce his said majesty the King of *Prussia* the more readily to come to a pacification with her imperial majesty, by a convention sign'd *August* 26, 1745, at *Hanover*, and by our pacification of the same, to renew to his majesty our guaranty, both of the dutchy of *Silesia* and county of *Glatz*; and as after this, in consequence of our mediation, peace was happily concluded, and the ancient friendship re-established between their said majesties, by the treaty of *Dresden* of the 25th of *December* last, in which the renewal of the abovementioned cessions by the empress, and the reciprocal guaranties therein contained, were understood to be included.

And this *Prussian* majesty having required and most earnestly besought us now to fulfil the engagement aforesaid of the *Hanover* convention, in renewing the guaranty, which we before granted him of the dutchy of *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*; we have been willing to acquiesce therein, to consolidate, as much as lies in our power, the pacification so happily concluded, and to give to our said good brother the King of *Prussia*, a new proof of our sincere and invariable friendship: We do therefore by these presents, renew, confirm, and ratify afresh to his said *Prussian* majesty, our guaranty of the dutchy of *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, promising and obliging ourselves, for us, our heirs, successors to the crown of *Great Britain*, well for the present as for to come, to lend our aid and employ efficaciously all the means in our power, to preserve his majesty the K. of *Prussia*, his heirs and successors, in the quiet and peaceable possession of *Silesia* and the C. of *Glatz*, and to maintain them against all those who would disturb them therein in any manner whatsoever. We will moreover labour incessantly with the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, and make to them the strongest instances, to engage them to take on themselves the same guaranty in favour of his majesty the King of *Prussia*, and to give and deliver to him a like act. In witness whereof, we have signed this act with our royal hand, and put thereto our great seal of *Great Britain*.

Kensington, Sept. 19, (30, N. S.) A. D. 1746, and of our reign the 20th.

GEORGE R.

The King of PRUSSIA's Act of Acceptation *of his* Britannick *Majesty's* Act of Guaranty *of the Dutchy of* Silesia *and County of* Glatz.

WE FREDERICK, by the grace of God, King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenbourg*, Arch-Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the holy *Roman* empire, sovereign Duke of *Silesia*, sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, as also of the county of *Glatz*; Duke of *Guelderland*, *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Berges*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, of the *Cassubes* and *Vandals*, of *Mecklenbourg*, as also of *Crosne*: Burggrave of *Nurenberg*; Prince of *Halberstadt*, of *Minden*, *Camin*, *Wandalia*, *Swerin*, *Ratzebourg*, *Oestfrise* and *Meurs*; Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Rupin* and of *March*, of *Ravensberg*, *Hoberstein*, *Tecklenbourg*, *Swerin*, *Linguen Bure* and *Leerdam*; Lord of *Ravenstein*, *Rostock*, *Stargard*, *Lauenburg*, *Butau*, *Arbay* and *Breda*: Make known to all and every one who these presents shall see, That his *Britannick* majesty having given to us, for the peaceable possession of the territories, which have been yielded to us by her majesty the empress, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by virtue of the preliminary articles of *Breslau*, and of the definitive treaty of *Berlin*, confirmed by that of *Dresden*, his act of guaranty, (*See above*)

(*Here the act is recited.*)

WE accept with gratitude the said act of guaranty, and promise reciprocally upon our royal word, for us, our heirs and successors, to fulfil faithfully the guaranty, which we have given to her majesty, the Empress Queen of *Hungary* and

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and *Bohemia*, by virtue of the treaty of peace, friendſhip and reconciliation concluded at *Dreſden* the 25th of *December* laſt, with her ſaid majeſty, for her dominions ſituate in *Germany*, in caſe of their being attack'd, and to fulfil with the ſame fidelity the treaties of friendſhip, mutual defence, and guaranty, contracted with his *Britannick* majeſty, as well in quality of King of *Great Britain*, as of Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*, and eſpecially that of *Weſtminſter* of the year 1742; upon condition however, that her majeſty the Empreſs, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and his *Britannick* majeſty, (each for what concerns them, and in ſuch manner, that the failure of the one ſhall not be imputed to the other) do likewiſe faithfully execute on their part the engagements which they have enter'd into with us, and particularly the guaranty of our poſſeſſions, which they have heretofore given us, and that they do fulfil and make good the ſame to us, as often as we ſhall have occaſion to claim them. We promiſe likewiſe, upon our royal word, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to execute punctually and immediately the ninth article of the ſaid treaty of *Berwerino*, by which we have charged ourſelves with the payment of the ſums of money due to the ſubjects of *Great Britain* upon the mortgage of *Sileſia*.

In witneſs whereof we have ſigned this preſent *act of Acceptation*, and have cauſed to be ſet thereto our royal ſeal.

Done at Berlin, Oct. 13, 1746. FREDERICK *R.*
H. C. de Podewils.
C. W. Borche.

Mr URBAN, *Briſtol, Nov.* 12, 1746.

GOing the other day into a gentleman's counter of my acquaintance, where was hanging, neatly fram'd, by way of ornament, a map of *New England*, *Nova Scotia*, *Cape Breton*, &c. given in your Magazine for *January* laſt, I was agreeably entertain'd with his zeal and ingenuity, he having nicely wrote upon it as follows:

In the Province of NEW ENGLAND.

Brave race of men! who boldly ſhew'd
The *Britiſh* fire in you renew'd:
May God your land ſecure defend,
Your conſtant guardian, and your friend,
Unite your hearts, your councils bleſs,
And give your juſt deſigns ſucceſs!

And over CAPE BRETON.

May heav'n on BRITAIN long propitious ſmile,
And laſting tenure grant of BRETON'S iſle.
M.

The Generation of FLEAS, *as diſcover'd by Signor* Diacinto Ceſtone.

FLeas bring forth eggs or nits, which they depoſit on animals that afford them a proper food. Theſe eggs, being very round and ſmooth, uſually ſlip ſtrait down, unleſs detain'd by the piles or other inequalities of the cloaths, hairs, &c. Of theſe eggs are hatch'd white worms, of a ſhining pearl colour, which feed on the ſcurfy ſubſtance of the cuticle, the downy matter gather'd in the pile of cloaths, or other the like excrement. In a fortnight they come to a tolerable ſize, and are very lively and active; and if at any time diſturb'd, ſuddenly roll themſelves into a kind of ball. Soon after they come to creep, after the manner of ſilk-worms that have no legs, with a very ſwift motion. When arriv'd at their ſize, they hide themſelves as much as poſſible, and ſpin a ſilken thread out of their mouth, wherewith they form themſelves a ſmall round bag or caſe, white within as paper, but without always dirty and fouled with duſt. Here, after a fortnight's ſleep, the animalcule burſts out, tranſform'd into a perfect flea, leaving its exuviæ in the bag. While it remains in the bag it is milk-white, till the ſecond day before its eruption, when it becomes colour'd, grows hardy, and gets ſtrength; ſo that upon its firſt deliverey it ſprings nimbly away.

The Rebel Officers way of exerciſing their Men.

TAKE head Sawney.
Join your ſpoon hand to your muckle gun, Sir.
Haud her out before your face, Sir.
Your rogue hand to your muckle gun, Sir.
Bring her down to your kee, Sir.
Pow back the lug o'her, Sir.
Preſent at the gelly welfoots, Sir.
Fire, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir,
Pow up the lug o'her, Sir.
Handle your kail-feed, Sir.
Caſt it into the lug o'her, Sir.
Steak the lug o'her, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
Caſt about your muckle gun, Sir.
Pow her into your wame, Sir.
Handle your kail-feed, Sir.
Bite off the head o'it, Sir.

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Cast it into the wame o'her, Sir.
Lug out your wolly wand, Sir.
Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
Put it into the wame o'her, Sir.
Ram down your kail-seed, Sir.
Lug it out again, Sir.
Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
Put it into the place o'it again, Sir.
Cast off your muckle gait, Sir.
Your spoon-hand under the lug o'her, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
Whack her o'er your tigin, Sir.
Your arse to me, and your face to *Vowerness*, Sir.
Blaw up the muckle pipes, *M'Cantor.*
Now gae your gaits, Sir.

Mr URBAN,

I Have lately, with great pleasure, read a translation of *Horace* by the Rev. Mr *Francis*, but cannot avoid thinking there still remain some passages in this author not perfectly understood by his ingenious translator, or any editor I have met with. For instance, *Ode* xvi. *Lib.* 2. all the editions have *Quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? Patriæ quis exul se quoque fugit?* Ought we not to read *Quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus patriâ? Quis exul se quoque fugit?* Many places in *Horace* encourage this reading. I shall mention but one. *Ode* xvii. *Lib.* 1. *Velox amœnum sæpe* Lucretilem *mutat* Lycæo Faunus.

Epode xiii.

Hic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
Deformis ægrimoniæ,
Dulcibus alloquiis.

These words not being intelligible, Mr *Francis* and some others have placed *ac* at the end of the 2d line; this small addition brings sense, but I think the expression is not elegant. I humbly propose

Deformi et ægrimoniæ
Dulcibus alloquiis.

Et alloquiis dulcibus, pleasant or agreeable to *deformi ægrimoniæ*. *Ode* xx. *Lib* 2. we find, *Non ego pauperum sanguis parentum; non ego, quem voces, dilecte*, Mæcenas, *obibo; nec* Stygiâ *cohibebor unda*: which I understand thus; O Mæcenas *non ego obibo quamvis tum sanguis pauperum parentum; non ego*, no not even I, as mean and contemptible as I am, since you are pleased to honour me with the name of friend: As if he had said,—O *Mæcenas*, neither the obscurity of my birth, nor my other defects, which are indeed very numerous, can deprive me of immortality, for the reputation of your friendship abundantly compensates the want of all other qualifications.—A compliment like this is paid by the late ingenious and learned [illegible] to his friend Mr *Pope*.

——and I boast my name,
To thine united, for thy friendship's fame.
BROOME's *Poems.*

Epist. xvi. *Lib.* 1. we meet with

——*lævum*
Qui follicet latus, et cogat trans pondera
Porrigere,—— [*dextram*

These last words have made much work for the commentators, whose various opinions I forbear to mention, and trouble you with my own only. I suppose *trans pondera dextram porrigere* signifies to extend the hand so far forwards as to destroy the equilibrium or balance, by which we are kept erect. The excessive complaisance of candidates before a contested election is known even *hopis et tonsoribus*. This complaisance, says *Horace*, puts them in danger of falling up on their noses. *Pondus* is Latin for a balance as well as weight.

Epist. II. *Lib.* 2.

Natura deus humanæ, mortalis in unum
Quodque caput.

I imagine *unumquodque mortalis* to be equivalent to *unumquodque mortale*, or *unumquemque mortalem*; and if so, the line may be rendered, the "God of "human nature," the supreme governor of every mortal. We find a similar expression *Ode* xxxv. *Lib.* 1. *Quid intactum nefasti liquimus?* *Yours*, T. I.

*** The reader is desired to compare the following paragraph (taken from the OLD ENGLAND *Journal*, *Sept.* 27,) with the original paragraph as it stands (p. 536 A) that he may judge of the treatment which that piece received from the young journalist, from which and the like alterations the author thought fit to desire us to insert his essay verbatim.

Old England Journal.

"THUS *unlamented* fell *Arthur* Lord *Balmarino*, a just *sacrifice to the laws of his country* and the government he endeavour'd to subvert! A man, say some, of the most *incredible courage*; the most *commendable sincerity*, say others; and the most engaging *simplicity*, says a third; who was an *honour to the worst cause*, says a fourth; and might, if all be true that is said of him, have been *an ornament to the best*, say I, had he not fallen off from his allegiance. —But may his *faults* be forgot, and his *virtues remember'd*."

SIR, Exon, *Dec.* 8, 1746.

HAving lately been in the North parts of our county, I enquir'd the meaning of the word *boneshave*, which

which I was doubtful of, and I find 'tis the *Sciatica*; so that I was mistaken in my conjecture, (*p.* 405) I send you a ridiculous charm which they use for curing it. Had I leisure I believe I could trace the etymology of many of our *Devonshire* words, and shew that the worst part of that dialect is not so barbarous as that of *Lancashire*. (*See p.* 528)

A charm for the Boneshave (*as the* Exmoorians, *who often use it, call the* Sciatica.)

"THE patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water; and must have the following words repeated over him:

Bone-shave right;
Bone-shave straight;
As the water runs by the *stave*
Good for Bone-shave.
In the name, &c."

They are not to be perfuaded but that this ridiculous form of words seldom fails to give them a perfect cure.

DEVONIENSIS.

Mr URBAN,

A Member of the society to which I belong, who has a great abhorrence of the infamous practice of smuggling, has drawn up the following association, which he insists that every of us ought to subscribe.—It is as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, taking into consideration the fatal consequences that do attend the clandestine importation of *French* goods into these kingdoms, whereby the farmers, manufacturers, and many others amongst us are reduc'd to great straits, ——at the same time the power and ambition of our most perfidious enemies promoted,—— Do resolve, and hereby declare, that we will not (without a real necessity) purchase, for ourselves or families, any *French* brandies, wines, silks, lace, cambricks, lawns, or any other goods we believe to be the produce or manufactures of our enemies. But on the contrary, it shall be our study to promote (as far as lies in our power) the welfare of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and our plantations, by wearing and consuming the produce and manufactures thereof, and abstaining from the luxurious articles of *France* and *Spain*."

This enemy to smuggling often entertains us to the following purpose: If an association of this nature was carried on throughout every parish in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and our plantations, it might prove the most effectual and cheap method to suppress the wicked trade of defrauding the government, and fair trader, and in a short time prevent millions of treasure from being sent out of these nations. What mighty pleasure wou'd it give a true patriot to see *French* goods despis'd, and to behold the gentlemen and ladies (and consequently inferiors) of *Britain* all dressed in the labours of their own country! What emulation amongst our manufacturers which should most excel in their performances, and give the greatest satisfaction to those of the highest rank! How many and great the happy consequences resulting from a strict adherence to such a general association! How would it rouse the attention of these kingdoms to their true interest, and give such a fatal stab to the trade and power of *France*, as can't be described! Then wou'd that ambitious nation find, to her sorrow, that *Great Britain* and *Ireland* have been her greatest customers for her articles of luxury, which have destroyed the health and life of many of his majesty's subjects. Let us consider smuggling as it is nearly allied to rebellion, and what perjury, disaffection, and theft would be prevented by its overthrow, and how wou'd credit revive, and what a hopeful prospect appear, that we should be able to transmit safe to our posterity our civil and religious liberties, which our glorious ancestors thought worthy of their blood and treasure!

For the sake of every thing that is dear and valuable, may every well-wisher to his country unite in this so necessary and important affair! Are our enemies ever active and vigilant, in order to embrace every opportunity to ruin us; and shall we be careless, unconcern'd, or backward to prevent those calamities coming upon us? Surely there are not wanting those in every parish throughout the three kingdoms, who will think it an honour to them to have been active and industrious in procuring the subscriptions of their friends and neighbours, against the infamous practice above mentioned, and of making them sensible of the advantages that will accrue thereby. —Even the smuggler himself, if he wou'd consider his true interest at all, either with regard to this, or a future state, would immediately forbear to defraud or injure the community to which he belongs, and whenever he truly repents, will, if able, make restoration to the pub-

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lick.——Therefore it may be hoped that there are few amongſt us (if encourag'd by our ſuperiors beginning an aſſociation of this nature) that will refuſe to ſubſcribe the ſame. *I am, Sir,*

Yours, &c.

The following is an abridgement of a Letter receiv'd in October, *after that inſerted p.* 545-6, *which containing remarks to the ſame eſſect, particularly about the* double rhyme, *and* noverca, *it is unneceſſary to repeat them.*

MR URBAN, *Litchfield, Oct.* 25, 1746.

THE old monument (mention'd *p.* 465, and 545) was diſcover'd, about three quarters of a year ago, upon removing the foundation of an old wall at the *Grey Friars* in this city; which religious houſe was founded about the year 1224, in the reign of *Henry* III. by *Alexander de Stavenſby*, biſhop of *Litchfield*, and dedicated to St *Francis*; and was diſſolved, as I ſuppoſe, at the general diſſolution, tho' there is no account of it in the Monaſticon.

How Mr *S.* could make *extulit* and *ephebis* agree, I am quite at a loſs to gueſs: whereas the verb *extulit* relates to *eccleſiam* in the following verſe, and not to *ephebis* as he writes it.

For *ephebis* read *ephebus*; the ſenſe not only requiring it, but the rhyme, to make it ſonorous with *diebus* in the ſubſequent verſe.

* *Extulit ephebus paucis vivendo diebus,*
Eccleſiam rebus, ſic et variis ſpeciebus.

The emblematick attitudes, Mr *S.* ſpeaks of, appear to be nothing but a calvary croſs uſually found on old monuments. As to his unchriſtian reflections on the monks, I don't think it worth while to anſwer: Only let him remember that all the learning that was tranſmitted to us, was preſerved by thoſe *univerſal jugglers* (as he calls them) of mankind.

The following VERSION *of the Inſcription, p.* 465, *is ſubmitted to the Curious.*

Richard the merchant here extended lyes;
Death like a ſtripdame gladly cloſ'd his eyes.
No more he *trades* [beyond the burning Zone,
But, happy, reſts beneath this ſacred ſtone.]
His benefactions to the church were great,
Tho' young he haſten'd from this bleſt retreat.
May he, tho' dead, in trade ſucceſsful prove,
Saint *Michael's merchant* in the realms above.

Yours, &c. T. B.

P.S. As the only ſtandard, for aſcertaining the true reading of the inſcription is the original monument (to which frequently recurr'd) ſo for further on, I refer the curious to it.

*** Mr *Smith* upon ſeeing the letter p. 546, owns his inattention to the double rhyme, which would have ſet him right as to *Noverca* and *ephebus*; but cannot allow of *ditat*, propoſed by Mr *Gemſage*, and has now hit on ſomething undiſcover'd by the other gentlemen. It relates to the two lines above, which he thinks may be render'd thus:

He a youth, in (perhaps *by*) living a few days, enrich'd the church with his effects, and alſo with *divers pictures*; VARIIS SPECIEBUS: two words before paſſed by unnoticed.

An Exhortation to the PUBLICK *to continue the War againſt* France.

Countrymen, and Fellow Britons!

NEED I ſay any thing to convince you of the danger of a peace with the *French* at this time? Need I lay before you the paſt or recent inſtances of their perfidy? Call to your remembrance the peace they made with the late emperor *Charles*, and the guaranty of the pragmatic ſanctions. What was the end of this ſolemn farce, but to fall upon the *Auſtrian* ſucceſſion with the greater effect?——Shall we then, inſtead of learning wiſdom from the experience of others, court a future and more dangerous war, by making too haſty an end of this? Look round you, and view the fate of thoſe who have truſted to the faith of *France*; caſt your eyes on the people of *Dantzick*, the elector of *Bavaria*, the *Genoeſe*; are they not all freſh and melancholy inſtances of the danger, the miſchief, the curſe of liſtening to *French* negociations and intrigues? How have they at laſt paid the debt due to their folly, in a ſevere and unavailing repentance! How were our good allies the *Dutch* courted, flatter'd, and cajol'd, while the conqueſt of *Flanders* was meditating! But now the purpoſe is ſerved; that ill-tim'd complaiſance and credulity which they then diſcover'd, how is it now return'd with inſolence and haughtineſs on the part of *France!* No, my friends, it is wiſdom in council, and vigour in execution, not the conferences at *Breda*, that muſt abate the pride of that aſpiring nation. If they ſee us languid, if they ſee us unenterprizing, if they ſee us give way, tho' but an inch, they will come upon us with the greater fierceneſs, or riſe the higher in their demands. Nothing, nothing leſs than the ruin of our country, and the total loſs of liberty, muſt, in all human probability, be the certain con-

consequence of a present peace; I had almost said, of any attempts towards it. Temporizing is generally destructive in times of imminent danger. Let us call forth our ancient *British* spirit, that spirit which once knew how to make *France* tremble. Let us arm the men of property; let us open our purses to the necessities of the public; let us retrench our luxury, and every man will have enough to spare towards carrying on the war. This will be found in the end the greatest frugality, the neareſt and the safest way to an honourable peace.

I know you have a high opinion of the abilities of our young and n—ble amb—ſſ—d—r; but deceive not yourselves, since all the rhetoric of *Cicero* or *Demosthenes* will never persuade the *French* to lay aside their dangerous schemes of universal power; to make a treaty without an intent of breaking it, or to blush at the execrable practice of fomenting divisions, murther, and bloodshed in *Europe*, in order to plunder the vanquished. Their ambition is immeasurable, never at rest, making war upon war without reason, justice, or end, to *round* their dominions, as they impudently term it; and to recover their pretended ancient, but imaginary boundary; all the countries between them and the *Rhine* one way, and between them and the north sea, the other.——Perhaps you will hesitate, and say, must we then always be in a state of war with the *French*? No; but with what shadow of security can you make peace, while they are left in possession of the power to break their treaties, and pursue their destructive schemes with impunity? This is a power you are not sanguine enough to expect they will at present give up. Now, therefore, Oh *Britons!* now is your time to strike; to strike home, and follow your blow. Though they bear their heads so lofty; though they are puffed up with the eclat of their acquisitions in *Flanders*; believe me, 'tis a most mortifying stroke; the stroke they have lately received in *Italy*. Our allies are in the enemy's country;——that very queen of *Hungary*, who but a short time past was forced to retire from her capital;——that king of *Sardinia*, who last year was almost driven out of his territories; these two potentates, I say (tis scarcely to be believed but this one sees it) are now in their turn the joint invaders of *France*. Let us learn from hence not to despair of the commonwealth. Be not frightened by the first view of things. Push on the war for a year or two, and you humble *France*, perhaps without a battle. They have lately buried vast armies in *Germany*; there is scarce a regiment remaining of the numerous forces they had last year in *Italy*: the recruits necessary for their troops in *Flanders*, have taken off infinite numbers of useful hands; and tho' their resources are great, yet they are not inexhaustible: the fifth penny is levied, immense draughts are made out of their militia, while their manufactures languish and decline, together with all their inland and foreign trade, depending upon them. Their *India* trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; you scarcely see a single ship of theirs in the *Mediterranean*, or in *Turkey*; and their fisheries are destroy'd by the conquest of *Cape Breton**. It is in vain that they affect to seem the conquerors of the world, while their inward chagrin and consternation is too sincere to be concealed. Let us not then suffer them to recover, and by one fatal step, give them an opportunity of becoming a future scourge to this nation. We have a m—n—rch upon the throne of good and upright intentions, of great and heroic virtues, and therefore it can be no breach of duty to presume that he is for carrying on the war. Nor is it less certain, that his successor, like a true *Briton*, having only national views, and being a generous friend to the liberties of *Europe*, agrees in sentiments so just. Our young hero, the duke, we may venture to say, wishes for nothing more than an opportunity of chastising the pride and perfidy of *France*: And as for you, my countrymen, I am bold to pronounce, you do not wish to sit still, and lazily give up all that is dear to you; you are also ready to second and promote these salutary views. Despise the few, therefore, if any such there are, who, for reasons not fit to be mentioned, may perhaps be trying to patch up a peace. Call not, on the other hand, for those who only consider the end, without regarding the means; overbearing in council, disdaining the judgment of others, obstinate in their own. Follow the men of cool heads and warm hearts, steady and temperate in their principles, prudent to advise, strenuous to execute. In short, if you have a mind to make a good

* The *French* have sent but two ships to the Banks this year, and even these have been obliged to return with mud-fish only, for their own consumption, for want of a place on shore for the drying and curing their fish.

good beginning, if you wiſh to ſee, as I am perſuaded you do, a return of happy times, ſuch as when *Great Britain* ſtrove the terror of her enemies, the glory and pride of *Europe*, you muſt totally purge off the rotten remains of a corrupt faction. You muſt prevent as much as poſſible, by your enſuing choice, all farther ingraftments upon ſo canker'd a ſtock, leſt, inſtead of preſerving the parts that are ſtill ſound, the whole becomes a polluted loathſome maſs, an object of divine vengeance.

A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend, relating to a Teſtimonium *lately preſented to a Right Reverend Biſhop.*

HAving heard that a certificate, or *Letter teſtimonial*, has been preſented to the biſhop of *Cheſter*, ſubſcribed by ſeveral gentlemen, certifying that it was their belief that the Rev. ——— who ſtands accuſed of having been guilty of many flagitious acts of lewdneſs, was, and had been for ſome years, a virtuous and religious man [virtue and religion are comprehenſive words, and if they are intended to mean any thing there, muſt mean temperance and chaſtity, as well as other Chriſtian graces] it raiſed my curioſity to ſee the names of thoſe worthy perſons, who had ſet their hands to his certificate. For my own part, I did not wonder to ſee ſo many hands ſet to ſuch a character, becauſe I have heard of, as well as known, many inſtances of this kind, and know how cheap and eaſy to be had hands are: But that which ſurprizes me in this caſe is this——to find ſo many worthy gentlemen ſo eaſily perſuaded to give their hands to the character of a man, to whom his brethren refuſed, as I have been told, to give their hands; and I hope it will be allowed, that ſo many worthy clergymen had as good reaſons for refuſing, as the gentlemen had for complying.

But becauſe much miſchief is done to virtue and religion, by the eaſy compliance and good nature of gentlemen, I will lay before them the thoughts of a very excellent biſhop, which he delivered in his charge to his clergy, that gentlemen may ſee, they ought to have a well grounded belief of the innocence of a man, before they ſet their hands in juſtification of his good life and morals.

The biſhop, after having told his clergy that he muſt, in a great meaſure, * depend upon their teſtimonials, for the [illegible] and good behaviour of ſuch as came to be ordained, becauſe he could not be preſumed to know them perſonally himſelf, requeſted them, that before they gave their hands to any one's *letters teſtimonial*, they would ſeriouſly conſider the following particulars.

A *Firſt*, Are you perſonally acquainted with the party to be recommended by you? or do you only ſubſcribe upon the credit of thoſe you write under? if this laſt be the caſe, think with yourſelves, if this be fit to offer to your biſhop, either in conſcience or good breeding!

B *Secondly*, If you are perſonally acquainted with the party, are you truly perſuaded that he is indeed what you have repreſented him to be in your certificate?

C I think you cannot but ſee the manifeſt abſurdneſs of conſidering theſe two things, when you are aſked to ſubſcribe a teſtimonial; and I would have you, if you pleaſe, imagine I am by, and warning you to be ſatisfied in theſe demands: and that you give, by your ſubſcription, that ſame account you would me in private: But, it were better ſtill, if you would ſeriouſly reflect upon the miſchief you D may do, and on the guilt you may contract yourſelves, by leading me into miſtakes, and cauſing me, by giving credit to your names, to put unworthy people into the miniſtry, or to prefer unworthy ones to benefices and cures. How will you anſwer this to God, to E me, or to the places where theſe people muſt officiate, who may be greatly injured by theſe means, and that for many years? I intreat you, therefore, by the power of theſe conſiderations, not to ſuffer yourſelves to be corrupted by the facility of your temper, your eaſineſs and good nature; by importunity, or F friendſhip, or the fear of any man; nor by the hopes of receiving the like favour, to give your names to any one's certificate, unleſs you ſecretly, and in your heart, approve of what you ſay therein. I cannot aſk leſs (nor do I aſk more) than that you would not indeed me to believe of men what you yourſelves do not truly believe of them. G It may be, ſome of you will think theſe terms are hard, and hinder you from acts of friendſhip and civility to one another, by making it ſo difficult to ſubſcribe your names upon occaſion; in anſwer to this I ſay, let truth and juſtice go along with friendſhip and civility, and then the more of them the better; but where theſe things are ſeparated, civility to men is rudeneſs, injury,

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* By Fleetwood

ry, and miſchief to religion, and ſuch a friendſhip of the world is, as St *James* tells us, enmity to God.

One of my aims is indeed hereby to have the clergy live in friendſhip, awe and reſpect of one another; that they may ſo behave themſelves, both to their brethren and their people, that when there is occaſion for a character, it may be both unreaſonable and unjuſt to refuſe a good one, to each other. There will be always room enough, (in ſpite of all the care that can be taken) for the partialities of acquaintance, neighbourhood, and inclination to take place in *letters teſtimonial*; and therefore I have no apprehenſion of creating any miſunderſtanding among the clergy, by requiring this exactneſs at their hands. I only hope to ſtir up ſuch a jealouſy among them, that, unleſs they live virtuouſly and ſtudiouſly, they ſhall deſpair of getting their neighbours hands and approbation, when they ſtand in need of it; without which they will in vain attempt to make their ways to any favours I can ſhew them. I will always pay, you may be ſure, that deference that is due to the characters the gentlemen of the laity think fit to give the clerks they now and then recommend to me. But, I who am convinced, that the clergy know each other much better, and in another manner, than moſt gentlemen can do, ſhall never be content to take a clerk on truſt, without the teſtimonium of his neighbouring brethren of the miniſtry; and therefore let it be a rule among you, that you make yourſelves as valuable as you can, each to the other; for certainly the eſteem you ſhall derive from thence, will be of greateſt uſe and ſervice to you.

I preſs this matter of an honeſt, true, and conſcientious ſubſcription of *letters teſtimonial*, with more than common zeal and fervency, not only becauſe I am oblig'd to do it, by the canons, but from a little indignation I have alſo had, to find myſelf preſented with ſome certificates, well ſigned and ſealed indeed, but which, I thought, had little regard to truth in them. I have forgotten, and ſhall, to all intents and purpoſes, forget thoſe names, if they do not refreſh my memory, by coming again in my way upon the like falſe errand. I promiſe myſelf they never will; and hope, that whenever you ſubſcribe your names to *letters teſtimonial*, you will not fail to make ſome conſcience, as we ſay, of impoſing on your biſhop; who has it in his heart (and bows his knees in thanks to him that put it there) to do you all the good he can, to the meaſure of his ſkill and power.

The caſe which the good biſhop hints at, with ſome reſentment, was this:

A A profligate and lewd perſon, who was a good companion, had got ſo far into the favour of a great man (if a large eſtate can denominate a man truly great) that, by his influence and perſuaſion, 3 very worthy clergymen, in other reſpects unblameable, were prevailed upon to ſet their hands to his *letters teſtimonial*; but his bad character having reached the biſhop, he was refuſed. He ſoon after ſhewed himſelf ſo vile a wretch, that he gave his ſubſcribers much cauſe for ſorrow and repentance. He liſted himſelf among the foot-guards, and died there, as it was reported, of the foul diſeaſe.

Method for preventing the DISTEMPER *in* Cows. (*By an eminent Phyſician.*)

WHEN a cow is *firſt* diſcover'd to have the dry, huſky cough (tho' ſhe does not appear to have any worſe ſymptoms of the diſorder) let her be taken up from graſs, made very clean with warm water, and carefully rubb'd dry afterwards, let her be kept in a warm place, and well ſupply'd with freſh ſtraw. For the firſt *two* days let her eat nothing but a gallon of bran each day made into a hot maſh with water only, and each gallon divided into three parts, to be given at three different times. After the two firſt days are over, let her have hay conſtantly to eat, and the ſame hot maſhes as before.——When the diſeaſe begins to abate, ſome boil'd oats will be nouriſhing and proper.——Let all the water ſhe drinks be warm, and the more ſhe drinks of it the better, and for that reaſon it ſhould be offer'd frequently. Let a quarter of a pound (or more to a ſtrong cow) of *Glauber's* ſalts be given the day ſhe is taken up, and repeated for two mornings afterwards.——The ſalt is to be diſſolv'd by boiling it in a pint of water for a few minutes, and when it is almoſt cold, the cow muſt be drench'd with it.

Two ſeatons (or rowels) ſhould be directly made thro' the dewlap in the following manner:——A piece of ſtick ſhould be cut like a butcher's ſkewer, but one end ſtarten'd, and capable of a hole big enough to thruſt a man's fore-finger through. This is to be threaded with ſo many pieces of handlebond, or good packthread (each piece a yard long, and wax'd with bees-wax) as will make them, when both ends are drawn even after threading, full as big as a man's fore-finger. Let the whole be rubb'd over with butter or lard, and then with a ſharp penknife let a hole be cut (between an aſſiſtant's fingers, who is to hold it ſtrait) quite through the dewlap, as neat to the fleſh under it as can be without wounding that fleſh. The penknife is to go in on one ſide and out at the other, and at both ſides let the hole be

made large enough to admit *easily* the piece of stick with the thread thro' it: When the thread is drawn just half way through, let it be cut off close to the eye of the stick, and both ends of the thread ty'd firmly together so as to make it a kind of a ring. The part will swell a little for three or four days, during which time some lard should be twice a day applied all round about it; but when it begins to run corruption, it need have nothing apply'd to it, but every day the thread must be pull'd *for a minute* backwards and forwards thro' the hole to make it run more. Another rowel must be made likewise, and in the same manner at the distance of about four inches from the first. These should be kept in for a fortnight *at least* after the beast gets well.——An iron instrument made in the same shape as the stick is describ'd would be rather more convenient.

At the beginning two ounces and an half of salt petre and sixty drops of oil of vitriol should be given in three doses, at three or four hours distance, in a day, and the same quantity ought to be repeated every day, till the beast get pretty well.——The two ounces and half of salt petre is to be boil'd in three pints of water, till dissolv'd, then put into an EARTHEN POT, and the oil of vitriol added to it THERE, and stirr'd up.——Perhaps the cow will take the dose, mix'd with the warm water, which she is to drink, but if she will not, she must be drench'd.——The other remedy, of the *greatest* consequence of all, is large and timely bleedings (for the disease has been pray'd *beyond disease* to be an ardent fever, and an inflammation on the lungs) therefore the first day the beast is taken up, let 5 pints of blood be taken away, the next day 4 pints, the next 3, and the next two: Now I suppose all this quantity of blood (taken away in the *beginning*, when there is only a dry, husky cough) will *generally* prove nearly or quite sufficient: If, notwithstanding this, the cough, the fever, and difficulty of breathing increase, the eyes and the nose run, and the distemper appears not to be conquer'd, let a quart of blood be taken away every day, till the symptoms begin to go off.

The owners of cattle should watch them very narrowly, so that the case may be taken in hand while they have only the dry, husky cough; but if they be so careless as to neglect it, and the other symptoms above-named ensue, they must use the same means, tho' the bleedings then requir'd will be rather larger for the first *four* days.

It so large a quantity of blood taken away at a time should make the beast very faint, the same quantity may be taken at twice in the same day, and this may be done without cutting a fresh orifice in the vein, for if the pin be taken out, and the part ty'd hard, and rubb'd, three times bleeding may be repeated from the same orifice.

If any owners of cattle should be so extremely careless as to suffer the distemper to go on (without proper help) till the milk, eating and chewing the cud have left the beast for two or ... and the hoofsnets is come on, and other symptoms are increas'd to a great degree, it is hardly then worth while to try any remedies at all.

J. S.

P.S. I am just inform'd (but I cannot avouch it for fact) that some little white spots in the mouth of the cow, tho' not *under* the tongue, constantly precede the husky cough.——If this be true, there is a very fair warning, and the method propos'd ought to be try'd without any delay, as soon as these appear.

For the Distemper in Cows.

Another METHOD *proposed by Dr* Mortimer, *Secretary to the Royal Society.*

THE ingenious Dr has publish'd it in the last number of the philosophical transactions, where he tells us, that 'having 'thought it his duty to contribute his mite towards remedying this publick calamity, he 'examined several sick cows, and the persons who 'attended such, and saw two open'd, and learned this account,——'That a cow shall be seemingly well, feed heartily, and give the usual quantity of milk; in 12 hours time shall of a sudden abate her milk near half, and intirely fall off her stomach, and then gradually lose all her milk. On this, they give her a hot warm mash of malt, or the following drench: "Boil two ounces of caraway-seeds, in a "quart of water, and strain it; add a gill of "white-wine, and a quarter of a pound of "honey."

Their teeth are commonly loose; for which they lance the gums, and rub them with salt and vinegar. The first day they breathe short, and wheeze, but have no great cough; for which they have blooded them, [in too small quantities] and rubb'd their noses with tar, but with no success. Some hang down their heads, and run much at the nose; for which they lay a bag of scalding hot malt to their heads, tying it between their horns, which has sometimes reliev'd this symptom, but the beasts have not recovered. The second or third day most of them fall into a purging, groan much, and seem in great pain. The stools seem to be bilious, have cakes of jelly come away with them, and some were streaked with blood. After which they soon die.

Those kept out in the cold air seldom live beyond the 3d day; those in warm houses, and cloathed, live 5, 6 or 7 days.

Many of the cows, I have seen, have a wild start; the whites of the eye, and the skin of the eye-lids, look'd yellowish, and their tongues white; they had no extraordinary heat in their mouths, or at the roots of their horns, or in the *Axilla* or arm-pit. The *Mucus* running from their nose is very thick and ropy. Their milk is thick and yellow.

In the two I have seen open'd, the flesh and blood look'd much darker colour'd than usual; the fat of the first look'd yellow; the lungs were much inflamed, and had several large blisters, 2 or 3 inches over, full of water, on their outward surface: There was no water in the

the

thorax, little or none in the *pericardium*: The heart look'd well, the blood in it not clodded, but exceeding fluid and dark colour'd: The paunch was very full of food, and greatly diſtended: The ſtomach look'd well; the liver was full of ſcirrhous ſwellings and chalky knobs; the gall-bladder bigger than uſual; the gall fluid, but dark colour'd; the inteſtines inflamed in many places; the fat about the kidneys diſtended with air; the kidneys, bladder and *uterus* ſound. This cow was not with calf. On opening the ſcull much water guſhed out.

In the 2d cow (a month gone with calf) the fat was not yellow; the lungs, heart, paunch, and ſtomach, were like the former; the liver pale, flabby, not ſcirrhous: but the bladder very large; the inteſtines inflamed, and in ſome livid; the fat of the kidneys ſound, but was mortified. Some cows had water in the cells of the cores of the horns. A poor man made a hearty meal from one of theſe cows, and he was not ſick. (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 528 E.)

Hence it is plain that this diſtemper begins by an inflammation of the lungs, attended with a catarrh or flux of humours from the noſe; and is ſucceeded by an inflammation of the guts, and a purging, from an acrimony and overflowing of the gall, which ends in ſtools tinged with blood, exciting great pain in the bowels, and ſo brings on death.

Bleeding (in ſmall quantities) has not been found effectual, nor in ſhort any preſcriptions yet made uſe of. Conſidering the ultimate effort of nature ſeems to be to carry off the diſtemper by an extraordinary diſcharge of gall, I believed *crocus metallorum*, a ſucceſsful medicine in horſes, and a great diſcharger of gall, in the jaundice in men, might have ſucceſs:

——I propoſed to ſome cow-keepers to give to a cow, as ſoon as taken ill, one of the following balls.

"Take *Crocus Metallorum* half an ounce in "powder; make it into a ball with dough "or cruin of bread moiſten'd; give the "cow a draught of bran and warm water "after it, and after every purging ſtool."

For the running at the noſe, I am told, that pouring a pint of warm vinegar, with an ounce of ſalt, into the noſtrils, has proved ſucceſsful in making the cow ſneeze, and diſcharge a great quantity of thick yellow *mucus*, and other matter, from the noſe, after which ſhe recover'd.

For the ſhortneſs of breath, take "Whale "oil, treacle or ſugar, each a pint; flower "of brimſtone four ounces: Give it in a "maſh of malt, or bran and water, twice or "thrice a day."

For the ſcouring, firſt give the *crocus*-purge above mention'd; then every 6 or 8 hours the following draught.

"Take whiting one pound, bruiſe it; pour "boiling water upon it, a quart or more; "let it ſtand to ſettle; pour off the clear "water, and fling it away; then put a "quart of warm water to the wet whi-"ting; and add Bole-*Armeniac* in powder "two ounces, *Venice*-treacle one ounce, "*Engliſh* malt-ſpirits half a pint."

The preceding Account was read before the R. Society, Nov. 21, 1745. *In another read* Dec. 21, 1745, *the ſame Gentleman gives us*

Further Obſervations on the DISTEMPER *raging among the Cow Kind.*

A THE learned Dr relates that he had ſeen 3 more cows open'd, and obſerves that in all "the lungs were inflamed and bliſtered, and the guts in ſome places inflamed, in others livid, and the gall-bladders exceeding large: B which a man who has fleaed above a hundred, aſſerted were the general appearances; except that in one he met with a large bag full of corruption, between the bag incloſing the heart and the back bone; in another he found the gall-bladder ſhrivell'd up, having little or no gall in it; and in ſeveral he C found ſcirrhous knobs in the livers.

On opening the *abdomen* the caul appeared very fat; the paunch was greatly diſtended; on making a puncture much wind guſhed out: It had in it a great deal of food; the inſide look'd well, and did not peel; the ſecond and third ſtomach, or the *omaſum*, as alſo D the fourth ſtomach, or *abomaſum*, were almoſt empty, but looked well; the liver was firm, well coloured, and ſound, except a few ſcirrhous knobbs about the ſize of nutmegs: The gall-bladder was exceeding large, and full of very fluid gall; the guts were inflamed in E many places, the *colon* and *cæcum* livid: I had the curioſity to have them meaſured; from the *anus* to the inſertion of the *cæcum* there were 12 yards (the *cæcum* was an ell long), and from the *cæcum* to the *pylorus* were fifty-two yards. The midriff was much ſwelled and inflamed: Alſo the lungs, which were al- F moſt wholly covered with bladders of water, adhering in ſome places to the *pleura*, on which was no appearance of any inflammation, nor in the internal or external intercoſtal muſcles: The windpipe was inflamed greatly throughout its whole courſe, eſpecially its inſide; but the gullet not at all: The heart was of its G natural ſize, the *pericardium* full of very fluid blood, probably from the burſting of ſome branch of the coronary artery, cauſed by the extraordinary accumulation of blood in the right ventricle; for the *vena cava*, and right ventricle of the H heart, were turgid, and full of black coagulated blood, tho' this cow had been dead but 12 or 14 hours; the lungs were likewiſe turgid with blood, but little or none was found in the left ven-

tricle

ricle or *aorta*; the obſtruction ſeemed to have been ſo great in the lungs, that very little blood could paſs thro' them from the right to the left ventricle of the heart, and therefore evidently indicates a confirmed peripneumony. All the membranes lining the noſtrils, and the ſpongy bones thereof, were quite turgid with blood, and in the higheſt ſtate of inflammation. The greater and leſſer brain looked fair and well, ſeeming no way diſtemper'd.

I have not ſeen any cutaneous ſores or exulcerations, like the boils, carbuncles, *&c.* concomitants of the plague in men: Nor does there ſeem to be any attempt of nature to fling off the diſtemper by any impoſtumation, or diſcharge, unleſs by the running at the noſe, and by the bilious ſtools, or bilious urine. The few, which have recovered, have been kept within doors very warm, once, twice, or oftener, have had warm maſhes of malt and bran, and warm drenches of warm herbs, ſuch as roſemary, wormwood, and ground-ivy, with honey or treacle, and have not purged, or but little; and when they have not purged, their urine has been as high coloured as *Porter*'s beer.

I am informed, by farriers and cow-leeches, that a horſe or cow will loſe near two gallons of blood without fainting. One cow, I have ſeen, within about a month or ſix weeks of her calving time, taken with the running at noſe, and ſhortneſs of breath; the owner immediately took from the neck five quarts of blood, and gave her a warm maſh of malt once in 6 or 8 hours: Next day he cut her tail, and let her bleed two hours; the day after he took away two quarts from under the tongue, and ſo continued bleeding her, at 14 or 15 hours diſtance, for 7 times. She did not purge at all; her urine was as high-colour'd as coffee at firſt, but grew pa'er every time of bleeding: She ſoon recover'd, and has not ſlunk her calf.

The concern the cow-keepers are under, the various methods offer'd to them, and their want of judgment to chuſe the moſt rational, is the reaſon why none of them have purſued any regimen ſteadily. Some to whom I have given my directions have blooded once, have given the purge once; but have not given the oily drench, or but once, and not repeated it; others the drench but once, and have not d my inſtructions; ſo that no ſa- y experiments have been made: Yet, as the ſtate of the diſeaſe ſeems ſo *evidently* to be a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, windpipe, and noſtrils, attended with a redundance of gall, I cannot forbear urging to the public the following method:

A "Give to all cows in general, while
" well, half an ounce or an ounce
" (according to the ſize of the cow)
" of *Crocus Metallorum*. As ſoon
" as a cow falls off her meat, give
" her another doſe of *crocus metallo-*
" *rum*; and warm maſhes of malt,
" bran, *&c.* When ſhe runs at the
B " noſe, lay a bag of malt-meal,
" wetted with boiling water, upon
" her forehead and noſe, tying it to
" her horns, morning and evening;
" pour warm vinegar and ſalt into
" the noſtrils: If a ſhort cough,
" or difficulty of breathing, comes
C " on, bleed her one quart twice a
" day, for 3 or 4 days, and every 6
" hours give the *oily drench*: If a
" purging comes on, give another
" doſe of the *crocus metallorum*; if
" it continue, give the *chalky drench*
" every ſix hours, and if it does
" not abate in 24 hours, inject the
D. " ſame drench by way of glyſter;
" and if the huſky cough continues
" with the purging, give the *oily*
" *drench* one 3 hours, and the
" *chalky drench* the next 3 hours."

Moſt of the cows which have recovered from this diſtemper recover their
E milk again, as their appetites mend; but they are obſerved to have ſcabby eruptions come out in their groins and *axillæ*, which itch much; for a cow will ſtand ſtill, hold out her leg, and ſhew ſigns of great pleaſure, when a man ſcratches theſe puſtules or ſcabs for her.

F. Some cowleeches have given *coloquintida* and ſalt of tartar, each one ounce, in a quart of warm ale; but I imagine it muſt be improper where the guts are inflamed, and I have not heard of any cows recovering which took it.

G *Mr* URBAN,

MAdam *de Tencin*'s odd cuſtom of preſenting annually to each member of her aſſembly, a pair of *velvet breeches*, (mentioned over the *cloſe-ſtool poem*, p. 432,) excited my curioſity ſo far, that by frequent enquiry I learnt the following little hiſtory of this extraordinary lady, which I ſend for the amuſement of your polite readers.

H Madam *de Tencin* (ſiſter to the Rev. Cardinal of that name) was a nun of the

the Abbey of *Mount Fleury* at *Grenoble*, but eloping from the cloyſter went to court, made a gay figure there, and was taken notice of by many perſons of the higheſt quality, which was no diſadvantage to the preferment of her brother. Among others M. *de la Freney*, counſellor of the parliament of *Paris*, uſed frequently to pay his reſpects to her. This gentleman was ſhot in his cloſet by perſons unknown, but among his papers was found a writing, wherein he declared that if he ſhould die a violent death, it muſt be attributed to Madam *de Tencin*, whom he there charged with the moſt atrocious crimes. Upon this ſhe was the ſame day brought to the Chatelet, paſſed under an examination of more than four hours before the dead body, and afterwards was committed to the Baſtile; a vigorous proſecution was intended by the lieutenant criminal, but all at once the whole affair was huſhed, *La Freney* privately buried, and the lady ſet at liberty. This ſudden turn was effected by the good offices of the Jeſuits, among whom ſhe had potent friends, and to whom her brother, then archbiſhop of *Embrun*, has ever ſince given up himſelf ſoul and body to the advancement of their intereſt. As the firſt fruits of his gratitude, he ſacrificed, in a ſynod at *Embrun*, M. *de Senes*, his ſuffragan, one of the moſt venerable biſhops in *France*, only becauſe he was an anticonſtitutioniſt and became odious to the ſociety, who in their turn recommended him to the pretender for a cardinal's hat, and on Cardinal *Fleury*'s death procured him a place in the council of *France*, where he has ſince labour'd to effectuate their deſigns on this kingdom.——In what manner he has more openly done it by an armed force need not be told in this place; I ſhall only add, that it is his deep ſcheme, ſince the Romiſh emiſſaries had not been able to perſuade the people of property out of their eſtates, that the jeſuits here ſhould ſpare no pains or coſt to convert the loweſt (*See p.* 367 H.) and, as they thought, the ſtrength of the nation.

Againſt the moſt inveterate Rheumatiſm

TAKE ſix pound of the lean part of the round or buttock of the beſt beef you can get, which ſlice thin; three or four heads (not cloves) of garlick, which clean well and ſhred fine; prepare a gloſſed earthen [illegible] which lay a ſlice of the beſt [illegible] ſtrew it over with the garlick, *ſo ſtratum ſuper ſtratum* till all be put in, cover this over with a paſte or dough, and let it ſtew or ſeeth over a gentle fire for 24 hours; then pour off the liquor, ſet it by for uſe, and take every morning and night half a naggin thereof, keeping yourſelf warm. *Dublin Journal.*

For a green WOUND.

PRevent as much as may be the wound from bleeding, ſince the blood (if not much corrupted) is one of the greateſt balſams. Then ſpeedily mix ſome white-wine vinegar and common table ſalt bruiſed fine together, and be not ſparing of the ſalt; with this waſh the wound very well, and continue ſo to do for ſome time; ſhould the inciſion be deep, make doſils, which dip in the above liquor, snd put plenty of ſalt on them, with which fill up the wound to the ſurface of the ſkin, and lay a compreſs over well impregnated with the above, then bind it up, and every 5 or 6 hours pour ſome of the ſame liquor on the dreſſing to keep it moiſt, and open it but once in 24 hours. When the fleſh is grown up (which it will very ſoon do, if you be not too effeminate and afraid of the ſmart, but keep it clean) apply a plaiſter, of diacolon, &c. to ſkin it over.

Mr URBAN,

IN the Magazine for *January*, 1745, you inſerted, from a well-meant pamphlet, *(the plan for a national militia)* little more than the analyſis, *or table of contents*. But it ſo much excited my curioſity, that I read the whole book with great attention, and was very much delighted upon introducing the ſubject into converſation, to find that it was almoſt univerſally approved, and in a great degre thought practicable. Two noble lords, than whom no men exerted themſelves with a warmer zeal againſt the late wicked diſturbers of our quiet, were pleaſed to declare it an excellent ſcheme; I heartily wiſh that their lordſhips, and thoſe other members of both houſes, who have ſeen the neceſſity, and found the benefit of military diſcipline among their honeſt neighbours,—would promote the ſcheme's being taken into conſideration in the preſent ſeſſion; a ſeaſon more favourable cannot offer, ſince a ſaving method has already been agreed to by king and parliament, *(See* Hiſt. Chron.) and other reforms of the *trea*[illegible] expreſſed.——If the people of thi[illegible] were claſſed into diſ[illegible] to the amount of 200,000

200,000 fighting men, it would be invincible, tho' without fortifications; nor rebel rout, nor threatened invasion, would then shake public credit, or put us in a panic.——But my porch will be too long.——I only intended, when I sat down to write, to recommend another *table of contents* to you.——It is the Index to Mr *Prior*'s Narrative of the success of Tar-water used medicinally.——If you question how Tar-water relates to the army, I must refer you to the book, where the good Bishop says, ——It strengthens the bodies of soldier and sailor, and would be extremely useful in a siege, persons having lived several days without any other subsistance.

INDEX of the several Distempers, mentioned in Mr *Prior*'s Narrative of Cures, wherein Tar-water hath been found successful. (*Pr.* 8d.) *above 400*

Note, *The figures shew the number of persons relieved in each distemper.*

AGUE, *Cases*	4	Hardness of the belly,	1	—— in the chest and body,	1
Asthma,*	19	Heaving,	1	—— in the bowels,	3
Barrenness,	1	Head-ach,	4	—— in the inward parts,	2
Bilious fever,	1	Heart-burn,	2	—— in the legs,	2
Bloody-flux,	1	Hectic,	2	—— in the head,	1
Bloody-urine,	1	Hoarseness,	2	—— in the side,	8
Blood from the lungs,	1	Hysterics,	4	—— in the stomach,	2
Boils,	1	Jaundice,	1	—— in the limbs,	2
Bruise,	1	Ill habit of body,	1	Palsy,	2
Cancer,	4	Imposthume in the head,	1	Paralytic disorders	2
Canker in the mouth,	1	—— in the leg,	2	Palpitation of the heart,	6
Colic,	6	—— in the lungs,	2	Piles,	3
Cold,	2	Inflammat. disorders,	2	Peripneumony,	1
Consumption,	2	Itch,	3	Pleurisy,	2
Contraction of the bowels,	1	King's-evil,	11	Pleuritic disorders,	4
Costiveness,	4	Lameness in the limbs,	1	Prolapsus uteri,	1
Cramps,	4	Loathing in the stomach of all sustenance,	2	Rheumatism,	6
Cough,	27	Looseness,	2	Rheumatic pains,	6
Deafness,	6	Looseness of the teeth,	1	Shortness of breath,	5
Dead ague,	1	Loss of the use of the limbs,	1	Scald heads,	1
Decay,†	10	Loss of complexion,	1	Sciatica,	1
Diabetes,	2	Lowness of spirits,	7	Scurff,	2
Difficulty of breathing,	7	Lumbago,	1	Scurvy,	21
Disorders of women in lying-in,	2	Lumps in the head,	1	Small-pox, ‖	7
Dizziness,	4	—— under the jaws,	1	St *Antony*'s fire,	1
Dropsy,	3	Megrim,	3	Spitting of blood,	5
Dry cough,	1	Menses,	1	Great spitting,	2
Erysipelas,	2	Nervous disorders,	4	Spots black,	1
Excrescence on the head,	1	Numbness, or tingling in the legs,	1	Sickness in stomach,	2
Facies hippocratica,	1	Oppression in the stomach,	5	Spasms,	2
Fever,	17	—— in the chest and heart,	1	Sores, outward running,	1
Fits,	3	Pains in the arm,	1	Sore leg,	2
Fistula,	1	—— in the back,	2	Sore chopped lips and nostrils,	1
Fluor-albus,	1	—— in the back sinews,	1	Sore throat,	3
Foul disorder,	1	—— in the lower parts of the back,	3	Sores and swellings in the backs of horses,	1
Gangrene in § blood,	1	—— in the belly and hip,	1	Sleepiness,	2
Giddiness,	1			Stiffness in the limbs,	1
Gonorrhœa,	1			Stitches, ‡	5
Gout,	18			Strangury,	1
Gravel,	8			Straightness in the breast,	2
Green-sickness,	1			Stone,	2
				Stupidity,	2
				Sweats,	2
				Sweats in the night, ‡	4
				Swellings in the bowels, &c.	7
				—— in the legs, thighs, &c.	4
				Swooning,	1
				Tenderness in feet,	1
				Teeth loose,	2
				Tetter,	1
				Great Thirst,	1
				Ulcer in the bladder,	2
				—— in the lungs,	1
				—— in the throat,	1
				Ulcers,	13
				Urinary passage in pain,	1
				Vapours,	1
				Vomiting,	1
				A large Wen,	1
				Wind in the stomach,	1
				Want of perspiration in the feet,	1
				Want of appetite, ‡	23
				Want of sleep, ‡	10
				Want of complexion,	1
				Tar-water particularly recommended to seafaring men,	
				—— to hospitals, infirmaries, poor houses, &c.	
				—— to gentlemen in the country, for the relief of the poor,	
				—— to sedentary persons,	
				—— in new and desperate cases,	
				—— for the murrain among cattle,	

* One of these surprising Asthma cures we gave in *Feb.* 1745, *p.* 77. but without naming the gentleman, who is *Wm Ward*, Esq; of *Cockerton*, in the county of *Durham*.

† Mr *Brooks*, engraver, in the *Strand*, *London*. ‖ *See* Vol. XV. *p.* 163.

§ A person in *Dublin* had the venereal disorder to such a degree, that part of his nose was lost, and in one of the calves of his legs he could thrust his fist, his whole back was as bare as a raised rubble, and his head and glands very much inflamed; after trying all methods in practice, *the surgeons* gave him Tar Water, when suddenly all the ulcers appeared more cool and kindly, and by perseving, the patient perfectly recovered, the nose except'd. *p.* 102. *of Mr Prior* - Mr

MR URBAN,

NOtwithſtanding abundance of inſinuations ſpread abroad of the bad treatment of the rebel priſoners, by ſuch as do not thoroughly conſider their former deſigns, and their preſent caſe—it will not be found that they have ſuffer'd worſe treatment than their crime deſerves, or the like criminals would receive in other countries; for as the *Scotch* priſoners, particularly, complain among themſelves of the treacherous and cowardly part of their ſecret encouragers in *England*, ſo the priſoners in general would have met with better uſage, and many of them 'tis probable even effectual mercy, were it not for their own imprudence, I mean that of ſome abandon'd bravados while in cuſtody, and provoking conduct of thoſe that wiſhed them ſucceſs, and now ſhew an *ill-timed* regard for them; a regard, however, that, like their *wiſhes*, brings not their dearſelves into danger from the laws. The *Jacobite* toaſts, —*To the Royal Exchange* (as equivocal, though not ſo innocent, as that *To the King* FORGETTING * *the Duke*) *A ſpeedy relief to all our friends in diſtreſs*; ——*To the lady's waiting maid*; and the like: ſhew now, what has been long diſavow'd, that the ſpirit of that party is not entirely evaporated, but ſends out as rancid fumes as ever; tho' it be to the prejudice of their brethren in captivity.

Parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos, was a ſaying approved in former times, and I am well informed that great civility was ſhewn by his majeſty's officers to the priſoners of rank, and all others, while conducting to town, unleſs prevented by pride and impertinence. Not many have complained of bad treatment, without cauſe given by themſelves. Some *Scotch* gentlemen were permitted to dine in the great cabin with the commander of his majeſty's ſhip which brought them up; that this civility was diſcontinued muſt be attributed to their own indecent or ſilly behaviour, in propoſing a health (*to a young prince in diſtreſs*), no way proper for one who bore his majeſty's commiſſion to permit, or paſs by without manifeſting at leaſt his diſlike, by a remiſſion of the indulgence before granted; ſince he would have been obliged to have ſhewn his reſentment in another manner, had any perſon whatever but a priſoner offer'd him ſuch an affront.

* This is not ſo well printed as ſpoken.

A ſhort ABRIDGMENT *of the* 21 *Public* ACTS *paſſed in* IRELAND, 19 Geo. II. *(The Earl of* Cheſterfield *Lord Lieutenant.)*

ACT *relating to* Treaſon.

HIS majeſty's ſubjects of *Ireland*, who ſhall hold correſpondence of any kind with the pretender's ſons, or perſons employ'd by them, or ſhall remit, pay or receive any money for their uſe, ſhall ſuffer as in caſes of high treaſon.

If a ſon of the pretender ſhall land, or attempt to land in *Ireland*, he ſhall be adjudged attainted of high treaſon, and ſuffer accordingly. 50,000 *l.* forthwith to be paid, out of any parliamentary fund, to any perſon who ſhall ſeize or ſecure him, or to his executors or adminiſtrators, if killed in ſuch ſeizure.

3 ACTS *relative to* Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

The additional duties on beer, ale, ſtrong-waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods, are continued from *Dec.* 25, 1745, to *Dec.* 25, 1747, beſides the duties payable by 14. *Car.* II.

If goods, which have paid the ſaid additional duties, ſhall be exported by a ſubject merchant within 18 months, or by a merchant ſtranger within 12 months after importation, ſuch additional duties ſhall be repaid the exporter, in a month after demand.

All the rules, directions, powers, authorities, penalties, and forfeitures, relative to brewers and diſtillers, granted by 4. *Geo.* I.;—alſo the additional duty of 20 *s.* per Hund. on molaſſes and treacle, granted by 1. *Geo.* II.;—and an additional duty of 6*d.* per yard on all foreign ſtuffs called *romals*, *cotton*, or *cotton and linen*, mixed, plain, painted or ſtain'd (except the manufactures of *Great Britain*); likewiſe an additional duty of 3*d.* per yard, beſides all former duties and the late duty of 6*d.* per yard impoſed by 17. *Geo.* II. for all cambricks and lawns imported after *Dec.* 25, 1745, not of *Engliſh* manufacture; and an additional duty of 6*d.* per hide for raw hides exported (except to *England*) are all continued, or granted, to *Dec.* 25, 1747.

The duty on raw hides, coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa-nuts, granted in 1. *Geo.* II. to be paid to the truſtees of the linen manufacture, and the ſaid additional duty of 3*d.* per yard on cambricks and lawns, to the uſe of the governor and company for carrying on the cambrick manufacture.

No gold or ſilver lace to be imported except the manufacture of *Great Britain*, after *Dec.* 25, 1745, under penalty of forfeiting ſuch lace, and treble the value, together with the ſhip, one moiety to the king, and the other to the proſecutor.

The additional duties of 2*l.* per ton for *Portugal* wines, and 4 *l.* per ton for all other wines imported, and 40 *s.* per *lb.* for all velvets, and all manufactures made and mixed with ſilk (except thoſe of *G. Britain*, *China*, *Perſia*, or the *E. Indies*) one half penny per *lb.* for hops, 5*l.* per Cent. for china, earthen, Japan'd or lacquer'd ware, 2*l.* rated 14 *Car.* II. and 20 *s.* per ton for vinegar,—are granted to *Dec.* 25, 1747 will

with drawbacks on exportation, 22 *Car.* II. The tax of 4 *s.* per pound, given by 7 *Geo.* II. on all falaries, profits of employment, fees, and penſions of abſentees is continued to *Dec.* 25, 1747; the raiſing and application as uſual, except part of the ſaid duties for diſcharging the duty of 4 per Cent, for 70,000 *l.* to be raiſ'd for providing arms for the militia, and forti-fying *Cork*.

The ſeveral acts made to prevent running of goods, and clandeſtine importations; and for encouraging of tillage and draining of bogs; which acts remain unrepealed, and unalter'd by others, are continued for two years from their reſpective alterations, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

ACT *relating to* Hawkers and Pedlers.

Hawkers, pedlers, *&c.* travelling on foot, or with horſes, with goods for ſale, ſhall from *June* 24, 1746 to *June* 24, 1748, pay 20 *s.* for each perſon, and 20*s.* for each horſe.—Every ſuch perſon ſhall, before *June* 24, every year, deliver to the collector of the diſtrict a note in writing how they will travel or trade, together with one moiety of the yearly duty, and ſecurity by bond for the other moiety, or to forfeit 5 *l.*—If convicted of forging the collector's licence to pay 50 *l.* one moiety to the king, the other to the informer, and ſubject to other pains and penalties inflicted for forgery.

ACT *concerning the* Linen Manufacture.

It repeals ſeveral former acts.——From *May* 1, 1746, no flax or hemp ſhall be ſteep'd or water'd in any river, ſtream, brook, or running water, or in any boghole or turf-pit, nor in any hole or pit with ſtanding water (unleſs dug near the ſide of a running water, whence it may be ſupply'd with freſh water) for two years ſucceſſively, under pain of forfeiting the ſame to the informer.——The female hemp ſhall not be pulled or dreſſed with the male hemp, under the forfeiture of 5*s.* per 100 *lb.* to the informer.——Old and new hemp not to be mixed in cordage, under forfeiture of 10*s.* per parcel to the informer.——Thread, white or colour'd, and boſs of double flaxen yarn, to be reeled on a reed of 44 inches or more in circumference, and divided into ſkains of 12 threads; all diaper and twiſted tapes to be made up in pieces of 12 yards or more in length, and all fine plain tapes, white or red, in 24 yards or more; and all tapes, called chats, inkles, or filleting, in pieces of 36 yards, chats to contain 13 threads in breadth, inkles 21, narrow filleting 33, and broad filleting 49, or more; braids, ferreting, and ſhoe-lace, of flaxen yarn, or ſuch yarn mixed with ſilk or worſted, each piece to be 18 yards, or more, in length; thread laces, called points, to be 16 threads, or more, in breadth; white bobbins of ſingle flaxen yarn to be 24 yards in a piece, and bobbin of double flaxen yarn to be 12; the perſon offending to forfeit the goods to the informer.——Flax or hemp-dreſſers, or profeſſed makers of linen-wheels or hatchells, being proteſtants, may exerciſe their trade in any city or corporation, and be deemed freemen, but not vote in elections.

——Linen-yarn, for ſale in the kingdom, to be made up in hanks or dozens, of only 12 cuts, and to be only 120 threads; the yarn to be only flaxen, or only tow-yarn of the ſame colour and fineneſs, and the hank to be only a yard and a quarter long, each cut ſeparated in reeling, in which only one thread ſhall be reeled at a time, the ſtandard reel of the kingdom to be two yards and half in circumference; the penalty, forfeiture of the goods to the informer.——Cleanſed or bleached linen yarn, called head or pound yarn, not exceeding 2 dozen to the pound, or the value of 16 *d.* per pound, not ſubject to forfeiture; ſcales and weights, but not ouncils allow'd for diſtinguiſhing yarn of what dozen to the pound.

		Diapers, Length of
Breadths of plain linen.	half ell, three quarters of a yard,	26 yards.
	yard, yard and half Qr, yard and quarter, yard and half.	12 yards.
Diapers and Damaſks.	All the breadths above, alſo yard and 3 quarters, two yards, two yards 1 quarter, two yards and half, two yards 3 quarters three yards, three yards 1 quarter, three yards and half, three yards 3 quarters, four yards.	12 yards.
Tickens.	half yard, half ell, 3 quarters of a yard, 7 8ths of a yard, yard, yard and quarter, yard and half, yard and 3 quarters, two yards.	*Tickens.* To be in length 15 yards. 6 yards.
Length of	canvas, ſail-cloth,	36 yards.

All linen-cloth expoſed to ſale and rolled up, to be ty'd at both ends, and not ſtitch'd, that the ſame may be open'd, and the better examined by the buyer; the penalty ſuch ſum, not exceeding 40 *s.* as ſhall be determined by proper perſons, herein after ſpecify'd.——Plain linen cloth, of, or exceeding the ſet of 1400, commonly called 1400 cloth, ſhall, when green, and before it be bleached or whiten'd, be 38 inches broad at leaſt; and no reeds ſhall be uſed in weaving ſuch cloths, that ſhall not be 41 inches wide at leaſt; and the weaver ſhall ſtamp with oil and lamp-black, on ſuch piece, while green, the number of hundreds in the breadth, with the firſt letter of his chriſtian name, and his ſurname at full length, the penalty in theſe caſes 40*s.* to the informer for each piece; the weaver to weave all linen and hempen yarn within ſuch time and in ſuch reeds, and into cloth of ſuch breadth, not contrary to the aforeſaid directions, as ſhall be agreed with the owner, on pain of forfeiting to him the price of

his

his labour; makers of reeds for linen or hempen cloth shall divide the splits in every reed, and set upon it the first letter of his christian name, and his surname at full length, penalty 20*s.* to the informer for every offence; the weaver using reeds not so divided or marked, to forfeit the same to be broke by the person determining the offence, and pay a sum not exceeding 10*s.* nor under 5*s.*——The trustees for the time being, or any 5 or more of them, by writing under their hands and seals, may authorise two or more of their officers to enter into the several apartments of the linen hall, and all other places for selling linen cloth, in *Dublin*, its suburbs, and liberties, and to seize all pieces of the set of 1400 and upwards, not 36 inches or more in breadth, and to carry the same before the trustees, who are to cut the same into short lengths, not exceeding 7 yards, to be delivered to the owner, on his paying 10*s.* for every piece thus cut, for the use of the seizer.——Linen weavers being protestants, and having served apprenticeships for 5 years, and keeping one loom constantly employ'd, to be exempted for 7 years, after their setting up, from the offices of petty constable, churchwarden, or sides-man; and from serving on juries at assizes or sessions, and to be freemen of the city or corporation where they reside, but not vote in elections of magistrates, or members of parliament, and the like privileges, under the same restrictions, are extended to foreign master workmen being protestants.——Every master linen weaver to keep 4 reeds, one for 1000 cloth, one for 1100, one for 1200, and another for 1500, or forfeit 5*s.* to the informer for every reed wanting, with the loss of his privilege. None to entertain a journeyman without a certificate from his last master (who is obliged to give it) under the penalty of 5*l.* to the informer.——If a master employ his apprentice long in any business not relating to the trade of a weaver, except 24 days in harvest, such apprentice may be discharged from serving his remaining time.——None to mix stones or sand with kelp or foreign ashes, or expose such to sale, under forfeiture of 40*s.* to the informer, nor use lime, soapen dregs, or any dung but cow-dung, in the whitening or bleaching linen cloth or yarn, without forfeiting 5*l.* to the informer; if lime be found in the bleach-yard the possessor shall incur the like penalty.—Bleachers, for hire, or reward, neglecting or damaging or committing frauds in bleaching the cloth or yarn, to forfeit to the party aggrieved from 40 to 5*s.*——For linen laid down to bleach from *Aug.* 15 and *Feb.* 1, or found lying between *Nov.* 2 and *Feb.* 1, the bleacher to forfeit 6*d.* per yard to the informer, except the piece, being damaged by accident, requires immediate bleaching.——None shall keep a public bleaching-yard within *Dublin*, or 5 miles thereof, under penalty of 100*l.*——No bleacher shall use his rubbing-board in washing or rubbing his cloths, under forfeiture of 10*s.* to the informer.——Robbing a bleach-yard above the value of 5*s.* adjudged felony without benefit of clergy; if any person intrusted, sell or embezzle yarn, &c. he forfeits treble the value to the party aggrieved.——The trustees for encouraging the linen manufacture are by this act continued:——five may meet to adjust matters, but there must be a majority of seven to appoint officers and salaries (the highest not exceeding 150*l.*) and enter into contracts.——No looms, spinning-wheels, reels, hatchels or other utensils, lent by the trustees, and stamped with their seal, shall be distrained for rent, &c.——The trustees may appoint lappers to measure, and examine pieces of linen or hempen cloth, who are to mark on what is merchantable, the length and breadth in intire inches without fractions, sealing both ends with the name of the lapper, and his county, or such other impression as the trustees appoint, taking 2*d.* for each piece, and if he beetle the same 1*d.* more, and for each piece of green unbleach'd cloth, 20 yards or under, 1*d.* and so in proportion for a greater quantity; cloth made for sale with chalk-dust or flour, to be forfeited to the seizer; the penalty of selling unstamp'd cloth 5*s.* to the informer for each piece.——Narrow linen cloth under the set of 1000, or not 22 inches broad, and not lapped or stamped, made within the kingdom, is allowed to be exported; green cloth is to be sold in the folds.—The trustees may appoint packers to examine and weigh hemp, and if merchantable to pack the same, sealing or stamping it with the name of the packer.—Hemp, 100 weight, or more, exposed to sale unmark'd, to be forfeited to the seizer; persons counterfeiting the packer's seal to stand in the pillory, and forfeit 50*l.* to the informer; lappers and packers using their seals after notice of their discharge, to forfeit 50*l.*—selling or lending their seals to forfeit 20*l.* in both cases to the informer.——The trustees may make rules for regulating the linen hall and markets, and appoint officers and factors, with salaries not exceeding 150*l.* who shall observe the rules and directions under a fine not exceeding 20*l.* and shall give security for observance.—Grand juries of counties within the provinces of *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*, are empower'd to raise money not exceeding 300*l.* for erecting a public market-house on a piece of ground purchased for that purpose, for the sale of flax or hemp, or their yarn and seed, and to appoint an officer with a salary not exceeding 15*l.* to attend the said house.——Linen yarn shall be sold publickly in open market, except in *Dublin*, under forfeiture of 40*s.* to the informer.——No linen yarn shall be sold within *Dublin*, or 3 miles thereof, but at the yarn-market, under penalty of 40*s.*; and goods seized for not being managed or made up according to order, shall not be rescued under the like penalty, to go to the informer.——No toll, custom or duty shall be paid for bringing linen or hempen cloth, &c. to any market, except at the turnpikes.——Flaxen and hempen cloth, made within this kingdom, are exempt from duties upon exportation, and no duty shall be demanded for importing foreign pot-ashes, or wood-ashes, or any *Holland*, *Riga*, or *Muscovy* flax-seed, or hemp-seed, or any looms or looms.——Merchants and others of *Great Britain* may import white and brown linen cloth

manufactured in *Great Britain* free from duty, so long as it shall be lawful to export from this kingdom directly to the *British* plantations white and brown linen cloth manufactur'd in this kingdom, in the terms of the act 3. 4. *An.* C. 8; and no longer.——White, painted and stained callicoes, painted and stained muslins (except those stained in *Gr. Britain*) and all sorts of linen imported, except of the manufacture of *Great Britain*, or stained there, shall, until *Dec.* 25, 1752, and thence to the end of the next session, pay as duty 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard for white, painted and stained callicoes, and painted and stained muslins imported, and 6*d.* per yard for any sort of linen imported, over and above other duties payable for the same; the said duty on white, painted and stained callicoes to be apply'd solely to the use of the hempen and flaxen manufacture.——No drawback or debenture for exportation of any callicoe, muslin, *Holland*, foreign sail-cloth or linen, except of the manufacture, or painted or stained in *Gr. Britain*.——For two years from *March* 1746, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament, persons importing good flax-seed, so warranted by a certificate from the officer of the port, of the growth of this kingdom from *Dundalk*, or any port south thereof, into any place 5 leagues or more northwards of *Dundalk*, shall, upon oath given of the port where he lands, that the seed is the same as mention'd in the certificate, and upon bond given in 20*s.* per barrel, that the seed is good, &c. and shall not be relanded more south than 5 leagues north of *Dundalk*, receive from the collector a præmium of 5*s.* per bushel, clear and free of all duties payable on export of flax-seed, to be paid as drawbacks are:——The same præmium is allow'd for flax-seed exported, from *Dundalk*, or any port southwards beyond the sea, when such seed is 5*s.* a bushel, or under.——Grand juries are to make enquiry and presentment upon oath, of the common market price of flax-seed in their counties.——Such presentment to be made, and certify'd by the justices to the chief officer in every port, and hung up in the custom-house.——Sails made of foreign sail-cloth, found on board a ship or boat, except for its use, liable to the same duty as if in pieces, and if landed, or put on board another ship without paying duty, to be forfeited, one moiety to the king, the other to the informer.——Importers of good flax or hemp-seed of the growth of *Russia*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, the East country, or the *English* plantations in *America*, within two years after *March* 25, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session, to receive as præmium 5*s.* per hogshead, provided they make oath before the collector, expressing the name of the county, and that he believes it sound and good, and of the last summer's growth.——Whoever shall produce to the proper officer canvas or sail-cloth in one entire bolt, or piece, 36 yards long at least, well made of *Irish* hemp, having 20 double threads, being part of the warp left in loops, and without knotting, at the middle of [illegible] of the web which is last in weaving, or double threads are to be made by warping them from one single bobbin, and by putting each double thread through the same split of the reed, and are to be cut away by the officer) any time within 7 years from *Mar.* 25, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session, shall receive as præmiums for every A piece of 10*d.* and under 14*d.* value, the sum of 4*d.* to be paid as drawbacks are, the party making oath that the same is made of hemp of this kingdom, was never before produced, nor any debenture issued out, or præmium paid for it.——Exporters of sail-cloth demanding præmiums, shall produce certificates under the hand and seal of the growers or raisers of flax, B testifying in what place and county the flax and hemp of the sail cloth did grow, and the quantity the said grower did sell to the exporter, and then the proper officer shall stamp the same.

N.B. *The remaining acts concerning the* militia, juries, marriage, game, *&c, must be refer'd to our* Supplement.

Marriage between Cousins lawful, but with a Brother's Widow unlawful.

[*See* p. 545.]

Mr URBAN,

AS I have yet seen no answer to the C question ask'd by *J. L.* in your *Mag.* for *July*, *p.* 362, concerning the legality of his marrying a relation there D described, and he seems in earnest, I here subjoin one to it, *viz.*

That, I believe, no text can be produced which may so much as seem to impeach a match between any kind of cousins, but the general prohibition, *Lev.* xviii. 6. and which the subsequent ones explain not to extend so far: which E is confirmed to us by *Moses* in the known case of *Zelophehad*'s daughters, *Numb.* xxxvi. who, he tells us, *ver.* 10. did even as the Lord commanded him, in marrying their father's brother's sons; when we know the command, *ver.* 6. left them the choice of an whole tribe.—— F 'Tis farther confirmed by *Caleb*'s bestowing his own daughter in this manner. See *Joshua*, xv. 17. *Judg.* i. 13. Hence it appears that matches between first cousins are allowed in scripture. And, I believe, no protestant will gainsay the act 32 *Hen.* VIII. Ch. 38, 'that 'all marriages are lawful which are not G 'prohibited by God's law.' (See the first two sections of that act, concerning the impositions of the court of *Rome* in this respect)—It being lawful then for cousin-germans to marry with each other, it must surely, *à fortiori*, be so for a man to marry a daughter to one of H these, which is the case proposed.—— For, the vulgar notion, of its being forbidden for second cousins to contract with each other, tho' cousin-germans are allow'd

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allow'd to, is grounded from a miſtake in confounding the civil with the canon law; (See *Grey's abridgment of the codex*, p. 139.); and the other, that relations who marry never thrive, being plainly no more than an old wife's fable, is eaſily confuted from experience. ——If Mr *Budge* is not yet quite ſatisfied, pleaſe to inform him, that he may find the opinion of many *Jewiſh* Rabbins on his queſtion, ſet down by Bp *Burnet*, in his *Hiſtory of the reformation*. Vol. I. *p.* 88.—Pleaſe likewiſe to acquaint him, and your other readers, that they may ſee the diſpute between Mr *Reperet* and *Widower* very fully handled in the ſame Vol. from *p.* 97 to 105; and in the Supplement, Vol. III.——in Dr *Hammond's reſolution of* 6 *queries*, query 2d publiſhed by itſelf, and in the firſt Vol. of his works in folio; and in the Bp of *London's Codex*, Vol. I. Sect. 22. Cap. 1. and the margin of our Bibles proved the true reading in Dr *Hammond ubi ſupra*, Q. 2, 3, and the arguments for and againſt, fairly ſtated, in *Pole's Synopſis* on the text, and that the *Hebrew* word for a ſiſter, referring to ſomewhat that is precedent, ſignifies every other thing of the ſame kind; ſo that the meaning muſt every where be determined wholly by the context, (ſee particularly in *Exod.* xxvi. 3.) where the whole phraſe here uſed, אִשָּׁה אֶל־אֲחֹתָהּ, the literal ſenſe of which is, *a woman to her ſiſter*, and which our tranſlators, following the ſeptuagint, here render *a wife to her ſiſter*, being twice applied to the curtains of the tabernacle, is each time, according to the *Hebrew* idiom, truly rendered, *one to another*; which verſe, literally tranſlated, would to us ſound very oddly, *viz.* The five curtains ſhall be coupled together; a woman, or a wife, to her ſiſter; and ſo again in the ſame words. Compare *Lev.* xviii. 18. with *Exod.* xxvi. 3. in the original: and ſee *Buxtorf's Lexicon* on the word אִשָּׁה.

In the mean time, whilſt your male readers are employ'd in looking out theſe references, I beg to be indulged a word to all your female ones.

To all my fair Country-women, the Ladies of Great Britain.

AS the fallacious reaſons for the matches above-mentioned are generally brought by ſuch as lie in wait for ſome of you, to whom it may be of moſt pernicious conſequence to be deceived herein, as by the ſequel will appear, I deſire your attention.——Firſt, then, as to the prohibition of marrying two ſiſters by the law of God, I ſhall produce but the ſingle argument, in ſupport of it, ſo much inſiſted on by Dr *Hammond* in the place above, and by the biſhops *Jewel* and *Gibſon* (ſee his *Codex*, Vol. I. *p.* 498.)—'When God, ſay they, commands me, *Lev.* xviii. 16. that I ſhall not marry my brother's wife, (I may add, and that on account of nearneſs of kin, (ſee *ver.* 6, &c.) which is the only reaſon the ſcripture gives for any of theſe prohibitions) it follows directly, that by the ſame he forbids me to marry my wife's ſiſter; for, between one man, and two ſiſters, and one woman and two brothers, is like analogy, or proportion.'——To this agree the *Carraits*, the moſt learned ſect amongſt the *Jews* (ſee *Calmet's* or *Collier's* dictionary) in which they are followed by the primitive Chriſtians, who forbade this match in the canons apoſtolical, and the church of *England* (ſee the Table of marriages, and the rules under it). And indeed the reaſoning is ſo ſound, that, I believe, there is no argument whatever ſufficient to get over it, ſo as to prove the contrary lawful beyond doubt: and we know, that they who do the moſt indifferent matter, whilſt they doubt its lawfulneſs, are ſelf-condemned.——Mr *Blount*, however, (in his famous *Oracles of reaſon*) denies the juſtneſs of this argument, and endeavours to turn it into ridicule: but in this, as in other caſes, appears to have triumph'd before a victory; for, his book being anſwered by Mr *King*, and others, and he not able fairly to cope with them, or to ſatisfy his own wife's ſiſter, whom, it ſeems, he loved paſſionately, of the legality of this match, it's thought to have haſten'd his untimely end.——The *Widower* allows, (ſee Mag. for *Oct. p.* 544.) that, unleſs he has proved ſuch a marriage not forbidden by the law of God, which he certainly has not (ſee the authors on *Lev.* xviii. 18. before referr'd to) he lays no claim to the act 32 *Hen.* VIII. and afterwards, that he knows not the law he refers to hath ever been claim'd by any in this caſe; but thinks it may.—But he may ſee in the *Codex*, *p.* 499. that in the other match, allow'd to be forbidden by parity of reaſon only, *viz.* of uncles marrying their nieces, whether by affinity, or conſanguinity, it has been often pleaded, but has never been allow'd. And if it ſhould not in this caſe be admitted, as we have no reaſon to think it would, how dreadful would be the conſequences to the deluded woman.

man, who should trust her all upon it! as not only the 96th *canon*, 1603, but the very form of matrimony itself asserts (see the Adjuration in the beginning of it) that they may be well assured, so many *as are coupled together otherwise than God's word allows, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.*—In consequence of which, the canon orders their marriage to be dissolved, as void from the beginning; the direful effects of which original voidance and nullity, (see *Grey's Abridgment of the Codex*, *p.* 146) are, that the wife is barr'd of dower, the issue is illegitimate, the parties shall be separated by course of law; and being so divorced, may marry any others.——Query, therefore, as many give it as a reason for not marrying, that they can't be unmarried again when they think proper, whether it would not be dangerous trusting many men with a power of breaking off, as soon as a family begins to be burthensome, or the wife, thro' age or infirmity, (Q. *Katherine*'s case, see *Burnet*'s Hist of the Reform. Vol. I. *p.* 36) or other less occasion, shall cease to be lovely in his eyes?——And how soon the most violent, incestuous love may, without any provocation, turn to hate, let the case of the most injured *Thamar* warn them, 2 *Sam.* xiii.——I know it's easy to reply, that no man of honour would act thus, that *Brutus is an honourable man*, &c.—So are we all.—But, really, when a man of honour is opposed to one of conscience, to one that would be restrained by the laws of God or man, we are by no means certain how he would act in any trying circumstance.—With us, you know, it is a maxim, That the king is the fountain of all honour: and I need not tell you what bitter waters this highest fountain has sent forth on a princess, who seems to have excelled in virtues which usually most endear a wife.—See *Burnet*'s character of Q. *Katherine*, Vol. I. *p.* 36, 73, 192; and *Rapin*'s, Vol. I. *p.* 808, who tell us that the king was very fond of her, when they were first married; her mildness and modesty having more influence over him than her beauty, which was not extraordinary.—For that *Hen.* VIII. acted purely from conscience, in putting away his brother's wife, after having been twice married to her, (See *Burnet*, *p.* 36.) and living with her so many years, the *Widower* himself will tell them, (*Mag.* for *Oct.* *p.* 545 A.) scarce any body now believes; and when a person who has power (as every one has by having the law on his side) is concern'd in the decision of a question, he will be very likely to suit his arguments to his will.—It would be good, then, for *our ladies* to regard *this case* as written for their admonition; and, without farther deliberation, whenever they are tempted to any thing of this kind, only to remember good Q. *Katherine*; and, in this case, learn from her, to trust not in man; not in this *honourable* man, who is by nature false; and, tho' he swears, will probably deceive them.

I am, Sir, the Ladies and your very Humble Servant,

A BATCHELOR.

To A. B.

SIR,

ON reading the humorous description of your little favourite animal (in *Oct. Mag. p.* 534.) I readily guess'd what run in your head, and upon a very slight examination found that it was a Louse.

But this, Sir, is not the only discovery I have made, I have found out likewise the origin of this little reptile, and the time and place of its first appearance. It originally arose from the dust of the earth, which was struck into life by the prolific rod of *Moses*; the world was honoured with its miraculous birth in the reign of *Pharaoh* king of *Egypt*, and the palace of that haughty prince was first distinguish'd with its friendly residence.

Unhappy little creature! first occasionally created for the punishment of haughtiness and pride, and then forever sentenced to be the scourge of sloth and nastiness.

Seighford, Staffordshire, Oct. 17.

RECIPE *for an Ulcer in the Lungs.*

LET the person afflicted lie with his head downward, so that his head and neck are much lower than his chest. Let him heave or cough easily, and he will expectorate and discharge the virulent matter from his lungs——(*See* the case of such a great cure in the *Miscellaneous Correspondence*, N° III. *p.* 181, and the reasons given by the learned Mr *Facis.*

A Receipt to cure the Gravel

TAKE a spoonful of honey, and a spoonful of oatmeal; put them into a quart mug, pour thereto boiling water, and stir them well together. Let it stand till it cools. Drink one half at night going to bed, the remainder in the morning fasting, stirring it together before you drink it. Repeat this every day constantly.

PARADISUS AMISSA. J.C.

DE primo *Adami* lapsu, fructúque negato
Arboris, irriguo quæ quondam fertilis horto,
Prægustata (nefas!) invito numine, morbos,
Et lethum & mala cuncta tulit grassata per orbem,
Et nos extories *Edenis* limite amœno
Expulit infælix, nisi longè clarior ortu
Ipsa deûm soboles (magnum *Jovis* incrementum)
Redditerit sedes tandem miserata beatas,
Musa adsis sancta, & divinum pangito carmen.
Tu, quæ secreto veteris de vertice montis
Orebi, aut *Sinaæ* pastori affiare solebas,
Qui proli electæ primus documenta dedisse
Fertur, quo pacto Cœli, tellúsque profundo
Orta fuere Caho; vel te *Zionis* amatæ
Si magè delectet collis, *Siloëve* fluentum,
Tam propè sacra olim labens oracla Jehovæ,
Inde tuum auxilium magnis conatibus audax
Invoco, sublimi tendens super æthera pennâ,
Et longè *Aonium* statuens transcendere montem,
Dum prosâ aut rhythmo nondum tentata canendo,
Perfequor: immò & tu, præsertim, Spiritus alme!
Qui cunctis unà templis corda integra præfers,
Me, supplex oro, doceas; nam tu bene nôsti
Principio præsens, ubi tu, pro more columbi,
Expansis alis vastam suspensus Abyssum
Prægnantem esse dubas; quodcunque in me tenebrosi est
Illustra, quicquid dejecti est erige, fulci,
Hujus ut attingens operis fastigia summa
Æterni ductûs molimina vindice linguâ
Exequar, atque probem justum esse per omnia numen.
Dic primum (nil te celant Cœlestia regna,
Nil Erebi tractus atri) dic, quâ ratione
Primus uterque parens, felici sede beati,
Tàm cœlo chari, quibus & lex unica lata est,
Cætera permissis toti dominarier orbi,
In vetitum cecidere nefas, facilique creantis
Posthabito justu sic descivere rebelles?
Quóve authore illis facta est defectio turpis?
Infernus serpens is erat, multâ arte dolosus,
Qui simul invidiâ & vindictâ percitus illam
Humani generis matrem seduxit, ubi ipsam
Prætumidus cœli fastus dejecerat axe,
Angelici cœtûs magnâ comitante catervâ,
Quorum ope se sperans sociis præponere, numen,
Si contrà staret, sibi summum æquare parabat,
Et solio, sceptroque Dei bella, impia bella
Consilio in cœlis frustrà intulit ambitioso.
Ictum flammantem dextrâ deus omnipotenti,
Ignibus ambustum propriis, celerique ruinâ,
Tartarei in regni fines, sine fine profundos,
(Æstum ubi perpetuumque & vincla adamantina ferret,
Ipsum exercituum dominum vel ad arma vocare
Ausus) præcipitem sobitò dedit æthere ab alto.
Quo novies spatio volvuntur noxque dieique
Humano generi, simul is, sociique nefandi
(Confusi, licèt immortali stirpe creati)
Impliciti igneo jacuêrunt gurgite victi.
Ast hunc majorem sua sors servavit in iram;
Namque bona amissa, & pœnam sentire perennem
Nunc piget; hâc illac mœstos jaculatur ocellos,
Ingentem curam testatos atque timorem,
Fastu obdurato commixta, animoque feroci.
Quantum acie spatium prospectant angeli acutâ
Uno ille intuito vastum ineultumque perrerat;

[*See three other Translations, p. 548.*]

AUTHORE. J. TRAPP, D.D.

PRimum hominis lapsum, vetitâque ex arbore fructus
Avulsos, quorum è gustu lethale venenum
Mortem, atque omne malum, quo plectimur, intulit orbi;
Amissa *Edenâ*, donec nos asserat horto
Unus homo major redimens, felique beatæ;
Cœlestis cane musa: sacri quæ culmine montis
Secreto *Horebi* residens, vel culmine *Sinæ*,
Pastori inspirasti animum, qui tradidit olim
Delectæ soboli, ut cœli tellusque profundo
Emersere chao: vel si magis est tibi, collis,
Grata *Sion*, *Siloæque* amnis, qui sancta fluebat
Juxta oracla dei; te supplex inde faventem
Invoco, ut aspirans cœptis audacibus adsis:
Nam juvat haud medio ferri in sublime volatu
Aonium supra montem; dum intacta soluto
Aggredior sermone, intactaque carmine vatum.
Tuque ô præcipuè, templo qui, Spiritus, omni
Posthabito, meptis puræ colis, alme, recessus,
Instrue; nosti etenim: nascenti ab origine mundo
Tu primâ adfuerae; latèque ingentibus alis
Expansis, velut, ova fovens tepefacta, columba,
Sedisti, gravidam faciens fecundus abyssum:
Id mentis mihi quod cæcatur nocte, nitescat
Luce tuâ; quod serpit humi, tollatur in altum;
Ut tandem, argumenti ingens uti postulat ordo,
Humano generi pateat mens providi cœli
Æterna, et justum eniteat, me vindice, numen.
Dic primùm (te namque latet nihil æthere summo,
Inferno nec tractu erebi) quæ causa parentes
Impulerit nostros, felici sede beatos,
Deliciasque dei, leges violare creantis,
Deficere à cœlo; interdictum prorsus ob unum,
Cum dominis fuerit reliqui data copia mundi:
Quis fallax fœdi fuit illis criminis auctor?
Infernus serpens: furiis qui accensus, et irâ
Ultrici, invidiaque, malignâ fraude fefellit
Humanæ stirpis matrem; quo tempore fastus
Æthere detrusit victum, comitante rebelli
Agmine cœlicolûm toto; quorum impius ille
Auxilio aspirans, summum affectavit honorem,
Intumuitque, ipsum sperans æquare tonantem,
Si adversus steterit: vasto molimine fidens
In solum sublime dei, imperiumque, superbus
Instruxit nequicquam acies, & inutile bellum.
Hunc pater ætherei omnipotens è culmine cœli
Præcipitem, ardentem torbt, flammisque, ruinâque
Horribili attonitum, immensique immersit abyllo!
Illic ut gemeret, quassans adamantina vincla,
Et cruciantem habitans ignem; stare ausus in armis
Omnipotentem contra, ipsumque lacessere bello.
Jamque dies noctesque novem (labentibus annis,
Quales nunc homines numerant revoluta dierum
Tempora) procubuit victus, stipante catervâ
Horrendâ sociorum, undantique obrutus igne;
Perditus, afflictus, licet immortalis. At illum
Supplicia infelix fatum ad majora reservat:
Nam cœli dolor amissi, pœnæque perenni,
Exagitat mentem. Circùm liventia torquet
Lumina, non modicos justus testata, metumque
Mistum odio stabili, duroque in pectore fastu.
Angelicus quantùm intuitus valet, acribus hausit
Hinc atque hinc oculis spatium, lugubre, tremendum,

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STANZA's *occasion'd by the Verses on two agreeable Sisters, p.* 608.

HAppy poet, pleas'd inditing
Sweet ELIZA's heav'nly charms;
Happier far the youth delighting,
In the nymph's more heav'nly arms!

Freely sing, thrice bleſt enjoying,
All the tranſports ſhe can give,
Claſp'd in pleaſures, never cloying,
Live, O favour'd mortal, live.

But preſumptuous never venture
PATSY's grace divine to ſing;
Far below thy verſe muſt centre
Far too weak thy trembling wing.

Oh what racking tumults ſeize me!
Oh what pangs of jealous love!
Muſt another poet pleaſe thee?
Can my fair his ſtrains approve?

Can my fair forget the pleaſures,
Harmleſs hours of joy we've ſeen,
Sweeter far than miſer's treaſures,
More than halcyon ſeas ſerene?

Yet, alas! hard fate requiring!
Sad oblivion abſence draws;
Loſt, forgot, I lie expiring,
PATSY falſe, the much lov'd cauſe.

Pity, charming maid, relenting,
Call to mind thy abject ſlave,
Smile propitious, ſmile conſenting,
Give thoſe pleaſures once you gave!

Know that *Venus* now attending,
Soon will leave thy form divine;
All thy outward beauties, ending,
Ceaſe to charm, and ceaſe to ſhine.

Kind, the leſſon true, receiving,
Kind, my heart, my ſoul return;
Big with love thy boſom heaving,
Big with love my breaſt ſhall burn.

All our youth, one endleſs bleſſing,
Gay tranſporting joys ſhall crown,
Solid comforts ſure poſſeſſing,
When declining life moves down:

Then new bliſs—But, where tranſporting,
Idle Fancy! wilt thou lead?
See the nymph, her neck retorting,
Flies, nor deigns to hear thee plead.

TOGATUS.

The HAPPY VIRGIN.

Tune, Miller of Mansfield.

HOW happy a ſtate does the virgin poſſeſs,
Whoſe innocent boſom no trouble diſtreſs;
She's ever briſk, airy, good humour'd, and gay,
No cares to moleſt her by night or by day.
Uncontroul'd by an huſband her actions are free,
Of huſſifs and her fortune ſole miſtreſs is ſhe;
And pleaſure ſhe paſſes her life
virgin, who wou'd be a wife,

No bantlings to teaze her or break her nights reſt, [bleſt,
With peace and contentment her moments are
She ſleeps till 'tis time in the morning to riſe,
And ev'ry new day ſome new pleaſure ſupplies.
Surrounded abroad by a crowd of ſmart beaus,
Who are proud to attend her wherever ſhe goes,
About her they ſwarm like the bees to their hives
If ſo happy when virgins, then who wou'd be wives?

Let the wife boaſt of conjugal bliſs if ſhe pleaſe,
Which is bought at th' expence of her freedom and eaſe;
Confin'd by her cares ſtill at home ſhe muſt ſtay,
While abroad we can range, to the park, ball and play.
Thro' a maze of ſoft pleaſures our actions we ſteer
And when we come home, we've no huſband to fear,
To teaze us and vex us, and tire out our lives,
If ſo happy when virgins, then who wou'd be wives.

A. B.

Popius eccè cadit, &c. p. 607. *Imitated.*

SEE *Pope* expires; *Crouſaz* thy triumph ſpare;
Minerva darts the bolts, which *Neptune's* ſons prepare.

Votum Senile, Ibid. Imitated.

CAlm prudence now my hoary head muſt move;
Farewell to war, to anger, and to love.

OR,

PAſſions adieu: love, anger, war ſubſide:
Now my bald head calls prudence for its guide.

AURELIUS.

On M. CROUSAZ's *Examination of the* Eſſay on Man, *Tranſlated by a Lady.*

Rontes * and *Pallas* cut poor *Pope* aſunder;
He form'd the thunder-bolts, ſhe dealt the thunder.

W. DAVIES.

* *One of the Cyclops.*

On the ſame. B. D.

Pope falls; inſult not, *Crouſaz*, o'er thy foes;
Bolts by a *Cyclops* forg'd a *Pallas* throws.

The OLDMAN's Wiſh. *By the ſame.*

THE baldneſs of my pate may prudance cover
Henceforth adieu the warrior and the lover.

W. DAVIES.

On the ſame. By B. D.

MY hairs are fall'n; henceforth let *Prudence* guard [caſhier'd!
My bald head; *Venus*, *Mars*, *Love*, *Wrath*

EPIGRAM, *By* PHILOBRUGES.

PHillis *ait, placidæ certum eſt ſuccumbere morti,*
Ni mihi ſit ſemper virginitatis honor.
Ah, (*inquit* Corydon) *nuper frondente ſub ulmo,*
Ut fama eſt, ipſo in limine nupta cruit.

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Inscription on Mr H—s, *Clock at* H—LL—NS *in* YORKSHIRE.

I Serve thee here, with all my might,
To tell the hours by day, by night:
Therefore example take by me
To serve thy *God*, as I serve thee.

To the Author of the BON MOT *Epig. p.* 609.

WE can construe your *French*, and discover your riddle,
Your *Lewis* and *Casimires* may kiss my bum—
We've a *Philip* at home that the story will hit,
Nor in *France* need we seek for a statesman of wit.

Another Translation of VOTUM SENILE.

HEnceforth let prudence my bald pate defend,
Let Anger, Arms, and Love's soft empire end.
CORNUDIENSIS.

Father FRANCIS's *prayer to* ST AGNES. *In Imitation of* CHAUCER.

NE gay attire, ne marble hall,
Ne arched roof, ne painted wall,
Ne cook of *Fraunce*, ne dainty'd board,
Bestrew'd with pyes of *Perygard*,
Ne power, ne such like idle fauncies,
Sweet *Agnes*, grant to father *Francis*.
Let me ne more myself deceive,
Ne more regret the toys I leave;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption and ambition's strain:
But not the good (pardie) nor fair,
'Gainst them I make ne vow, ne pray'r,
Be such aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not alway, with me dwell.
Then cast, sweet saint, a circle round,
And guard from fools this holy ground:
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton eld, and homely youth;
The gravely dull, and pertly gay;
O banish these! and by my fay,
Right well I ween, that, in this age,
Mine house shall prove an hermitage.

The THIEF.

I Tell, with equal truth and grief,
That little C———'s an errant thief;
Before the urchin well could go,
She stole the whiteness of the snow,
And more—that whiteness to adorn,
She stole the blushes of the morn;
Stole all the softness æther pours
On primrose buds in vernal show'rs.
There's no repeating all her wiles,
She stole the graces winning smiles;
'Twas quickly seen, she robb'd the sky
To plant a star in either eye;
She pilfer'd orient pearl for teeth,
And stole the cow's embrosial breath;
The cherry steep'd in morning dew
Gave moisture to her lips, and hue.
These were her infant spoils, a store
To which, in time, she added more;
At twelve she stole from Cyprus' queen
Her air and love-commanding mien;
Stole *Juno*'s dignity, and stole
From *Pallas* sense, to charm the soul;
She sung—amaz'd the syrens heard,
And to assert their voice appear'd;
She play'd——the muses from their hill
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill;
Apollo's wit was next her prey,
And then, the beam that lights the day;
While *Jove*, her pilferings to crown,
Pronounc'd these beauties all her own;
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,
And t'other day, she stole—my heart.
Cupid! if lovers are thy care,
Revenge thy vot'ry on this fair;
Do justice on her stolen charms,
And let her prison be———my arms.

a Diamond of ye Mogul's weighs 279 Carats; valued at (779244.£)

The Size of the Great DIAMOND *sent to the* King *of* PORTUGAL *from* BRASIL.

Its Weight is 1680 Carats, or 12 Ounces and 1 half, valued at 224 Millions Sterling.

N.B. Governor *Pitt*'s Diamond weigh'd but 127 Carats, and was sold to the *French* King for 120,000 Pounds Sterling.

(one of 129 Carats at Florence)
See Thompson's travels; Vol: 1. 102.

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MONDAY 1.

FORTY thouſand men were voted for the ſervice of the enſuing year, at 4 *l. per* man, *per* month, ordnance for ſea ſervice included.

THURSDAY 4.

The Rev. Mr *Orater Henley*, was, by order of the E. of *Cheſterfield*, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, delivered into cuſtody of a meſſenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects from their allegiance by his *Sunday*'s harangues, at his *Oratory Chapel*, made by —— *Garnon*, Eſq; Dr *Clarke*, and others.—*He was ſome days after admitted to bail.*

MONDAY 8.

Charles Ratcliff, Eſq; condemned for high treaſon, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. *Gaz.*—About eight o'clock two troops of life-guards, and one troop of horſe-guards, march'd thro' the city for little *Tower-hill*, where they were join'd by a battalion of foot-guards, to attend the execution of *Charles Ratcliffe*, Eſq; About ten o'clock the block with a cuſhion both cover'd with black, were brought up, and fixed upon the ſtage, and ſoon after Mr *Ratcliff*'s coffin, cover'd with black velvet, with eight handles, which with the nails were gilt with gold, but there was no plate, or any inſcription upon it. At near eleven the ſheriffs Mr Ald. *Winterbottom*, and Mr Ald. *Alſop*, with their officers, came to ſee if the ſcaffold was finiſh'd, (the carpenters, &c. who had very ſhort notice, having worked all day on *Sunday* and the enſuing night) and if every thing was prepared for Mr *Ratcliff*'s reception; which being to their ſatisfaction, they went to the *Tower* and demanded the body of Mr *Ratcliff* of Gen. *Williamſon*, deputy governor; upon being ſurrender'd, he was firſt put into a landau, and carried over the wharf, at the end of which he was put into a mourning coach, and convey'd into a ſmall booth joining to the ſtairs of the ſcaffold, lin'd with black, where he ſpent about half an hour in devotion, and then preceded by the ſheriffs, the divine, and ſome gentlemen his friends, When he came upon the ſcaffold, he took leave of his friends with great ſerenity and calmneſs of mind, and having ſpoken a few words to the executioner, gave him a purſe of ten guineas, and put on a damaſk cap, knelt down to prayers, which laſted about ſeven minutes, all the ſpectators on the ſcaffold kneeling with him. Prayers being over, he pull'd off his cloaths, and put his head to the block, from whence he ſoon got up, and having ſpoke a few words, he knelt down to it, and fixing his head, in about two minutes gave the ſignal to the executioner, who at three blows ſtruck it off, which was received in a ſcarlet cloth held for that purpoſe. He was dreſſed in ſcarlet, fac'd with black velvet, trimm'd with gold, a gold lac'd waiſtcoat, and a white feather in his hat. He behav'd with the greateſt fortitude and coolneſs of temper, and was no way ſhocked at the approach of death.—*A further account of this unhappy Gentleman in the* Supplement. (676

The H. of Commons preſented an humble addreſs to his majeſty (reſolved *nem. con.*) 'to return his majeſty the 'grateful thanks of this houſe for the 'generous and freſh inſtance he has gi-'ven of his attention to the eaſe and 'welfare of his people, by leſſening the 'expence of the army, in a manner ſo 'eſſential to the publick; and to aſſure 'his majeſty, that as this great publick 'benefit muſt be attended with ſome 'unavoidable hardſhips to particular 'perſons, we will enable his majeſty to 'make ſuch proviſion for them, and in 'ſuch manner as his majeſty ſhall think 'proper, until they can be otherwiſe 'provided for in his majeſty's ſervice,' and received his moſt gracious anſwer, "That his majeſty is very glad "that the regulation he has made in his "troops is ſo agreeable to his faithful "commons; and aſſures them that it "will be always his deſire to leſſen the "burthen of the public expence, as far "as is conſiſtent with the ſafety of his "people."

TUESDAY 9.

Received ſentence of death at the *Old Bailey*, *John Wilkins*, a ſoldier, for a robbery on the highway; *Richard Clay*, and *John Mathews* for burglary, and *Peter de la Fountain* for publiſhing a forged note. *John Porter*, turnkey of the gate-houſe, convicted of feloniouſly receiving a box with two diamond rings, and a pearl necklace, ſtolen by *Matthew Henderſon*, (*ſee p.* 175) was ſentenced to be tranſported.

THURSDAY 11.

Ld *Lovat* was impeach'd, (ſee the *form*, p. 624.

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The

TUESDAY 16.

The articles of impeachment for high treason against Lord *Lovat*, were delivered to the house of peers.——One of them, it is said, is founded on a letter sent by his lordship to Mr *Murray*, the young pretender's secretary (and seized with his papers) containing profuse boasts of his great services, of large sums spent for his interests, and the entire disposition of his clan, consisting of 1500 stout men to follow their chief. This letter, it seems, was not writ by his lordship, but *dictated* to his secretary, and signed only with his own hand.

The committee appointed to manage the impeachment are Sir *Wm Yonge*, Lord *Coke*, Mr *Lyttleton*, Mr *Rich. Grenville*, Mr Attorney General, Mr Solicitor General, Mr *Philip Yorke*, Mr *Noel*, Sir *Rich. Lloyd*, Sir *John Strange*, Lord *Barrington*, Mr *Legge*.

THURSDAY 18.

Simon lord *Lovat* was carried from the *Tower* to the house of lords, where the articles of his impeachment by the commons were read to him, after which he made a long speech at the bar, signifying the great esteem he had for his majesty and the royal family; and enumerated divers instances of the great service he did the government in extinguishing the rebellion in 1715, and for which he received favours from the late king and his ministry. He likewise took notice of his infirmities, particularly his deafness, and said he had not heard one word of the charge against him. His lordship is allow'd till *Jan.* 13. to prepare for his tryal, and has assign'd him for counsel Mess. *Ford*, *Starkey*, *Wilmot* and *Forrester*, and for sollicitors Mess. *Ross*, *Grostrie* and *Fraser*.

FRIDAY 19.

James Heywood, Esq; being elected Alderman of *Aldgate* ward paid 500 *l.* to be discharged that office.

Estimate of the Supplies necessary for next Year.

Already voted	5080952
To be voted,	
Toward discharging the navy debt	1000000
Pay of foreign troops, subsidies, &c.	1360000
Services incurred and not provided for ordinary of the navy, victualling, transports, &c. about	276552
Deficiency of the land-tax for 1746, estimated at	160000
Deficiency of the malt for 1746	163200
Deficiency of the last year's grants	563696
Deficiency of the duties on wines, stamps, &c.	49600
Deficiency of the last year's funds	96000
	875[illegible]

Ways and Means to furnish the same.

Land-tax	2000000
Malt, &c.	750000
Out of the sinking fund	1000000
By annuities at 4 *per Cent.* transferable, with an additional capital of 10 *per Cent.* the 4 *per Cent.* to commence at *Michaelmas*, 1747, and 5 *per Cent.* to be allow'd for all the money paid in before that time †	4000000
By a lottery, with 4 *per Cent.*	1000000
	8750000

† *The subscription was open'd for four millions, and in less than four hours, six millions were subscribed, and many more persons came after the subscription was closed.*

TUESDAY 23.

Whitehall. His majesty gave the royal assent to *An act for granting an aid to his majesty, by a land-tax* * *to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year* 1747. *Gaz.* * 4 *s.* in the pound, and *no more.*

WEDNESDAY 24.

The third and fourth troops of horse-guards were disbanded at their respective stables; forty private gentlemen were added to the first and second troop, 20 to each. (*See the* 9th.)

WEDNESDAY 31.

Came advice that the *Fame* privateer had taken 16 *French* ships in the *Levant*, worth 400,000 *l.* sterling; also, that 18 of our *West India* and other ships were carried into *French* ports;——the list of which will be in the *Supplement*.

A LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1746.

DEC. 6. MR *Tyndall*, proctor in *Doctors Commons*, was marry'd to a daughter of Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt and Ald.

10. Mr *Moses da Costa* of *Totteridge*, *Hertfordshire*,——to the eldest daughter of Mr *Alvaro Mendez*, a Jew merchant of *London*, with 10,000 *l.*

17. Mr *Moses Mendez*,——to his cousin german, daughter of Mr *Jam. Mendez*, merch,

24. *James Huntley* of *Kent*, Esq;——to Miss *Charlotte Edwards* of *Eltham*, *Kent*.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the* Year 1746.

'ON *Monday*, *Oct.* 13 in the morning died the Right Hon. THEOPHILUS, Earl of HUNTINGDON, Lord *Hastings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Moels*, *Newmarck*, and *Molins*,—greatly and justly lamented, if the tender tribute was due to him, who in every relation acted up to the strictest principles of honour and virtue. Never was there a better father, a kinder brother, a more tender husband, or a more indulgent master. [illegible] his you[illegible] gave to *Ita-* [illegible] his travels [illegible] bility of [illegible] make [illegible]

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'thro' *Spain*. He carried with him abroad a 'good ſtock of learning, and brought it back a-'gain improv'd with a thorough knowledge of 'men and manners. There too he acquir'd a 'great degree of perfection in the beſt modern 'languages; the Claſſick Authors he read in 'their own original dreſs, and upon this true 'model form'd a taſte ſo elegant, and a judg-'ment, as ſound, as perhaps any man in *Eu-'rope*.——He was thoroughly acquainted 'with the hiſtory and conſtitution of his own 'country; and wou'd his modeſty and love of 'retirement have permitted him to engage in 'the buſtling, buſy, world, none would have 'appear'd, either in the ſenate or cabinet, 'with more wiſdom or with more fortitude. 'His birth eminent, as it was, reflected much 'leſs honour upon his abilities, than his abili-'ties did upon his birth; for his natural and 'acquir'd talents were ſuch, as might have 'rais'd him to the higheſt rank of men, had 'fortune at firſt plac'd him in the loweſt.—— 'Wou'd he but have appear'd, he muſt have 'appear'd well; for his ſuperior ſenſe had ſe-'cur'd him from a filly action, and his ſtrady 'virtue from a vile one.'

Adm. *Davers* at *Jamaica*, of the fever.

Nov. 25. Brig. Gen. Ld *Hugh Sempil*, at Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, ſome years ago appointed governor of *Barbadoes*, but never went there.

At *Rome*, ſince his return from *Scotland*, Mr *Sheridan*, governor to the young pretender.

100 *DEC.* 5. Relict of judge *Trevor*, aged 100.

6. Relict of *Geo. Baillie* of *Jerviſwood*, Eſq; ſiſter to the Earl of *Marchmont*.

8. Rt Rev. *Nich. Clagget*, Bp of *Exeter*.

Lady *Lempſter*, mother to the E. of *Pomfret*.

9. Rev. Dr *Sam. Knight*, archdeacon of *Berks*, prebendary of *Ely*, and rector of *Ebneſham*, and *Burrough Green* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

11. *Wm Vaughan* of *New England*, Eſq; of the ſmall-pox at *Bagſhot*. He form'd a ſcheme for taking *Cape Breton* (*See p.* 213) and came over for recompenſe.

12. Lieut. Gen. *Phineas Bowles*, Col. of the king's carabineers, and governor of *Derry*.

13. *Rich. Leſtock*, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the white (commander of the fleet, in the expedition to *Britany*) of the gout in his ſtomach.

15. At *Greenwich* academy, in the 15th year of his age, *John Chitty St Quintin*, Eſq; ſon of Sir *Wm St Quintin*, Bart. He had a promiſing genius, an uncommon vivacity, and a moſt engaging temper.

19. Sir *Rob. Willimot*, Knt, Alderman of *Lime-ſtreet* ward, preſident of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell* hoſpitals, Ld Mayor of *London*, in 1743, and one of its members in laſt parl.

Sir *John Forteſcue Aland*, many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and lately made a Lord of *Ireland*.

19. *John Neale* of *Charrington*, *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; formerly member for *Coventry*.—— He left two daughters, the eldeſt married to Dr *Stonehouſe*, M. D of *Northampton*, and the youngeſt to Sir *John Turner*, Bart, member for *Lynn*.

——young princeſs of *Orange*, born

25. *Clement Kent* of *Thatcham*, *Berks*, Eſq; juſtice of the peace, and ſeveral times member for *Wallingford* and *Reading*.

A LIST *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* YEAR 1746.

SIR *Charles Hanbury Williams*, member for *Monmouthſhire*, appointed miniſter at the court of *Berlin*.

Commodore *Smith*, commander of the ſhips on the coaſt of *Scotland*,——commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at *Jamaica*.

Capt. *John Reynolds*,——commander of the *Arundel* of 24 guns.

The E. of *Lincoln*,——cofferer of his majeſty's houſhold, in room of *Edmund Waller*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Wm Perry, Eſq;——Lord Lieut. and Cuſtos Rotulorum for *Radnorſhire*.

Weſt, Eſq; ſon to Ld *Delawar*,——a page to the princeſs of *Wales*.

Wm Mathews, Eſq; of the navy office,—— clerk of the ſurvey at *Woolwich*, in room of

John Rull, Eſq;——clerk of the ſurvey at *Deptford*, in room of

John Sargeant, Eſq;——ſtorekeeper of the king's yard at *Deptford*.

Mr *James Philips*, advocate,——judge of the High Court of Admiralty in *Scotland*, in room of Mr *James Graham* of *Airth*, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS *conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR *Lavington*, canon reſidentiary of St *Paul's*, elected Bp of *Exeter*.

From the other Papers.

MR *Eyton Butts*, eldeſt ſon of the Bp of *Ely*, inſtituted a prebendary of *Ely*, in room of Dr *Knight*, dec.

Mr *Peter Chaſle*,——rector of *Wenſley*, *Yorkſhire*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *Heath*,——vicar of St *Stephens*, *Briſtol*.

Mr *Joſeph Hogan*, inſtituted to the rectories of *Sparkham* and *Foxley*, *Norfolk*.

Rev. Mr *Pordage*,——ſub-dean of the Chapel Royal, in room of Mr *Carlton*.

Dr *Martin* of *Twickenham*,——dean of *Worceſter*.

Mr *Drummond*,——canon reſidentiary of St *Paul's*, in room of Dr *Lavington*.

ALTERATIONS *in the Liſt of* Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Warwickſh.	*Wm Craven*,	*Edw. Digby*, d.
Carliſle,	*John Stanwix*,	*John Hylton*, d.
Roſsſhire,	Sir *Harry Monro*,	Capt. *Roſs*, dec.
Heydon,	Col. *Gumley*,	*Geo. Berkley*, d.
Bridport,	*Tho. Greenville*,	*Geo. Richards*, d.

In the London Gazette.

Amey Edwards of St Giles Cripplegate, London, widow and pawnbroker.
Tho. Hammond of Whitechapel, Midd. dealer.
Wm Lore of Cheapſide, London, linen draper.
Timothy Haycock of Coven ry, clothier.
Wm Smith, of Whitechapel, butcher.
Wm Bedell of St Martin Vintry, Lond. ſcrivener.
Sam. Welchman of Stratford, Warwickſh. innholder.
Tho. Rogers of Hawe, Kingſton upon Thames bricklayer
Jos. Harding of Alnwick, Northumberland, merchant.

TURKY.

UPON a peace being made with the *Shah Nadir*, orders are given for bringing to *Europe* 50,000 of the troops sent against the *Persians*, and a grand divan has been held to examine the answers received from the several powers of *Europe*, to the letters addressed to them by the Grand Seignior (*See Vol. XV. p.* 203.) wherein his highness exhorted them to agree among themselves, and offered them his good offices in order to bring about a general peace.

DENMARK.

It being apparent, that this court is at leisure to spare its troops, one great power is endeavouring to engage 12,000 of them to act defensively in *Germany*, while another, to countermine this proposal, offers a subsidy not to let its troops to any potentate whatsoever. 'Tis probable the latter will be thought the better bargain, being money most easily got.

SPAIN.

'Tis hoped a pacifick disposition will prevail at this court.——Couriers have frequently been dispatched to *Lisbon*, where Mr *Keene* is waiting the turn of affairs—and, what has been long wished by every good *Spaniard*, the king has declared Don *Joseph de Carvajal y Lancastre* president of his council of state, with power to confer with foreign ministers, and to report their propositions to his majesty, without advising with any of the privy council; so that 'tis not doubted but the marquis *de Villarias*, with other counsellors, will resign.

ITALY.

It was on the 30th of *Nov.* N. S. that Gen. *Brown* with an army of 45,000 men (*Austrians* and auxiliary *Piedmontese*) passed the *Var*; his loss was only 40 drowned, and about as many killed and wounded: Having disposed his forces to attack the *French* in two places at once, and admiral *Medley* having sent some sailors in small vessels to the coast, who made a brisk fire on their flank, the enemy quitted their entrenchments and a strong redoubt. The general, having entered *Provence*, issued a proclamation forbidding his men to cut down any olive-trees on pain of death, and promising to protect all who should remain in their habitations, and furnish such necessaries as were in their power. Some villages from whence the inhabitants fled with their provisions were burnt. The cities of *Vence* and *Grace* paying 13,000 crowns were unhurt. The marshal *Belleisle*, having orders not to risk a battle, retreated as the *Austrians* advanced, who proceeded as far as *Draguignan* raising contributions as they passed, and there turned off to *Frejus*, to cover the siege of *Antibes*, which and the isle of St *Margaret*, are taken by the assistance of Adm. *Medley*.

Marshal *Belleisle*, who lies within 5 miles of *Aix*, not able to face Gen. *Brown*, has no more than 26000 men including the *Spaniards*; having sent 3000 to *Beaume*, and 4000 to *Toulon*. It is remarked of him, that, having declared before he left the court, that he would *keep his* twelfth day at *Genoa*, he appears to be a true *Frenchman*, and cannot *keep his word*.

The king of *Sardinia* having happily recover'd from the small-pox, which was a very favourable sort, was told the agreeable news of the surrender of the castles of *Tortona*, and *Savona* to his obedience; on which he was sending more auxiliary troops to Gen. *Brown*, but having advice of the expulsion of the *Austrians* with great slaughter from *Genoa*, they were ordered to that State, there to live at discretion.

Account of an Insurrection in the State of GENOA.

ON *Dec.* 5, in the evening, some tumultuous movements began in one of the quarters of *Genoa*, among the common people, occasioned by a complaint that the *Austrian* officers had cudgell'd several of them, to make them drag to the port one of the mortars which the marquis *de Botta* had order'd to be transported to *Provence*. As soon as it was dark, the populace ran in crowds into the square before the ducal palace, the avenues and gates of which they occupied, demanding arms to defend themselves. A few senators, who happened to be then at the doge's, tried in vain to appease them; their passions were worked up, and they ran to the arsenal, forced open the gates, took out arms and ammunition, and even some cannon, and spread themselves again over the city, crying out, that all the *Austrians* must be exterminated: accordingly, all found in the streets, or in public houses, fell a sacrifice to the fury of the mob. The marquess *de Botta* immediately order'd some troops to march into the city, and quell the mutineers: but besides the arms which they had seized, they were already masters of several gates, and the principal batteries. They continued in motion the 6th, with more fury and violence than the day before. On the 7th they attack'd, with some

ſome cannon, the *Auſtrians* that were poſted at St *Thomas*'s Gate, drove them from thence, and maſſacred all that made any reſiſtance. The government took ſo much pains, and ſeemingly with ſo much ſucceſs, the † 8th and 9th, that they began already to depend on a truce between the people and the *Auſtrian* troops; but on too ſlight grounds; for on the 10th, at break of day, all was in arms in the vallies of *Polſevera* and *Biſagno:* twenty thouſand men, or rather more, joined their countrymen in the city: the *Auſtrians* were attacked on every ſide, and forced to abandon, not only the poſts they yet occupied in the city, but likewiſe the ſuburb of *St Pietro d'Arena*, after a great ſlaughter, and a great number taken priſoners. After which the people ſeized upon all the magazines and the artillery. The *Auſtrians* are running back to the defiles and the paſſes of the mountains, purſued by the ſubjects of the republick.

Some *Engliſh* ſhips of war, began to fire on the city, but the cannon being ſoon pointed againſt them, they were obliged to ſlip their cables and draw off.

This ſucceſs has given the people ſuch courage, that they have erected gibbets in all the public places of *Genoa*, whereon they immediately hang thoſe who refuſe to join them in defence of their former rights and liberties. They have likewiſe ſeized on five *Engliſh* ſhips from *Leghorn*, laden with proviſions for the *Auſtrian* army, the captains, ignorant of the revolution, thinking that port ſtill poſſeſſed by the *Auſtrians*.

Another account ſays, That this inſurrection was occaſioned by a freſh demand of 300,000 genouins: but it is generally agreed, that neither the doge, nor the ſenators, took part in it. The whole management is attributed to the *French* officers, priſoners there. The marquis *de Botta* was obliged to retire, with what troops he could carry off, to the camp before *Savona*. Some letters ſay, that the inſurgents have got poſſeſſion of the important paſs of the *Bocchetta*, which covers the ſtate of *Genoa* towards *Lombardy*, in order to prevent both the retreat of the *Auſtrians* who are now in that ſtate, and the entrance of 12 or 14,000 troops of the ſame nation, who are marching from the *Milaneſe*, the *Modeneſe*, the *Mantuan*, and the *Parmeſan*, to aid their countrymen.

This unexpected ſtorm in *Genoa*, if it does not prevent the great harveſt expected by the *Auſtrians* in *Provence*, has quite blaſted the embryo project for invading *Naples* from the ſide of *Tuſcany:* On the other hand, his *Neapolitan* majeſty is preparing to return the favour; which puts the adminiſtration at *Florence* in the utmoſt pain, moſt of their troops being order'd to reinforce the marquis *de Botta*.

FRANCE.

Much rejoicing was made at *Paris*, on account of the difficulties which the *Britiſh* miniſtry would find in raiſing the ſupplies for the next campaign; their ſecret emiſſaries here having wrote, that his majeſty had been obliged to diſband his houſhold troops for want of money to pay them; but a great damp ſucceeded, on hearing that, inſtead of *four*, which the adminiſtration required, *ſix* millions had been ſubſcribed, in the ſpace of two hours. The paſſage of the *Var* too by the *Auſtrians*, and their overrunning *Provence*, which, from marſhal *Belleiſle*'s flattering letters, and its being long delay'd, the *French* king could not think poſſible, has added to the conſternation of court and city.—— And but little comfort is adminiſtred by the return of the *Breſt* ſquadron in a ſickly and ſhatter'd condition, being but 6 ſhips of force, aud 36 tranſports (*See p.* 330.) The E. of *Morton* is diſcharged out of the baſtile on his parole, at the interceſſion of M. *Van Hoey*.

HOLLAND.

His royal highneſs the D. of *Cumberland* is very much careſſed here, and the States General, animated by his preſence, and the reſolutions of the *Britiſh* court and parliament, have, as we are told, determined to augment their forces by land, and to fit out a fleet of men of war, in order to act with vigour againſt the common enemy.

The laſt letters from General Count *Brown*, bring that there had been a briſk action between a party of his army, and the rear of *Belleiſle*'s, who were defeated, and ſuffer'd much; and that the *Spaniſh* troops in *Savoy* had received abſolute orders not to join the *French*, in *Provence*.

† This day the *Auſtrians* hung out a flag, to know what the populace required.——They anſwer'd—*Evacuate the city, reſtore our cannon, deliver hoſtages.*—The *Auſtrians* aſk'd a ſuſpenſion of arms for 3 days.—They reply'd, *Only for three hours*; but it laſted the night of the 9th——The 10th was a day of bloodſhed, two battalions being maſſacred, who ſold their ——The ſenate did all they could ſe populace, and even executed but this only irritated them.

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Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Nov.* 25 *to Dec.* 23.

Christned	Males 575	Females 595	1170
Buried	Males 917	Females 998	1915

Died under 2 Years old		553
Between 2 and 5		137
Between 5 and 10		73
Between 10 and 20		59
Between 20 and 30		192
Between 30 and 40		233
Between 40 and 50		243
Between 50 and 60		165
Between 60 and 70		124
Between 70 and 80		81
Between 80 and 90		50
Between 90 and 100		4
Between 100 and 101		1
(Hay 36*l.* Load.)		1915

Buried: Within the walls 173; Without the walls 428; In *Mid.* and *Surry* 883; City & Sub. *Wgh.* 431 — 1915

Weekly *Dec.* 2 —— 470
9 —— 519
16 —— 479
23 —— 447
1915

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Coals, Pool 30*s*
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Proceedings on the Tryals of the Rebels, at the Court-houſe in SOUTHWARK. (*See p.* 572.)

ON the 15th the court ſat, preſent, L. C. Juſtice *Lee*, L. C. Baron *Parker*, the Hon. Juſtices *Wright*, *Abney*, *Deniſon*, and *Foſter*, and the Hon. Barons *Reynolds*, *Clarke* and *Clive*, when *Alexander* and *Charles Kinloch*, were brought to the bar, and the motion before made by the priſoners counſel in arreſt of judgment was argued for ſome time, but adjourn'd to the 20th, when it was decided. The caſe was thus. —The priſoners had been arraigned (*ſee p.* 552) and pleaded not guilty, and a jury was charged with them; but at the requeſt of Meſſ. *Gordon* and *Fodrell*, their counſel, with the conſent of the attorney general, &c. a juror was withdrawn, and the jury diſcharged, no evidence having been given for the crown againſt the priſoners; and it was agreed, that the priſoners ſhould withdraw their plea of *Not guilty*, and put in a plea to the juriſdiction of the court; the attorney-general demurred, and the priſoners counſel joined in the demurrer; and that plea was argued, and it was adjudged that the plea was not ſufficient to ſet aſide the juriſdiction of the court, and another jury was afterwards charged with the priſoners, who brought in their verdict guilty; upon which it was moved in arreſt of judgment, that after a juror is withdrawn, and the jury diſcharged without giving a verdict, tho' by conſent, no jury can be charged with the priſoners again, and that judgment cannot be paſſed upon them, and they muſt be diſcharged. The judges were till four o'clock in the afternoon in giving their opinions, and all, except Mr Juſtice *Wright*, agreed that judgment ought to be given againſt them, and the court paſſed judgment of death upon them. —On the 16th *Alex. Grant* being indicted, the attorney-general intimating that the priſoner was one of thoſe who came in and laid down their arms, upon the D. of *Cumberland*'s proclamation, and deſiring that he might be acquitted, he was ſet at liberty.—*George Lowe*, miniſter of a nonjuring meeting at *Aberdeen*, and chaplain to *Stonywood*'s regiment in the rebel army was acquitted after a long trial.—The grand jury found bills of indictment for high treaſon againſt *Henry Moir*, *Robert Moir*, *Alex. Mackenzie*, *James Stermouth*, and *Charles Oliphant*, whoſe tryals were put off to *Jan.* 19, to give them time to get their witneſſes.

A free pardon came for capt. *Geo. Abernethy* (*ſee p.* 571.) and the meſſenger took him away from the New Goal in a Hackney Coach.

—On the 17th *Alex. Hay*, a volunteer in Ld *Pitſligo*'s horſe, and afterwards a private man in *Stonywood*'s regiment, was try'd and found guilty, but recommended by the jury to his majeſty's mercy. *Alex. Sprouil*, late a writer in *Edinburgh*, and a private man in a troop of the pretender's lifeguards, was acquitted by conſent of the attorney-general without entering into the evidence for the crown.—On the 20th paſſed ſentence (as above) on the *Kinlochs*, alſo on *Alex. Hay*.—Then lord *Mac Leod*, the earl of *Cromartie*'s eldeſt ſon, (*ſee his ſpeech p.* 625) and Mr *Wm Murray*, brother to Ld *Dunmore*, were arraigned, and pleaded guilty; they were remanded back to the *Tower*, and the court adjourn'd to *Jan.* 19.

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38. — at *Dorchester* assizes. By *R. Dagge*, M. A. *Roberts*.

39. *Britain's mercies, and Britain's duty*:—At *Philadelphia*, on the suppression of the rebellion. By *G. Whitefield*. *Roberts*.

40. Jesus Christ *the only mediator between God and man*:—By *T. Bradbury*. *Oswald*.

41. *Joy in heaven, and justice on earth*:—Thanksgiving; *Nov.* 5.) By *T. Bradbury*.

42. *The pastoral care*:—At the ordination of Mr *Pope* and Mr *Whittle*. By *J. Milner*, D. D. with an exhortation, by *J. Denham*.

43. Sermon for the contraband, pr. *D. Duval*. *Vaillant*.

44. — at *Exeter*. By *J. Bradford*, A.M.

45. — at *St Albans*. By *Gil. Rhy*, M. A.

46. — at *Oxford*. By *C. Fothergill*, B. D.

47. — at *Hereford*. By *W. Lowe*. *Longman*.

48. — at *Pattrington*. By *N. Nicholls*, M.A.

49. — at *Thurcaston*. By *R. Arnald*, B.D.

50. — at *Dublin*. By *M. Magill*, M. A.

51. — By *T. Hall*. *Oswald*.

DIVINITY.

52. Observations on the history and evidence of the resurrection of *Jesus Christ*. By *Gilbert West*, Esq; pr. 5s. *Dodsley*.

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Including illustrations of the obscurer passages; reasons of the variations of the two Dispensatories, methods of distinguishing the goodness of the simples; and useful remarks relating to the preparation of the medicines.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
For the YEAR 1746.

CONTAINING,

I. SPEECH of T. Prowse, Esq; in praise of his majesty's œconomy, &c. II. Acts passed in Ireland, by the E. of Chesterfield. III. A DESCRIPTION of Westminster Bridge, illustrated with a copper PLATE. IV. DEPOSITIONS concerning the Brest squadron. V. SUCCESSFULL methods of treating sick cattle. VI. ANSWERS to the Manchester remarks, and to address to the inhabitants of York. VII. ON the easy surrender of Carlisle to the rebels. VIII. THE order of council concerning distemper'd cattle, with forms of certificates. IX. LIST of Ships taken on both sides. X. THE London and Northampton yearly bills of mortality. XI. INDEXES for VOLUME SIXTEENTH.

As we have been assured, that the speech published in our Magazine for December last for engaging vigorously in the war upon the continent, does not contain one word of what the hon. gentleman to whom it is ascribed, really said in that debate, it is but common justice and civility to acknowledge our Mistake, and beg pardon of the gentleman for misrepresenting him.

Mr URBAN,

AS I am in a situation to know that the publication of a *certain* speech, under a *disguise* (affected perhaps too much with a view chiefly to avoid offence) has not produced the desirable effect, I send you a speech, of such import, that I dare be answerable, that it will be in no respect disagreeable. On the contrary, could my memory have more faithfully preserved the very words of the original, it must afford as high an entertainment to the reader, as it occasioned attention and pleasure in every hearer.—However, it would be a great pity the public should remain uninformed, with regard to circumstances which do so much justice and honour to an amiable and gracious sovereign, at the same time that they are strong presages of the future prosperity of the nation; since œconomy in the disposal of the revenue is a glorious and useful virtue, and the beginning of disinterested harmony in the legislature is always the beginning of the happiness of the people.

In the committee of supply, *Dec.* 5. (to which several papers and estimates relating to the army were referr'd) 33,030 effective men were voted for guards and garrisons, for the ensuing year, and 856,066*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* for maintaining them; after which a motion was made that 372,788*l.* be granted for 15,196 effective men for the service of the war in *Flanders*. — All these motions were made by Mr R—, S——y of W— and introduced with an explication of the estimates, and an account of the œconomy in them; his majesty having, from a tender regard to his subjects, resolv'd to lessen the expences, by disbanding two troops of his guards, and reducing several regiments of horse to dragoons, as more useful troops; which, by diminishing about 12,000*l.* in the charge of a regiment, would create a saving of about 70,000*l. per Ann.* and furnish a more numerous body of troops. He added, that this was his majesty's own act, and must appear to be such, as it could not be imagined that any minister would propose the disbanding so large a part of the

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guards eſtabliſhed ſo long for the grandeur and ſecurity of the royal family, and were become an apenage to the ſplendour of the court.

When the laſt motion was made, Mr P—— made ſome very candid objections to it, and took an opportunity of being the firſt to applaud this his majeſty's ſcheme for œconomy as follows:

Mr Chairman,

I Do not riſe up directly to oppoſe the preſent motion, I am too ſenſible of my own inability, abſolutely to decide a queſtion of ſo great importance as the preſent appears to be; I riſe up only to ſuggeſt to the committee my ſentiments upon the occaſion, hoping that, if they ſhould appear rational, they will be adopted and ſupported by ſome gentleman of greater abilities, than I ever pretended to. With this view I ſhall briefly mention the objections which, in my apprehenſion, may be juſtly made to the preſent motion. The firſt, and principal, objection is, that ſuch propoſition is premature; it appears to me to be calculated to anticipate the judgment of the houſe upon a future queſtion of the utmoſt importance. For if we agree to this motion, we come to an abſolute declaration, that we will take a ſhare this year in the war on the continent, without previouſly entering into the examination of our circumſtances, whether we are capable of ſuch an undertaking alone, or whether we ſhall have any and what aſſiſtance from our allies. But this, Sir, I look upon to be a procedure too precipitate to conſiſt with the wiſdom and dignity which ought always to attend the proceedings of this houſe. Beſides, if further ſteps are not taken, the motion when agreed to will be to no purpoſe. No doubt, Sir, it is deſigned to be introductory of ſome future meaſures which will be attended with great expence. And I ſuppoſe, that when ſuch meaſures ſhall be propoſed, reaſons will be given to evince the expediency and practicability of em. For indeed it muſt be obvious to every gentleman, that, without a much greater force than 15,000 men, either of our own troops, or ſuch as we may hire of foreign princes, it will be impoſſible for us to act upon the continent with any proſpect of ſucceſs. I am ſure, Sir, that no man can have a greater deſire to ſee the exorbitant power of *France* reduced within ſuch bounds as may be conſiſtent with the liberties of the reſt of *Europe*, nor be more ready to ſupport any probable ſcheme for attaining that end; and therefore I ſhould be far from oppoſing the employment of our forces upon the continent, could I but be perſuaded that we ſhould have even a probability of their being ſo employed, with ſucceſs; but not the leaſt attempt has yet been made to ſhew ſuch probability. I muſt own, Sir, that I expected that, previous to any propoſition for our engaging in an affair of this moment, we ſhould receive particular information what aſſiſtance we may depend upon from our allies, eſpecially the *Dutch*, whoſe whole conduct, from the beginning of the war to this hour, has ſufficiently demonſtrated that they are in no very great haſte to take any vigourous reſolutions; and I am afraid, Sir, that without their vigorous concurrence we can never hope to carry on the war with any good effect. And, therefore, it will appear highly imprudent to engage in it at all, till we ſhall have teſtimonies of a more authentick kind than any we have yet had, that they are willing and ready to exert their whole ſtrength to attain the end propoſed; and indeed I confeſs, were there no other reaſon for it, this their conduct has been ſufficient to warrant the ſtrongeſt doubts, whether or not the republic will ever be prevailed upon to act with vigour in this affair. 'Tis my opinion, that they will not, and I ſhall expect ſtronger reaſons than I have yet heard, before I ſhall alter it. We have been told, Sir, year after year, that our vigorous reſolutions would not fail to induce the *Dutch* to act *totis viribus* in the common cauſe: in the laſt ſeſſion particularly we were informed that they had implored our aſſiſtance and protection, and that they waited only for our being in a capacity, by the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, of joining them, to throw off the maſk, and declare war againſt *France*, from which they were then deterred by the ſuperiority of the *French* armies on their frontiers. But how has their conduct anſwered the expectations which were raiſed? I don't find that they ever thought of ſuch a declaration of war, or even of acting with all their force in conjunction with the allies; and therefore, Sir, gentlemen muſt excuſe me, if I ſhould, as to myſelf, require more authentick teſtimonies of their ſincerity than a repetition of the bare conjectures and ſurmizes which have already proved ill-grounded, and in no wiſe to be depended upon.

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This,

This, Sir, is my reason for thinking the present motion premature; since 'tis not only preparing for, but in reality entering upon, a measure before we have examined either into the propriety of it, or whether we can raise a force sufficient to carry it into execution. I apprehend, Sir, that no damage can possibly result from suspending this determination, till the house might receive further light in the affair; since I find that every other step, without which this can be of no manner of service, is agreed to be deferred; and it will certainly be early enough to agree to the resolution proposed, when we come to deliberate upon the whole question and shall know what other troops or subsidies are to be furnished for the same purpose. I would not (I sincerly declare it) propose any delays in an affair of this moment, could I apprehend they would be attended with the least ill consequence; but, as I cannot foresee any such ill consequence; as I think the house ought to receive all the satisfaction, which can be given them with regard to the co-operation of our allies; and as I judge it highly inconsistent with the honour of the house to come to a precipitate resolution on a question of this great importance, I wish that the motion may be withdrawn, and deferred to a more proper season.—

Now I am up, I cannot omit the occasion, which the hon. gentleman, who made you this motion, has given me of expressing in particular my most sincere and most humble thanks to his majesty, for the regard which he has been pleased to shew to his faithful subjects, in beginning to reduce the great expence in which, the hon. gentleman says, they are necessarily involved. It must, without doubt, raise the warmest sense of gratitude in the hearts of all his majesty's faithful subjects, as I am sure it does in mine, to see œconomy restored and pursued in any one branch of the public expence. So good and great an example will, I doubt not, be pursued in every other branch, as soon as time shall permit an enquiry into them, and methods can be pointed out for their regulation.

The hon. gentleman has, with great modesty, been pleased to disclaim any merit, that he might assume to himself upon this regulation, by ascribing it all to the royal favour, and tho' doubtless it is all to be attributed to his majesty's tender affection for his subjects, yet he must give me leave to return my thanks to him likewise, since, I am certain, that his best offices were not wanting to promote so necessary and beneficial a measure.

He must, likewise give me leave to congratulate him upon a very remarkable instance of his candour, and the probity of his* intentions, he being almost the only person I have had the happiness to know, whose actions, when in place, have been correspondent with his declarations when out of place.—I could not say less than this—it would be offensive to the modesty of the hon. gentleman to say more.—

And yet, Sir, this measure, good as it is, may, (I believe, I may venture to say, will,) be construed in a very different sense by our enemies. I remember that we have been frequently told, since the commencement of the present war, to what a miserable state the *French* were reduced, and that, if we could hold it out another campaign, they would find it impossible to raise men and money sufficient to carry on the war with vigour, and maintain their superiority; but, unfortunately for us, we have but too good reasons to be persuaded, that those conjectures were grounded upon false calculations; and can we imagine that the *French* will not, upon this occasion, turn the tables upon us? Will not they say, that we are reduced to the greatest degree of necessity, and infer from our conduct, that it will be impossible for us to carry on the war a year longer? The *English*, they will say, are absolutely undone, they are become bankrupts, and apparently so to the whole world; for the king has been obliged to reduce one half of his housshold troops; troops which have always been reckoned necessary for the dignity and support of his crown; and certainly he could have no motive for this, but mere necessity, even an inability to maintain them; and this, Sir, will certainly be the colour our enemies will give to this step.

* The hon. gentleman, in a speech, *Nov.* 1. 1745, (being then one of the l—ds of the T—y) on the motion for a sum to maintain the 15 new regiments raised by noblemen, opposed two of those regiments being horse because more expensive than dragoons; and insisted upon œconomy in the strongest manner, and observed that the two greatest grievances in a nation were a contempt of œconomy, and a neglect to enquire whether those, who received the public money, duly served the public; that this nation rewarded its servants more liberally than any other, and in several instances paid its m[illegible] for what it was impossible they should perf[illegible].

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I hope, Sir, I am rightly understood; I only say, that this construction will be put upon it by our enemies, who will thence be induced to flatter themselves in their sanguine expectations. But I am satisfied in my own mind, that the measure is right, and the only method, that can be taken (let our enemies represent it in what light they please) to defeat their destructive and ambitious projects. This is the light wherein I see it, and this is the light in which I am sure it will appear to the rest of his majesty's subjects; and, as such, I take this opportunity to express my thanks in particular to his majesty, which is all I can do at present; but I hope an opportunity will soon be offered to do it in a more general and publick manner.

The question was then put and agreed to, and afterwards an address to return humble thanks to his majesty (See p. 666.) was resolved nem. con.

A Reg. of horse 535 men—Pay	36,019	8	4
Reg. of dragoons 538 —Pay	23,618	10	10
Difference	12,400	17	6
Sav'd by two troops of horse guards disbanded	33,093	0	0
By three reg. of horse reduc'd dragoons	57,201	12	6
	70,294	12	6

See 666

Further particulars concerning Mr RADCLIFFE. *See p.* 666.

HIS body was immediately put into his coffin, and carried back in a hearse to the *Tower*, and the scaffold, booth, and all the boards belonging to them, were cleared away in the afternoon. —He behaved himself very alert until the 4th, when he received a letter from his niece, the lady *Petre*, which engaged him to appear in a more serious manner, agreeable to his unhappy fate. —His corpse was on the 11th, carried in a hearse, attended by two mourning coaches to St *Giles*'s in the fields, and there interr'd with the remains of the late E. of *Derwentwater*, according to his desire, with this inscription on his coffin.

Carolus Radcliffe, Comes de Derwentwater, Decollatus Die 8 Decembris, 1746. Ætatis 53. Requiescat in Pace.

—It seems the *Derwentwater* estate was only confiscated to the crown for the life of *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; but by a clause in an act of parliament, passed some years since, which says, that the issue of any person attainted of high-treason, born and bred in any foreign dominion, and a roman catholick, shall forfeit his reversion of such estate, and the remainder shall for ever be fix'd in the crown, his son is absolutely deprived of any title or interest in the affluent fortune of that ancient family, to the amount of better than 200,000 *l.*

A This unhappy gentleman was the youngest brother of *James* E. of *Derwentwater*, who was executed in 1716; they were sons of Sir *Francis Radcliffe*, by the lady *Mary Tudor*, natural daughter to K. *Charles* II. by Mrs *Mary Davis*.

He was, with his brother, taken at *Preston*, try'd, convicted and condemn'd, but several times respited, and probably would have been pardon'd, had he not, with 13 others, made his escape out of a room called the *Castle* in *Newgate*, thro' a small door which had been accidentally left open, leading to the master-side debtors, where the turnkey (not knowing them) let them out of the prison, supposing they were persons who had come in to see their friends.

He immediately got a passage to *France*, and from thence followed the pretender to *Rome*, subsisting on such a petty pension as his master could allow him.—But returning some time afterwards to *Paris*, he married the relict of *Bevingston* Lord *Newbourgh*, by whom he had a son.

In 1733 he came to *England*, and resided some time at Mr. *John*'s in *Pall-mall*, without any molestation, tho' it was known to the ministry.——He returned to *France*, and came back again to *England* in 1735, and solicited his pardon, but without success, tho' he appeared publickly, and visited several families in *Essex*.——Returning again to *France*, he accepted of the *French* king's commission, to act as an officer in the late rebellion; and, embarking with his son, and several other *Scotch* and *Irish* officers on board the *Espirance* privateer, for *Scotland*, was taken by his majesty's ship the *Sheerness* (*See Vol.* XV. *p.* 613.) and when he landed at *Deal*, was very arrogant to the king's officers, till they told him they intended to use him like a gentleman, but he was going to put it out of their power.

He died in the principles in which he had lived, and was so zealous a papist, that, on the absurdities of some things which are held sacred by the church of *Rome*, being objected to him, he reply'd, 'That for every tenent of that church, repugnant to reason, in which she requires an implicit belief, he wished there were twenty, that he might thereby have a nobler opportunity of exercising and displaying his faith.'

Abstract of the IRISH ACTS.

(Continued from p. 658.)

Act relating to Foreign Service.

EVERY natural-born subject of *Ireland*, who hath been since *Oct.* 8, 1745, or shall, during the present war with *France* or *Spain*, or afterwards, be an officer, soldier or mariner in their service, without licence under the privy seal, shall from *March* 25, 1746, be disabled from holding any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any money, goods, chattels, debts, or securities for money, or any real or personal estate, or trust, charge, property, benefit, estate or interest, into, upon, or out of the same, by descent or purchase, or as tenant by courtesy, by will, gift, or next of kin, or otherwise, either for themselves, their heirs, executors or administrators; and all such real or personal estate, trust, property, charge or benefit, may and shall be sued for at law, or by bill in equity for discovery and relief, and recovered by any protestant, as any real or personal estate, convey'd to, or in trust for papists, may be recovered by virtue of 8. *An. C.* 3. to which no plea or demur shall be allow'd; and when recovered, such estate shall be held and enjoy'd by such protestant, his heirs, executors or administrators, for all such estate, right, title, trust, property, benefit or interest, as shall on *March* 25, 1746, or afterwards belong, or have belonged to such persons, as if this act had not been made.—There is a saving to such as surrender to any judge before *Mar.* 25, 1746.—His majesty's right is hereby saved to the real and personal estate of persons attainted before that day; nor shall this act extend to persons pardoned by the king.——If any person shall, after *March* 25, 1746, knowingly accept of, by himself, or any other, receive, pay, apply, or dispose of any real or personal estate in trust, for the benefit of any such person in foreign service, he shall forfeit treble the value of such real estate, and of the money, goods or chattles which he shall so accept of, or receive, pay, apply or dispose of upon such trust, one third to go to the crown, and two thirds to the informer, who sues for and recovers the same; and no essoin, privilege, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allow'd in any action hereupon.——This act, as well as 2. *Gul.* III. for preventing foreign education, shall be read at all assizes and quarter sessions.

Act of Qualification.

By this act, which was made in pursuance of another, entitled, *An act to prevent the further growth of popery*, all persons who have neglected to qualify themselves pursuant to 2. *An. C.* 6. shall have further time for qualifying to *March* 25, 1748, and are hereby discharged from all disabilities, forfeitures and penalties incurred by such omission; and all acts done by them, or by authority derived from them, and not yet avoided, shall be good, provided this act shall not restore any person to any office or employment already avoided by judgment of a court of record, or filled up.

(*Supplement to Gent. Mag.* 1746.)

Act concerning the Militia.

This is intituled an act for continuing and amending an act passed *An.* 2. *Geo.* I. intituled *An act to make the militia of this kingdom more useful.* By it his majesty's lieutenants, governors, and commissioners of array, for the counties, cities and places in *Ireland*, are empowered to call together the militia in their several counties, cities and places respectively, and to head, conduct, and employ them any where in this kingdom, as they shall be directed by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the chief governor or governors of this kingdom.—The grand jury of every county, or county of a city or town, may hire a house or room where there is a barrack, and conveniencies for keeping ammunition and accoutrements, for which they may raise, by way of presentment, at the assizes, a sum annually not exceeding 10 *l.* and the like sum for fitting up the said house, and an annual sum not exceeding 20 *l.* or the sum of 3*d.* for every firelock, bayonet and broad-sword, for defraying the necessary expence of keeping such arms, ammunition and accoutrements in order, and the salary of the storekeeper or armourer, who is to be appointed by the lord lieutenant of this kingdom.——The governors of counties, their deputies, or commissioners of array, where is no governor, are at all times impower'd, and the grand juries twice a year (in *Dublin* at their quarter sessions) to visit the stores, and by presentment remove the armourer, if he has misbehaved in his office, and the lord lieutenant shall appoint another.——If any standing forces are quarter'd where such arms are kept, the commanding officer shall appoint a guard for their security; otherwise the governor, his deputy, or the commissioners of array shall appoint a guard out of the militia of the town and neighbourhood, to be paid as standing forces; the money to be raised by presentment by the grand juries in their several counties, as other public money.——This act, and every part of 2. *Geo.* I. therein recited, and not hereby alter'd, to continue for two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament.

Act for better regulating Juries.

At *Michaelmas* sessions of the peace in each county, after the great pannel of the freeholders and others, qualified to serve on juries, shall be settled by 9. *Geo.* II. *C.* 3. the justices of the peace shall cause the letter *X* to be annexed to the name of every person seized of a freehold, or possessed of a leasehold interest, as by 9. *Geo.* II. *C.* 3. of the annual value of 50*l.* which list, when settled, the clerk of the peace shall deliver to the sheriff. or under sheriff, on or before *December* 1, every year; and he shall cause the names of the said persons so returned to him, with their additions and places of abode, to be written on distinct pieces of paper or parchment, of equal size, and rolled up in the same manner, and put into two boxes, in one of which shall be put only the names of all persons seized of a freehold, or possessed of a leasehold interest, as aforesaid, of the clear yearly value of 50*l.* And in the other box shall be

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put the names of all other perſons under the qualifications in the act mentioned; one of them indorſed, freeholders, and leaſeholders of the county of , of the yearly value of 50 *l*; and the other, freeholders of the county of , *under* the yearly value of 50 *l*. under which ſhall be written the name of the ſheriff of the county, who ſhall lodge the ſaid boxes with the prothonotaries and clerk of the pleas of the king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, on or before the eſſoin day of every Hilary term, during the continuance of this act; the penalty of neglect on the ſheriff, any ſum not exceeding 100 *l*.——From the eſſoin day of Hilary term, 1746, a juſtice of the king's bench, one of the common pleas, and a baron of the exchequer, with their prothonotaries, and clerk of the plea, or their deputies, ſhall meet in the exchequer chamber every *Jan.* 24, during the continuance of this act, and cauſe an indifferent perſon to ſhake the box returned for every county, containing the names as aforeſaid, and draw thereout from 18 to 30, and afterwards the other box, for the ſame county, containing the other papers or parchments as aforeſaid, and draw thereout from 18 to 30 names, proceeding till the like number of perſons ſhall be drawn for each county; which names being wrote in a roll or pannel of parchment, ſhall be lodged with the prothonotaries, and clerk of the pleas, to be produced on demand of the ſheriff, or his attorney in court, under ſheriff, or other officer, who ſhall have the return of juries for tryals of cauſes by *niſi prius*, fairly wrote in paper, and ſigned by them; and ſuch ſheriffs or other officers are to return on every *venire facias*, or other proceſs for other tryals of cauſes by juries, before the juſtices of aſſizes, or *niſi prius*, at the next aſſizes, ſuch jurors only as are contained in thoſe liſts; and the jurors ſo returned ſhall be drawn by ballot before the juſtices in open court, and be ſubject to challenges, as in former acts is directed; and after the names of the jurors ſo drawn ſhall be enrolled by the ſaid prothonotaries, *&c.* the ſeveral pieces of paper or parchment ſhall be again rolled up and returned into the reſpective boxes, to be kept in the office of the prothonotaries of the king's bench, till the eſſoin day of next Trinity term, during the continuance of this act.——The ſheriff of the county of *Dublin* is to lodge with the prothonotaries, *&c.* on or before the eſſoin day of every Hilary term the grand liſt or pannel only delivered to him yearly by the clerk of the peace of the ſaid county, or a copy thereof; and all jurors for tryals of cauſes in the ſaid county ſhall be returned by the ſheriff of the county, as directed by former acts.——The judges of aſſizes and *niſi prius* may fine for neglect from 20 to 40 *l*. to be eſtreated into the exchequer.——The ſaid act of 9. *Geo.* II. *C.* 3. for the better regulating of juries; and 13 *Geo.* II. *C.* 5. for continuing and amending the ſame, ſo far as not altered by this act, and this act alſo, are continued to *March* 25, 1753, and thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Act *for regulating Elections of Members of* Parliament.

Act 1. *Geo.* II. *C.* 9. therein mentioned and recited, is, as far as recited, repealed; and freeholders of 40 *s.* and under 10 *l. per ann.* ſhall at a quarter ſeſſions after this act, and 6 months before the election, be regiſter'd in open court, and make the following affidavit; or, if a quaker, the following affirmation.——"I *A. B.* do ſwear (or do ſolemnly and truly affirm) that I am a freeholder, and have a freehold eſtate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments lying, or being at , in the county of , of the clear yearly value of 10 *l.* or 40 *s.* (as the caſe ſhall be) above all charges payable out of the ſame, and that I believe the ſame may be ſo let to a reaſonable tenant, and that I did not accept of ſuch freehold eſtate fraudulently, or on purpoſe to qualify me to give my vote at this election, and that the place of my abode is at , and that I have not been polled before at this election, and that I am not a papiſt, or marry'd to a papiſt, nor do I educate, or ſuffer to be educated, any of my children under 14 years in the popiſh religion. So help me God."——This oath or affirmation, being read aloud in open court, ſhall be delivered to the clerk of the pleas, to be by him regiſter'd in a book kept for that purpoſe, he taking of each freeholder 6*d*.——The ſaid clerk ſhall, on or before the laſt day of every ſeſſion, deliver to the treaſurer a copy of ſuch regiſtry, to be kept amongſt the accounts of the county from *May* 1, 1746, inſtead of the oath appointed by 2. *Geo.* I. *C.* 19.——None ſhall vote at elections, by virtue of a freehold which he poſſeſſes not, or receives its rents or profits, or is intitled to receive the ſame before the vacancy happened, unleſs ſuch lands or tenements come within the time aforeſaid by deſcent, marriage or marriage ſettlement, deviſe or preſentation, or by promotion to ſome office, to which ſuch freehold is annexed; nor ſhall any vote as a freeman, who ſhall not be free before the vacancy happened to ſupply which the election was then held, unleſs ſuch freeman came free by ſervice in ſome trade, *&c.* or by birthright, or unleſs ſuch vacancy happened ſix Kalendar months before ſuch election; the penalty 10 *l.* to each candidate at ſuch election, to be recovered as the penalty for adminiſtering an oath contrary to this act.——For perſons educated in the Popiſh religion, and conformed to the eſtabliſhed church of *Ireland*, tendering their vote at elections, the words in the oath, "I am not marry'd to a papiſt," ſhall be omitted, and inſtead thereof ſhall be inſerted, "That I was educated in the popiſh religion, and have conformed to the church of *Ireland* as by law eſtabliſhed, and have not, ſince my conformity, marry'd a popiſh wife."——Perſons convicted of ſwearing falſely, to ſuffer as in caſes of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Act *for regulating* Corporations.

From the firſt day of Trinity term, 1746, if a writ,

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a writ, or mandamus iſſue from the king's bench, a return ſhall be made to the firſt writ of mandamus; and the perſon ſueing ſuch writ may plead to, or traverſe the facts contained therein, to which the perſon making ſuch return, ſhall reply, take iſſue, or demur, and ſuch further proceeding ſhall be had therein as might, if the perſon ſueing ſuch writ had brought his action on the caſe for a falſe return; and if any iſſue ſhall be joined, the perſon ſueing ſuch writ, may try the ſame in ſuch place as an iſſue joined in ſuch action on the caſe might; and if a verdict for the perſon ſueing ſuch writ, or that judgment be given for him upon a demur, *nil dicit*, or for want of replication, or other pleading, he ſhall recover coſt and damages, as he might have done in ſuch action on the caſe, to be levy'd by *capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, *fieri facias*, or *elegit*, and a peremptory writ of mandamus ſhall be granted, for whom judgment ſhall be given, as might if ſuch return had been judged inſufficient; and if judgment ſhall be given for the perſon making ſuch return to ſuch writ, he ſhall recover his coſts, to be levy'd in manner aforeſaid.——If damages be recover'd againſt a perſon making ſuch return to ſuch writ as aforeſaid, he ſhall not be liable to be ſued in any other action or ſuit.—If any ſhall uſurp, or unlawfully hold any offices or franchiſes, the proper officers of the king's bench, with leave of the court, may exhibit an information, in nature of a *Quo warranto*, at the relation of any perſon deſiring to proſecute; and if it appears that the rights of ſeveral perſons to the ſaid offices may be determined in one information, the court may give leave to exhibit one ſuch information, to which the defendant may appear and plead.——If a perſon, againſt whom the information is exhibited, be found guilty, the court may give judgment of *ouſter*, fine and coſts; or if judgment be given for the defendant, he ſhall recover his coſts.——If in any city or borough no election be made of the mayor, bailiff, &c. at the time appointed by charter, &c. the corporation ſhall not be diſabled from electing officers for the future, but the members, having a right, may proceed on ſuch choice the day following; and, in abſence of the proper officer, the next in office ſhall have authority to proceed.——If no election be made, or one becomes void, the king's bench may award a Mandamus, requiring the proper officers to aſſemble, and notice in writing ſhall be affixed in ſome public place 6 days before the election.——The mayor, &c. thus elected ſhall take the uſual oath, and have all the power of thoſe elected on the days fixed by charter.——No mayor, &c. to act till approved by the lord lieutenant and privy council.—Officers wilfully abſenting themſelves, to prevent the election, to be impriſoned 6 months, and diſabled from holding any offices in the ſame place.

ACT *relating to* MARRIAGES.

By this, act 9. *Geo.* II. C. 2. is repealed, ſo far as it requires the ſame to be read 4 times a year, and hereby every marriage celebrated after *May* 1, 1746, between a papiſt, and any perſon who hath been, or hath profeſſed to be a proteſtant within 12 months before, or between two proteſtants, if celebrated by a popiſh prieſt, is declared abſolutely null and void.——If any maid or woman be carry'd away by force againſt her conſent, with an intent to marry or deſile her, contrary to 6. *An.* C. 10. every perſon ſo taking, &c. with the aiders and procurers, as well principals, as acceſſaries before the fact, ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſuffer death, without benefit of clergy, or of the ſtatute of 9. *Geo.* II. C. 11; and this act ſhall be read once a year in all places of public worſhip, by the miniſter, and in open court at every general quarter ſeſſions of the peace.

GAME ACT.

Notwithſtanding the act 10. *Gul.* III. C. 8. intituled, *An act for the preſervation of Game, and the more eaſy conviction of ſuch as ſhall deſtroy the ſame*, Proteſtants may keep and uſe arms, neceſſary for the defence of his majeſty, the eſtabliſhed government of this kingdom, their perſons and properties only; and nothing in this act ſhall extend to impower any juſtice of the peace, or any other perſon, to take from any proteſtant ſuch arms as he ſhall keep, or uſe in manner aforeſaid, provided nothing herein contained ſhall extend to enable any perſon whatſoever, not qualified by the ſaid recited act, to kill or deſtroy any game mentioned in the ſaid act.

ACT *for Continuance of* STATUTES.

By the act for reviving and continuing ſeveral temporary ſtatutes, the 10. *Geo.* I. C. 3. ſo far as relates to the city of *Dublin*, and liberties, and is continued by 11. *Geo.* II. C. 13. to *Sept.* 29, 1745, is continued to *Sept.* 20, 1746, and thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament, and alſo 10. *Geo.* I. for regulating abuſes in buying and ſelling cattle, C. 10.——By this act 9. *Geo.* II. C. 3. is continued for 14 years, and thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament; and 9. *Geo.* II. C. 10. for 7 years, alſo 11. *Geo.* II. C. 14. ſo far as not alter'd by 19. *Geo.* II. C. 14. is continued for 7 years, and to the end of the next ſeſſion. 3. *Geo.* 2. C. 9. relating to ſheriffs, is hereby revived and continued for 2 years from *March* 25, 1746, and to the end of the next ſeſſion. The act of 17. Geo. II. to prevent the burning of land, C. 10. is hereby continued for two years, and to the end of the next ſeſſion. [See *Juries*, *Quakers*, *Workhouſe*; *Dougs*, *Cuſtoms* and *Exciſe*.]

ACT *concerning* ARCHBISHOPS, &c.

By this act, intituled (An act for amending the laws in relation to demeſne lands belonging to archbiſhops, and in relation to building new pariſh churches) the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, may, on application of an archbiſhop, grant a commiſſion, as by 15. *Geo.* II. C. 5. is provided in the caſe of biſhops, to 5 credible perſons, to view all the demeſne and menſal lands belonging to ſuch archbiſhoprick, and to cauſe a ſurvey and map to be made thereof, and to diſtinguiſh and ſet apart not leſs than

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250 acres, plantation meaſure, for a demeſne for an archbiſhop of that ſee, and to certify the ſame to the lord lieutenant, &c. who, by writing under hand and ſeal, may ſet out and ſettle a proper demeſne for ſuch archbiſhop, not leſs than 250 acres; which writing, map and certificate ſhall be lodg'd in the council-office, and a duplicate in the archbiſhop's regiſtry, and the lands ſo ſet out ſhall be as demeſne or menſal lands belonging to the ſaid archbiſhop, and his ſucceſſors, with power to demiſe the remaining part of the ſaid demeſne, lying within any town corporate or market town, or within half a mile thereof, for any term not exceeding 40 years; provided the full yearly value, at the time of leaſing, without any fine, ſhall be reſerved; not exceeding 10 acres to one perſon.——From ſuch time as the lord lieutenant, &c. ſhall order any new church to be built, purſuant to the acts 2. *Geo.* I. *C.* 24. and 10 *Geo.* I. *C.* 6. perſons ſeized in fee ſimple, fee tail, or for life, with immediate remainder over in tail to their iſſue, of ſuch land whereon ſuch new church ſhall be order'd to be erected, may grant ſuch lands, not exceeding one acre, to the church-wardens of the pariſh, where it is to be built, and their ſucceſſors forever (who are hereby impower'd to receive it) as a ſcite for ſuch new church and church-yard, for the uſe of the pariſhioners, and ſuch grant ſhall be good againſt all claims whatſoever.—The archbiſhops, biſhops, deans, archdeacons, dignitaries, prebendaries, rectors, vicars and eccleſiaſtical perſons, with the conſent of their archbiſhop or biſhop, under hand and ſeal, and perſons ſeized for life in poſſeſſion, with immediate remainder over to their iſſue in tail, may grant for ever in poſſeſſion, abſolutely or in fee-farm, any land to them belonging, not exceeding two acres, to the incorporated ſociety in *Dublin* for promoting proteſtant ſchools.

Act *concerning* Corn.

This is for continuing and amending an act intituled "An act for the buying and ſelling of all ſorts of corn and meal, and other things therein mentioned, by weight; and for the more effectual preventing the frauds committed in buying and ſelling thereof; and for regulating the price and aſſize of bread; and the better regulating the markets."

By this act ſo much of 11. *Geo.* II. *C.* 21. as is not hereby repealed, is continued for two years from *March* 25, 1746, and to the end of the next ſeſſion; and every merchant, from the ſaid *March* 25, and every factor, maſter, or owner of any ſhip, &c. who ſells to any baker, &c. any corn, meal or flour imported from abroad, or brought coaſtways into any city, port, or town by ſea, ſhall in 48 hours, after delivery of ſuch corn, &c. return in writing (upon oath if required) to the chief magiſtrate of the place, the number of quarters of corn, and weight of meal and flour, the time when, and the real price of ſuch corn, are ſold and deliver'd, and all and every allowance, if any, for the ſame; which return ſhall be enter'd in a book for that purpoſe, wherein the price of all meal, wheat and flour ſhall every week be enter'd, to which all perſons may have recourſe without fee or reward; the penalty of neglect 5*l.* to the informer.—The lord mayor of *Dublin*, and the ſeneſchals of St *Sepulchres* and *Donore*, within their reſpective liberties, are hereby directed to give the *bakers* an allowance of 9*s.* on each quarter of corn for houſhold bread, and 8*s.* on the quarter for white and wheaten bread: and other magiſtrates have like power in their juriſdictions.——The aſſize of bread ſhall not be alter'd, but when the middle price of a quarter of wheat ſhall fall 6*d.* and the odd price, if any, ſhall be allow'd alternately one week to the public, and the other to the baker; 300 and half weight of flour ſhall be deemed equal to one quarter of wheat, according to the ſum for which the ſaid quantity of flour ſhall from time to time be ſold.——From the ſaid *March* 25, no baker ſhall at the ſame time uſe the trade of a meal-man, on the penalty of 5*l.* for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other to the poor.——Any perſon wilfully neglecting to bake, on account of any combination, to be fined 10 *l.* for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh; but he ſhall have liberty of appeal.——The lord mayor within *Dublin*, and its liberties, and the magiſtrates, juſtices of the peace, and ſeneſchals, within their reſpective juriſdictions, may aſcertain the rates of oat-meal, regard being had to the price of oats, and making reaſonable allowance for manufacturing; and the rates being aſcertained, they may oblige the meal-men and manufacturers of oat: for ſale, to bring the meal to the public market, and ſell the ſame in ſuch ſmall quantities as they ſhall think fit; the refuſer to be puniſhed as an engroſſer of corn.

* *By the act* 8. Anne, *when corn is* 3*s. the buſhel, in* England, *bakers were to be allow'd* 1*s*; *and* 1*s.* 6*d. per buſhel, when the price of it was* 5*s.*

Act *concerning* Quakers.

This is intituled "An act for accepting the affirmation or declaration of the people called *Quakers*, inſtead of an oath in the uſual form."

The clauſes of this ſtatute are the ſame with thoſe of 9. *Geo.* II. *C.* 16. herein revived, which agrees with 1. *Geo.* II. *C.* 5. with this difference, that, by 1 *Geo.* II. *C.* 5. a certificate, under the hands of 6 of their congregation, of a perſon's being 5 years of that profeſſion, was requited, but hereby the perſon affirming and declaring that they are of the profeſſion of the people called *Quakers*, and have been ſo for one whole year, laſt paſt, is ſufficient.

Act *concerning* Diſtillers.

Recites 17. *Geo.* II. *C.* 7. partly, as far as it relates to diſtillers, and enacts that from *March* 25, 1746, every diſtiller or perſon employ'd to attend the ſtill-houſe, ſhall as often as required by the officer appointed to gauge and take an account of ſuch waſh and low wines, ſhew him all ſuch ſtocks then in hand, under forfeiture of 10 *l.* (in caſe of refuſal) by ſuch diſtiller, and of 5*l.* by the perſon ſo refuſing; and in caſe ſuch officer ſhall afterwards find any waſh

wash or low wines, of the stock then in hand, above the quantity shewn, such distiller shall forfeit 20 *l. sterl.* for every 9 gallons of wash, and the like sum for every 9 gallons of low wine.

The forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, except such as are otherwise thereby appointed, shall be sued for, and applied in such manner as prescribed by 33 *Car.* II. *C.* 8. with like remedy of appeal. This act to continue two years from *March* 25, 1746, and thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Parl.

Act relating to Drugs and Medicines.

The visitors appointed by 9 *Geo.* II. *C.* 10. are hereby to visit the shops and warehouses of the apothecaries, and examine their journeymen and apprentices, to the quantity and quality of the drugs and medicines there, or in their power, custody, or in the hands of any person for them, and to report annually to the president of the college of physicians, the condition of such shops, &c. and drugs, as they shall find contrary to the said act; which report the said president and college, not being less than five, shall in one month after make to be printed and published.

The WORKHOUSE *Act.*

It enacts that in all actions or suits, on account of taxes by the governors of the *Workhouse*, according to 1 *Geo.* II. *C.* 27. 3 *Geo.* II. *C.* 17. 5 *Geo.* II. *C.* 14. or commenced against them, if the original return of the commission for the valuation of the minister's money be lost, the proving of that money paid for 7 years before, shall be sufficient evidence.——The governors (15 at least being present) may summon the tenant to appear, where the taxes are payable, and to produce the lease, &c. and in case of neglect for 20 days, they may nominate four persons to value the rent, who are to return their valuation upon oath, which shall be sufficient evidence of the rent; and in case of ground rents only, or that houses are extraparochial, if the minister and churchwardens shall not, in a month after notice, appoint four persons for such valuations, or if the persons appointed refuse, they may nominate 4 persons to make such valuations upon oath.——The governors at any general court may apply, for the maintenance of foundlings, all exceedings on the other funds of the workhouse, and raise by demise or mortgage of the lands belonging thereto, any sum not exceeding 1500 *l.* for discharge of the debts contracted to support the foundlings. The former taxes are continued for 21 years, from *May* 15, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session; and the said governors may license all coaches, chaises, carts, &c. for 21 years upon such fines and annual rents, to such uses and regulations as by said acts are appointed for those now granted.—Hereby 1 *Geo.* II. *C.* 27, as alter'd and amended by this and the other acts; 3 *Geo.* II. *C.* XVII. as alter'd and amended by 5 *Geo.* II. *C.* XIV. and the said 5 *Geo.* II. *C.* XIV. as alter'd and amended by this act, are continu'd for 21 years, from *May* 1, 1746.——The court of assistants, or any 5 or more of them, may hear and determine offences, and impose penalties not exceeding the forfeitures specify'd in the said acts for such offences, and may award corporal punishments according to the same acts.——Persons refusing to pay the duties of coachmen, chairmen, &c. or damaging them may by the said court be compelled to make satisfaction, by distress, &c. of goods.——Beadles or bellmours within *Dublin*, or its liberties, and the constables within their districts, and every parishioner calling the constable or beadle to his assistance, may seize any sturdy beggar or vagabond, begging within the city, &c. and bring him before the governors, or any justice of the city, who may commit them to workhouse to hard labour, till the next general court of assembly, where they are to be examin'd, when the said court, being 15 in number, may confine such beggar, &c. for 4 years to hard labour.——Beadles, bellmours, or constables refusing to act shall forfeit to the workhouse 20 *s.*

Mr URBAN,

SInce you have obliged the Manchester Dr. (p. 559, 560.) by inserting his remarks, in which he boasts with great pleasure of the respect shewn him, I desire that you'll insert the following address, which, tho' written, as you may think, with too much vehemence, and a view to self interest, it plainly shews the folly of taking those into our bosoms, who not only entirely consult on all occasions their own interests, but have had the wickedness secretly to abet the late attack on our vitals, and the insolence to rejoice at our danger. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILANGLUS.

N.B. This paper was sent to you in July.

From the YORK JOURNAL, *Or,* PROTESTANT COURANT, *July* 1.

To the worthy Inhabitants of the City of YORK.

My FELLOW CITIZENS,

AS I cannot forbear congratulating you upon the enjoyment of those blessings which the victorious arms of his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland* has preserved to us; so is it with the greatest pleasure I have observed the hearty rejoicings I have been made thro' this loyal city for our *happy deliverance*, and the * *golden mark* of gratitude shewn by the corporation to our *glorious deliverer*. But one thing there is in our conduct, the explanation of which puzzles me much; that whilst we rejoice at the victory which has been determined in our favour, whilst we triumph in the utter destruction of our enemies in *Scotland*, we should, at the same time, within our own city, argue in the favour, should caress, should take w

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* See p. 410 B.

our bosoms some of those very people, whose principles, whose religion and riches, have been the means of forming this unnatural rebellion (for the suppression of which we are now rejoicing) have been the cause of all the anxieties with which we have been tortured, all the calamities which we have suffered in it. 'Tis a truth which we need not now be told, that the papists have been the *(see p. 310.)* contrivers of the *late* rebellion, (for so we are now happy enough to call it) who have hearts to contrive any villainy; that it was the hand of popery which laboured to destroy us, whose hand is always ready for destruction: Of this truth there is certain and undoubted proof, and this *WE* have had daily opportunities of observing from their behaviour amongst us. How did every misfortune we met with convey life and chearfulness into their hearts and looks! This they were so far from endeavouring to conceal, that they triumph'd in it. How did every success obtained by our arms cast a damp and fullenness upon them? This, perhaps, they might *endeavour*, but they could *not* conceal. At *Cope*'s unfortunate defeat they *exulted*; at the affair of *Falkirk* they almost ventur'd to *triumph*.

But *Culloden* was a stroke they could never recover; the news of it made them shrink and tremble; the run-away Highlanders could hardly be seized with a greater panick; and now, like *Yorick*'s skull, they are quite chop-fallen. Where be their gibes? their gambols? their songs? their flashes of merriment? Not one now to mock their own grinning. ——These are the people that triumphed in our misfortunes, that repine and languish at our happiness; these are they whom many of my fellow citizens are imprudent enough to defend and caress, whose residence amongst us they wish, and endeavour to promote.—— *O! they are civil, good-natured folks, they are quiet and harmless subjects——they are people of quality and condition, they come on purpose to live at ease, and spend their money amongst us, to make us a rich and flourishing city.* 'Tis well if they who argue thus speak from experience; if I was a papist or Jacobite, perhaps I might talk in the same style; but as I have the *misfortune* to be a protestant, and a loyal subject to the king, I can say, with much truth, that for the 20 years in which I have been in business, I have not, during all that space of time, taken the value of five shillings of their money. And I have the concurring testimony of several of my neighbours, in the same *unfortunate* circumstances, who are ready to aver the same as to themselves, who are all at a loss to guess (since we all keep as good goods as other people, and have as great choice of them) why the papists should thus industriously avoid our shops, and never care to purchase of us, even tho' they cannot meet with what they want elsewhere.——We are at a loss, I say, to guess the meaning of it, except it be that we are protestants, and good subjects. This, methinks, is extremely odd in those, whom some people affect to call *good-natured and quiet subjects*, and *who come to spend their money amongst us*. 'Tis well if those who view things in this mistaken light, and court the stay of these people amongst us, do not soon find cause to repent them of their fatal mistake; for have they not already got people of their own religion in every profession and science? Have they not got mechanicks in every art, and tradesmen in every business, and duplicates in most? And do they not multiply upon our hands? Do we not every day see new shops belonging to papists——new popish artificers start up amongst us? Can any honest protestant in reason flatter himself that the papists will buy any thing of him, while there are papists of the same business with himself? And does not every day's experience convince him of it? I will venture to affirm it, for what I speak is from serious examination, that of all the money that is spent in this city by papists, not five shillings in a hundred pound is expended by them amongst his majesty's *good subjects*. And even this sum, small as it is, will dwindle into nothing, in a very little time, if popish tradesmen are suffered to multiply amongst us, as they have of late done. Where then is the reasonableness of caressing such people, of inviting them to stay amongst us? We cannot wish them to be here without expecting to starve ourselves, whilst our rivals in trade prosper: For so long as they do remain amongst us, so long as we are crowded with *rapparees* and *priests*, we can never expect to see our own trades flourish, or our own neighbouring gentry (from whom is our natural support) live amongst us as they formerly did, and would again, if we were free from such *destructive inmates*. For who, that could avoid it, would chuse to come into bad and dangerous company? Who, that

that has any where elſe to live, would ſuffer himſelf to be coop'd up in the ſame town with papiſts and———. Their late behaviour will explain my meaning. †

Therefore, my fellow citizens, inſtead of wiſhing them to live amongſt us, let us earneſtly wiſh them to retire from us; like their friend cardinal *Wolſey*, let us wiſh a long farewel to all their greatneſs, if they pleaſe, for ever. For this I will venture to ſay, that as our city has never flouriſhed ſince they abounded in it, ſo will it never flouriſh while they do abound. *Yours, &c.*

A Commoner.

† I have been aſſur'd, that one of 9 unhappy brothers taken in *Carliſle*, who dy'd as he was bringing priſoner to town declared, in his laſt moments, that his father was the cauſe of his ruin———

The Method by which the Inhabitants of Savoy, *and many parts of* France, *ſtopped the great mortality amongſt their cattle, in the Month of* July 1744; *and which they had uſed with the ſame ſucceſs about thirty years before.*

GREAT care muſt be taken to viſit and examine the beaſts twice or thrice a day, and alſo to cleanſe the ſtables, cow-houſes, and all places where they are kept, twice a day, and fumigate it either by burning a little frankincenſe, or juniper berries; the racks, mangers, or poſts of the places they are in, muſt alſo be rubbed every day, and waſhed with water, in which ſweet herbs, as ſage, thyme, *&c.* have been ſteeped.

Thoſe beaſts that are taken with a gathering about the roots of the tongue, and which in 24 hours will divide the tongue, muſt have the fore part ſcraped with a ſilver ſpoon, or ſome other thing of the ſame metal, and then waſhed with the following mixture.

Take the herb called maſterwort, ſteep it in vinegar, with ſalt and pepper, and uſe it as aforeſaid.

For thoſe beaſts that are ſeized with oppreſſion upon the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, and diſorder of the lungs,

Take half an ounce of ſuccotrine aloes, a quarter of an ounce of the flower of ſulphur, bruiſe them well together, and let the beaſt ſwallow the mixture with a horn, in the following proportions,

To an ox give an ounce, A cow ſeven drachms. A calf a year old ſix drachms, and to other calves in proportion to their age. A ſheep four drachms and to lambs in proportion to their age.

N. B. The above method was uſed by the inhabitants of *Savoy*, and, by the bleſſing of God, in 15 days the mortality ceaſed.

An Account of

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

See the Plate in this Supplement.

THE river *Thames*, where this bridge ſtands was 1223 feet wide, from wharf to wharf, and tho' it is there 300 feet wider than from *Lambeth* to the *Horſe-ferry* (which is the ſame breadth as at *London-bridge*) this place was choſen on account of its convenient communication with the roads, and the principal parts of *Weſtminſter*. The length of this bridge is conſequently 1223 feet, with an abutment of very ſtrong ſtone work, 77 feet and a half at each end, extending as a breaſt-work on each ſide above and below the bridge 25 feet, with a handſome flight of ſtone ſteps, for landing goods, *&c.* The breadth is at leaſt 44 feet, which affords room for 3 carriages and 2 horſemen to paſs abreaſt without interruption or danger, beſides 7 feet on each ſide (not reckoning the receſſes over the piers) for a foot way; which is raiſed up about 12 inches, and to be paved with broad moor-ſtone; and the aſcent, when quite paved and finiſhed, will be but one foot in 30. The arches are 13 large and 2 ſmall, the piers are 14 the length of each about 70 feet, each end terminated with a ſaliant right-angle againſt either tide. Theſe piers, which are at bottom 4 feet wider than at the ſpringing of the arch, are laid on a ſtrong foundation of timber two feet thick, ſhaped in the ſame manner, about 80 feet long, and 28 wide; and it is of ſuch ſound plank, that, being kept always wet, will not rot, but grow harder by time. Some of theſe foundations are laid 14 feet under the bed of the river, and ſome only 5 feet, according as a ſtratum of gravel could be found, which was much lower on the *Surrey* ſide. Thus the depth of the piers is different, but they are built alike, inſide and out, of ſolid *Portland* block of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 tons weight, and none leſs, except key-ſtones; all let in and the joints filled with *Dutch* terras, beſides cramp'd together by iron, which is not to be ſeen now finiſhed. Between theſe (which piers take up 353 ſolid feet) the water has a free courſe of 870 feet, more than

than 4 times the ſpace for the water courſe between the ſterlings at *London-bridge*; * ſo that here is no fall of water to endanger the ſmalleſt boat, and the ſtream is ſo gentle that it ſeldom exceeds the velocity of 2 and a half feet *per* ſecond in tide of flood, and is a quarter leſs in the ebb.

All the arches, which are ſemicircular for greater ſtrength, ſpring from about 2 feet above low water mark: This is much ſtronger, and occaſions a leſs aſcent, than if they ſprung from higher piers, beſide the ſaving of materials and workmanſhip.—The middle arch is 76 feet wide, and the reſt decreaſe each 4 feet, till the abutment arch which is about 25 feet and the abutment 79 and a half. The piers between decreaſe one foot, the greateſt being 17 feet wide at the ſpringing of the arches, as repreſented, by the following lines, the uppermoſt figures being the breadth of the arches, and the lower the dimenſions of the piers.

76 17 72 16 68 15 64 14 60 13 56 12 52 2 25 77 5/8

and ſo for the other half.

The ſoffet (or cieling) of every arch is turned and built quite thro' with large *Portland* blocks, over which is turned another arch of *Purbeck* ſtone (bonded in with the *Portland*) and 4 or 5 times thicker on the *reins* than on the *key*, by which and the incumbent weight of materials all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio, that is, the *thruſt* and *lateral preſſure* are counterbalanced, ſo that each of theſe arches might ſtand ſingle without affecting or being affected by any other. Several feet below the pavement between the arches drains are made to carry off the water and filth, which might rot the work, and is a new contrivance.

The tide riſes in this part of the river ſeldom leſs than 8, or more than 18 feet perpendicular; and therefore at the higheſt tide 25 feet will be left for paſſage, under the largeſt arch. There being a large ſhoal in the middle of the river, it is there at low-water but 5 feet deep, whereas in the channels on each ſide the ſhoal, it is from 7 to 9 feet deep, ſo that on the top of a ſpring or high tide, the water is 20 feet deep in the middle, and 24 in the ſaid channels.

In the building of this bridge, (than which there is ſcarce in *Europe*, a longer and ſtronger of ſtone that is always in water,) were uſed ſeveral curious machines, as for driving and ſawing off the piles, *&c.* of which we may perhaps ſome time give draughts, with remarks. The long bridges at *Ratiſbon* and *Dreſden* in *Germany*, at *Lyons* and *St Eſprit* in *France*, and near *Madrid* in *Spain*, are not equal to this, either for ſtrength or magnitude, regularity, or quantity of water which they cover.

The ſtone uſed is of four ſorts, each the beſt in its kind, *viz. Portland*, *Purbeck*, *Corniſh* moorſtone, and *Kentiſh* ragſtone; all uſed according to their proper quality, and ſo diſpoſed that there is not a falſe bearing or joint in the whole and whatever ought to be of *one* ſtone is not, as in other buildings, made up of *ſeveral* ſmall ſtones. By this care every part is properly ſupported, ſo that none of the piers have ſettled in the leaſt, notwithſtanding the preſſure of many thouſand tons weight. The two largeſt piers contain 3000 cubic feet, near 200 tons of ſolid *Portland* ſtone: and the quantity of ſolid ſtone to the largeſt arch, excluſive of the freeze, corniſh, foot and carriage way, is above 500 tons; and it is computed that the value of above 40,000*l.* in ſtone and other works are always under water or under ground.

For laying the foundation and erecting of the firſt large pier a new ſort of *caiſſon* was built, containing above 150 loads of timber, and of more tonnage and capacity than a man of war of 40 guns, which was ſunk for the maſons, *&c.* to work in it; and the firſt ſtone of the weſtern middle pier was laid *Jan.* 29, 1738-9, by the E. of *Pembroke*.—There are many more particulars relating to this grand ſtructure, which we ſhall endeavour to get for the entertainment of our readers.

A Decla-

* *Dimenſions, &c. of* London Bridge.

	feet	*In.*
Breadth of the arches, or water paſſage above the ſterlings	521	2
Breadth of the ſtone peers	393	11
Breadth of the whole	915	1
The breadth of the ſterlings	611	0
The breadth of the gullet or water paſſage between the ſterlings	228	10
	839	10

Breadth of the river at Putney-bridge.

Between the preſent banks	847
Paſſage left for the water	700

Wideſt part of the Thames *above* London-bridge.

From *Hungerford-ſtairs* to the oppoſite ſhore where the river bends	1320

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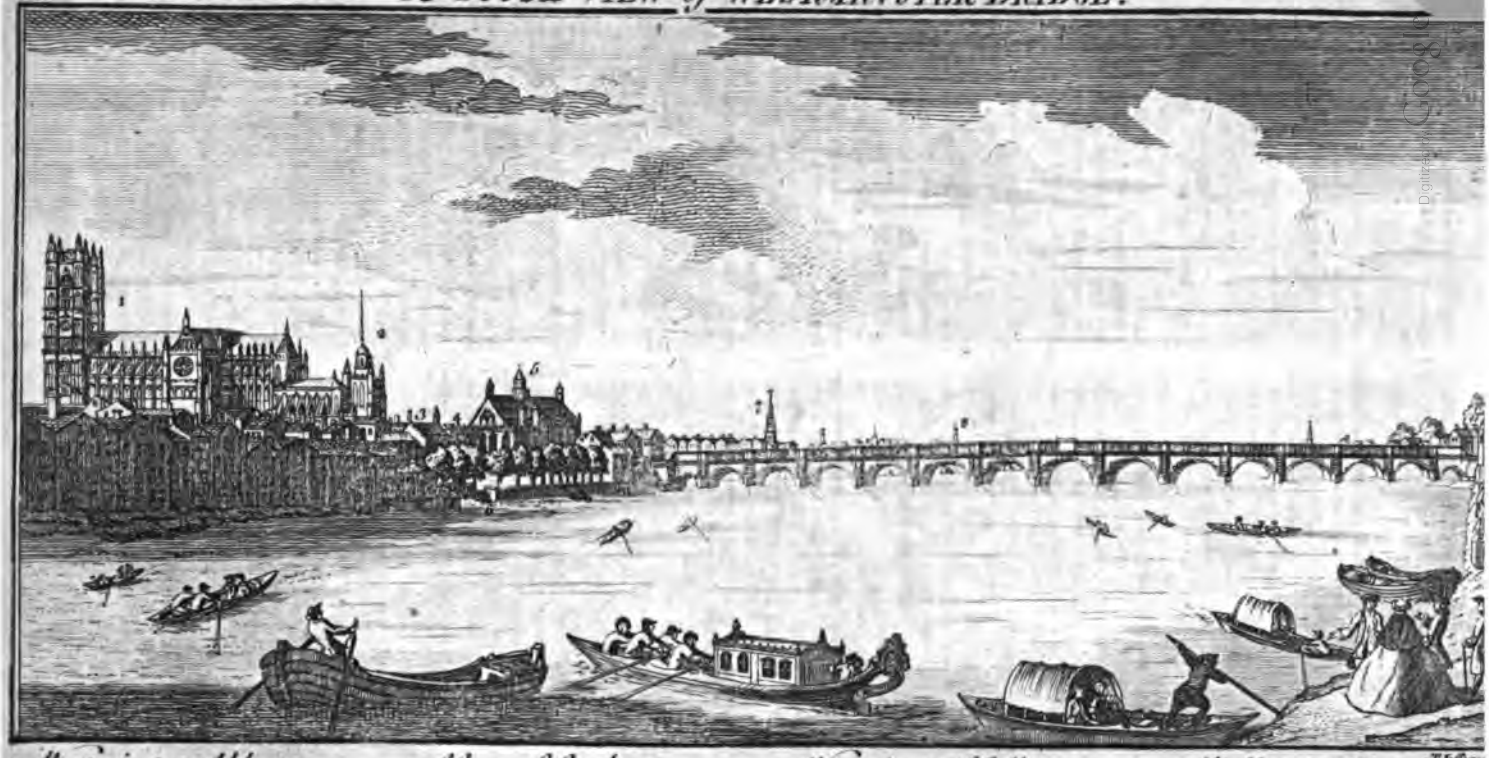
A SOUTH VIEW of WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



1. Westminster Abby.
2. St. Margaret's Church.
3. House of Lords.
4. House of Commons.
5. Westminster Hall.
6. Parliament Stairs.
7. St. Martin's Church.
8. St. Mary le Strand.

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A DECLARATION *made upon Oath at* Boſton, *in* New England, *before Governor* SHIRLEY, *and ſigned by his Excellency.* (See *p.* 577.)

PHilemon Sanders of *Salem*, mariner, and late maſter and owner of the ſchooner *Charming Molly*; declares and ſays, that he was taken on the 9th of *Auguſt* laſt, near a place on the coaſt of *Nova Scotia*, call'd *Withehead*, 5 leagues weſtward of *Canſo*, by a *French* man of war of 30 guns, named the *Magere*, and by her carried into *Chebucto*, where he arrived about four days after he was taken, and found the duke *D'Anville*, admiral of the *French* ſquadron, with 5 ſail of ſhips of war, and as many tranſports in the ſaid harbour. That 3 days after the declarant's arrival, the duke *D'Anville* died at *Chebucto*, on board the *Northumberland*, and was buried on a ſmall iſland about four miles within the mouth of the harbour. That two days after the death of the duke *D'Anville*, the *French* rear-admiral, with about 40 ſail of ſhips, conſiſting of men of war and tranſports, arrived at *Chebucto*, and joined the reſt of the fleet; that the declarant was informed by many of the *French* officers, that the whole fleet when they ſail'd from *Rochford*, conſiſted of 97 ſail, among which there were about 30 ſail of men of war, 4 whereof were 70 gun ſhips, and were parted from the fleet by bad weather, and ſuppoſed to be gone to *Martinico*; that upon the fleet's firſt coming into harbour they were much ſhatter'd by bad weather, and the men very ſickly; that they landed their ſick at *Chebucto* for their refreſhment; and the whole of the land forces from *France*, which were encamp'd on ſhore, he is well ſatisfied by his own obſervation of the tents, officers and men (having been permitted to go on ſhore without reſtraint) amounted to 7 or 8000.

That the declarant was informed by the *French* officers that there were 40,000 ſmall arms, with proportionable ammunition and blankets, brought for the *French Indians*; and that he ſaw upwards of 100 cheſts of ſmall arms, with a great quantity of lead, landed out of the ſhip which took this declarant; that beſides the land forces brought from *France*, this declarant was informed that there were about 7000 *Canadean French* and *Indians*, but is not ſure whether they might not reckon the *Nova Scotians* among them, there being 30 pilots at *Chebucto* from *Menis* and *Schirgnecto*, one of which, who ſpoke good *Engliſh*, he aſked how he dared to come there to pilot the enemies ſhips; upon which he made anſwer in *Engliſh*, that *Annapolis* would ſoon be taken, and then they ſhould be *French* ſubjects again; and added, that the oath they had taken to the king of *Great Britain* obliged them only to be neuters; that this deponent continued at *Chebucto* a priſoner to the 12th inſtant, when a flag of truce arrived from *Louiſbourg* with 40 *French* priſoners; that the next day the whole fleet ſail'd from *Chebucto*, being about 40 ſail, with the wind at N. N. W. and ſteer'd S. W. along ſhore for *Cape Sables*, off which Cape, on the 16th inſt. they diſmiſs'd the flag of truce with two ſchooners, which the captain of the flag of truce had purchaſed of the *French* at *Chebucto*, in one of which he put this declarant as maſter, with ſix other *Engliſhmen*, who forc'd this deponent to come to *New England*, where he arrived this day at *Cape Anne*, and he ſuppoſes the flag of truce, with the other ſchooner, is gone to *Louiſbourg*, where the captain had ordered him to go: this declarant further ſays, that ſix of the *French* ſhips that ſail'd out of *Chebucto* were men of war of 64 guns each, two of 54, one of 44, and about twelve of 30 guns, 1 bomb veſſel, and 18 tranſports; and he further ſays, that it was the general diſcourſe in the *French* fleet, when they ſail'd from *Chebucto*, that the whole fleet was bound for *Annapolis Royal*, and that the aforeſaid 30 pilots of *Nova Scotia* were taken on board the fleet for that purpoſe: that Capt. *Dolabaratz*, commander of the *Briſtol* frigate, of 30 guns, formerly an *Engliſh* privateer, informed this deponent, that the *French* admiral wrote to the court of *France*, by a packet he ſent home, that he would keep the ſeas, in order to get into the harbour of *Annapolis*, till the 15th of *November*, N.S. if he did not get in ſooner; that this deponent was further informed, by ſeveral of the officers on board the *French* ſhips, that ſoon after the fleet arrived, a ſnow was detach'd from them with packets to the court of *France*, to inform them of the arrival of the ſaid fleet at *Chebucto*, and their joining the *Indians* and *Canadeans* there; that they were preparing to ſail for *Annapolis Royal*, and that the captain of the ſaid ſnow had orders, in caſe ſhe ſhould be taken by the *Engliſh*, to ranſom his veſſel at any rate; and this declarant ſays, that the ſhip *Magere* (by which he was taken) being a prime ſailor, was fitted and pr

in order to be ready to ſail for *France* (as the captain of the ſaid ſhip, and the aforeſaid captain *Dolabaratz* often told him) upon their becoming maſters of *Annapolis Royal*, to inform the *French* court thereof, upon which intelligence they expected 18 *French* ſhips of the line and 22 *Spaniſh* men of war of the line, would be ſent early in the ſpring to join their fleet upon the coaſt, which this deponent obſerved was a matter generally believed and depended upon amongſt them. This deponent further ſays, he ſaw a great number of large braſs cannon taken out of a *Dutch* fly-boat, and ſent on board the admiral, which he was told were to the number of fifty, and were to be put aſhore at *Annapolis Royal*: this declarant further ſaith, that, while he was at *Chebucto*, he ſaw about 20 officers, who, he was informed, were all engineers, being dreſs'd in grey, with black velvet cuffs, and metal buttons, and long pockets, which, he was told, was the proper habit of *French* engineers. This deponent further declares, that it was a general diſcourſe among the officers, that the merchants of *St Maloes* (whoſe intereſt in the navigation depended on the fiſh trade) had ſuffered ſo much by the taking of *Cape Breton*, that they petitioned the *French* king to permit them to fit out an armament in order to the taking of *Annapolis Royal*; but the *French* miniſtry adviſed his majeſty to undertake it himſelf, becauſe the revenue ariſing from the fiſh trade would be an ample recompence to him for the expence, this declarant further ſaith, that ſeveral of the officers anſwer'd him that they would ruin and deſtroy the frontier ſettlements of the *Engliſh* colonies; and he perceived in general that they had a great dependance upon getting a ſtrong footing upon the continent of *North America*.

Boſton, Oct. 22. PHIL. SANDERS.
WM SHIRLEY.

Further Declaration made before the Council.

PHilemon *Sanders* of *Salem*, mariner, and late of the ſchooner *Charming Molly*, in ſupplement of his declaration made upon oath before his excellency the governor the 22d inſtant, relating to the *French* fleet at *Chebucto*, further dereth and ſaith, That three of the ſaid t, being men of war of 30 guns, with ſmaller ones, left the fleet; and four ent to *Canada*, the other (a urn'd and joined the fleet the day they ſailed from *Chebucto*. Another ſhip was diſpatch'd to *France*, and another to *Martinico*; and further, this declarant ſaith, that Capt. *Dolabaratz*, commander of the *Briſtol* frigate (one of the *French* men of war, formerly an *Engliſh* privateer) aſſured him, that the *French* inhabitants of *Menis* and *Schiegnecto* ſent a petition to the *French* king, wherein they undertook, with the help of two 30 gun ſhips, to reduce his majeſty's fort at *Annapolis Royal*, and that the ſaid *French* inhabitants voluntarily ſupplied the *French* fleet with 500 black cattle, and about 1500 or 2000 ſheep; and further this declarant ſays, that he was informed by the *French* officers, that the ſaid fleet had brought 25 mortars with them; and he further ſaith, that he had ſeen divers of the *French* engineers at *Chebucto* with the plan of *Annapolis Royal* before them, which they ſeem'd very intent upon, and pointed out the proper places for building forts there; and further he ſaith, he was told by ſeveral *French* officers, that it was deſigned, that the large men of war ſhould winter at *Caſco* Bay, within this province. And this declarant further ſaith, that divers of the *Engliſh* priſoners on board the *French* ſhips inform'd him, that when the fleet ſtruck the ground near the iſle of *Sables*, they conſiſted of 97 ſail.

Boſton, Oct. 23. PHIL. SANDERS.

*** Nathaniel Knight, *mariner, and others, made declaration, on oath, to the ſame effect.*

Succeſs of Dr BARKER's *Method of treating the Diſtemper among* COWS.

SIR, Northampton, Dec. 31, 1746.

NO *motive* but a ſincere regard to the PUBLIC GOOD engaged me to ſend you thoſe Remarks founded on Dr *Barker*'s reaſoning, in his pamphlet relating to the diſtemper amongſt the cattle, which were inſerted in your Magazine of the laſt month.

I have not the pleaſure of any *perſonal* acquaintance with that *ingenious* gentleman, nor have I any inclination to *debate* or *decide* upon what he has ſaid in his pamphlet with regard to the diſeaſe, as not INFECTIOUS:——But having (*ſince* you publiſhed my Obſervations) receiv'd a *very obliging* letter from him, in which he favours me with ſome account of the SUCCESS of his method, which I think may be *conducive* to the GENERAL Good, I thought it *incumbent* upon

upon me to communicate the *following* extract from it to the public.

'As to the success which has attended this method, I can say very little to it, since few have made a *proper* trial of it; but wherever it *has been* pursu'd, as far as I can learn, it has been of use.

'I am *personally* acquainted with one gentleman, who, *last* winter, sav'd *all* his cattle by it; and I have been *credibly* inform'd of *another* in *Essex*, who out of *sixty* cows sav'd *fifty-eight*.——A much *greater* number of cattle have recovered in the neighbourhood of *London this* winter than the *last*, which I attribute to taking them up in *time*, bleeding *largely* and keeping them *warm*, giving them *plenty* of water-gruel, and the like; to the doing of which I flatter myself *my pamphlet* has contributed in *some* degree.

'I have been lately assured by a considerable cow-keeper, very near this town (*London*) that he has saved many of his cows this autumn, *by these means*, whilst at the same time not a *single* beast escap'd of those which he suffer'd *to lie out at grass*.——A plain proof of the utility of keeping them *dry* and *warm*.

'But the most considerable instance of the *success* of this method, which I have heard of, is that of a person at *Kentish Town*, who having but a small number of cows, and consequently being the better able to take care of them, was so fortunate as *to save them all* by following the *directions I gave*, but neglecting to take the *same* precautions this autumn, has lost her *whole* stock by the distemper. If this be not a *convincing* proof of the usefulness of the method proposed, I think nothing can be so.

'But notwithstanding all the pains I have taken, there has been so little regard paid to what I have *already* communicated, that I am discouraged from making any *farther* enquiries. I find that not only the dealers in cattle in general, but even people, who, *by* their education and station in life, one would have expected to have been better judges of the nature of distempers, are so thoroughly prepossess'd with a notion of its being INFECTIOUS, that it was only *preaching to the winds* to say any thing against it.

'The mentioning of INFECTION in the manner I had done it, *unluckily* created a prejudice against *every thing* which I had said——but if people would have considered the matter *coolly* and *impartially*, they would have seen that with respect to the *method of* CURE, which I laid down, it was a question *of no consequence* whether the distemper was INFECTIOUS or *not?* Since the *curative* indications were deduced, not from *imaginary* causes, but from the *manifest* symptoms of the disease, such, for example, as the fulness of blood, the husky cough,—— difficulty of breathing,——running at the eyes, *&c.*

'I wish physicians would think *more closely* on this subject,——and not debase *themselves* and *their art* by falling in with the *prejudices* of farmers and cow-keepers.

'You yourself, Sir, have set them a *good example*, and I heartily wish the directions, which you have so *methodically* and *clearly* drawn up for the management of the sick cattle, may be attended to, as they *ought* to be, and may prove a means (as *probably* they would do, if *strictly* executed) of putting a stop to this *public* calamity.'

Thus far Dr *Barker* in his letter, which I was the more willing to impart, as (since I published my sentiments) I had a printed paper sent me from *Worcester*, dated *Dec.* 8th, in which I have the satisfaction to see, that the *four* physicians of that city have *unanimously* agreed on the *same* principles to recommend the *same* method.

I shall only add, that when the cattle are come to the *last* stage of the distemper (namely, when the milk, eating and chewing of the cud have left the beast for two or three days) then the rules given by order of privy council *ought* to take place.——For as the whole mass of blood is *by this time* become *remarkably* putrid, the disease may *probably* be infectious, tho' it should be allow'd *not to be so* at the beginning.

Smoaking the cow-houses with *boiling vinegar*, or burning *a quantity* of brimstone in them after they are *well* clean'd from the litter on which the sick cattle lay, is here a *very important* caution.——And it may prove beneficial to those that are *labouring* under the distemper, to have the steam of *boiling vinegar* diffused over the cow-houses, during their *whole* confinement, more especially when the symptoms of the disease *begin* to increase.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

J. S.

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Mr URBAN.

IN my journey to *Cheſhire*, ſome years ſince, I pick'd up the two following remarkable particulars:

I.

Inſcription copied from a braſs plate in a church wall in *Cheſhire*.

The Pardon for ſaying of ye Paternoſter and ye Aues and a Creed is xxvi. thouſand yeares and xxv. dayes of Pardon.

II.

'Sir CHARLES WOLLESLY, of *Wolleſly*, in *Staffordſhire*, married a daughter of Ld *Say and Seal*, who married a daughter of lady *Temple*, who lived to ſee 700 deſcended from herſelf, and died at *Stowe* in *Bucks*, 1656.'

Sir *Charles Wolleſly*'s children, and their ages, are as follows.

Sir Wm Wolleſly lived to be	73
Sir Henry was drowned about 1730 at	73
Capt. Richard lived to be	68
Mrs Somervile is living at	98
Mrs Edwards is living at	91
Mrs Berry had 20 children	72
Mrs Marſh lived to be	70
Mrs Bridget Wolleſly	63
Mrs Widgewood	76
Mrs Frances Wolleſly	66
Mrs Bently	55
Mrs Pen. Wolleſly	75

Beſides theſe, *Robert*, *Fines*, *Charles* and *James* died young.

Mr URBAN,

AS you have been ſo impartial as to inſert an extract of a letter from Manchester *with remarks, in your laſt Magazine, 'tis expected that the ſame impartiality will engage you, in your next, to give place to the following animadverſions upon thoſe remarks, addreſt to the remarker.*

SIR,

YOUR remarks in the Magazine for *November*, *p.* 579, 580, on an extract of a letter from *Manchester* in the *Whitehall* Evening Poſt, are not only *ſtrange* as the times they refer to, but immediately calculated to bring thoſe *ſtrange times* afreſh on the ſtage, by cheriſhing the ſeeds of diſaffection to the preſent government, till they ripen into treaſon and rebellion. Perhaps it will be thought as falſe heraldry to draw one's pen on ſuch an occaſion as this, as draw one's ſword for the correction a bully, that deſerves no higher honour than to be *decently kick'd* out of company he inſults. However, my ſhould paſs for a *good cauſe*, and *inſolence* for *victory*, the following animadverſions on your remarks, referr'd to above, are devoted to your, and the publick ſervice.

You ſet out with giving your ſentiment of the preſent times.——Theſe A *ſtrange times!*——Strange times, indeed, when proteſtantiſm, and the liberties of *Britain* are preferr'd to wooden gods and wooden ſhoes! When honeſty and truth are preferr'd to *French* faith and Romiſh infallibility! When even the caſſock cannot conſecrate perjury, and when honeſt men muſt be B hang'd, for *conſcientious* rebellion, and horſe-ſtealing; ſtrange times, when it will not be allow'd, that treaſon is meritorious not of the gibbet, but——of heaven.——Theſe, 'tis taken for granted, are the ſtrange times you ſo paſſionately bewail, Sir. In theſe *ſtrange* C *times, no ſuch cries have been heard at* Manchester, *as down with the rump, &c.* Your vouchers!——You *never heard them!*——Why, perhaps, you are deaf, Sir. Prejudice blinds, and why may it not affect the organs of hearing, as well as the organs of viſion?——But if it be literally true that you never heard D them, no more have YOU, it is humbly preſum'd, ever heard any of thoſe, *you aſſociate with*, pray for the proſperity of King *George*.——Muſt we infer from thence, that King *George* is never pray'd for at *Manchester* at all? I am inform'd, *by perſons of credit too*, that if one whiſpers a *king's meſſenger* is come to town, E ſome of your friends have upon ſuch an occaſion been extremely quick of hearing.——A *king's meſſenger* works wonders, gives eyes to the blind to ſee their danger, and feet to the maim'd and the lame to fly away from it; or let it be only cry'd, *down* with rebellion and *up* with F the rebels, your friends hear, and, like ——you know whom, tremble.——But *down with the* Hanoverians, *down with the rump, and King* George; *for ever*, which is one of your modiſh cries——it ſeems you made a covenant with your ears, not to hear theſe cries, when they are roar'd in the G ſtreets, becauſe your eyes have loſt all hopes of ſeeing them accompliſh'd.

However, what you have already advanc'd is only trifling, or worſe; *the truth is*——that you have flagrantly falſify'd the truth; but why may you not diſpenſe with truth, as well as with H oaths, in order to promote the good old cauſe of popery and ſlavery?—— However, *the truth is*, that one of the *cries* which you *never heard* has been ſo fami-

familiar, that ſeveral have been taken up for it. Surely, Sir, you have been pupil'd by your friend in the comic poet who had the tongues, for "he ſwore "a thing on *Monday* night, which he "forſwore on *Tueſday* morning; there's "a double tongue, two tongues."——— The truth likewiſe is, as you have ſince confeſs'd in the *Cheſter Courant* (for you'll not deny that both papers boaſt of the ſame author) that you have heard them *cry down with the Jacobites* at MANCHESTER *as loudly as down with the rump*, which, by the bye, is one of the cries you *never heard* at all. Why really, Sir, if you are no more an adept in the management of the jeſuit's powder, than you are in the management of his equivocation, I am at a loſs to gueſs at your profeſſion: However, conſult conſiſtency a little, or expect to be as little regarded as, what ſhall I ſay? ——I want a ſimile——as the dream * that paſſes, or the ſhadow that flies.

'Tis allow'd, the cries referr'd to are bellow'd out by drunken fellows; but drunk with what? With beer or bigotry? *French* wine, or *French* politics?—Perhaps in ſome inſtances with both; but as to yourſelf, Sir, though you are acquitted from having that ſparkling wit and humour, which flows from the generous bottle, yet 'tis believ'd that not only in writing your remarks, but ſince the defeat of *Culloden*, you have never been quite ſober.

The account of *Jacobite nonjuring popiſh principles* making a rapid progreſs at *Mancheſter*, you tell us, is *enough to frighten a* poor *proteſtant out of his wits.* ——Ridicule ill plac'd recoils upon him who plays it off——"A man muſt be "ſoundly ridiculous, ſays the *noble Lord* "*Shaftſbury*, who with all the wit imaginable would go about to ridicule "wiſdom, or laugh at honeſty and "good manners."——Much more ridiculous is the *rebel in maſquerade*, who ſports with thoſe evils that threaten like a deluge to wreck the happineſs, and ſwallow up the liberties of his country. The progreſs of popery is enough to alarm a *true* proteſtant, however a *poor one* like *yourſelf* may affect to burleſque or ridicule ſuch fears; for, whilſt you write on at ſuch a rate, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, in alluſion to your own ſtyle, that it will puzzle one to conclude, whether true proteſtantiſm, or true wit are moſt foreign to your complexion. *You have fewer papiſts in proportion than any large populous town in the kingdom.* But in proportion to what? Do you mean that you have fewer *avow'd honeſt papiſts*, that declare it to be their intention to cut *proteſtants* throats when ever opportunity offers, in proportion to the number of thoſe who have the wild politics, the *Jure Divino* rant, and the perſecuting ſpirit of the *church of Rome*, and yet want the integrity to confeſs it, than any other large populous town in the kingdom?——— This may be truth, but 'tis a truth that doth no honour either to your cauſe, or to your friends.

To ſay that the enemies of proteſtantiſm and the preſent government are *popiſhly affected*, you inſinuate to be no more than a *canting evaſion:* Yes, Sir, —but it is ſuch a canting evaſion as is frequently made uſe of, on the like occaſions, in the *ſtatute law* of theſe realms.——I am very ſenſible, and I dare ſay you are ſo too, that his majeſty King *George* has many as *hearty friends*, and many as *ſtedfaſt enemies* in MANCHESTER, as in any one town in *Britain*. But who are the *certain ſet of people* you mention, that make uſe of the *canting evaſion* above? Are they not a *certain ſet* that are enemies to popery and arbitrary power, to *France*, *Rome*, and your idol pretender? Deny this if you can, or name your *certain ſet* if you dare, and then let the world determine.

Thoſe which *the certain ſet* you mention, call *papiſts in diſguiſe*, *popiſhly affected*, you aſſure us, are thoſe only who are ſtrenuous aſſertors of the doctrine and diſcipline of the *church of England*. Is this your affection to the *church of England*, to enliſt thoſe under her ſtandard, who are known friends to popery and the pretender, and their good allies? A church which is the glory of the reformation! Can ſhe embrace thoſe as her ſons, who would enter into a confederacy to re-eſtabliſh popery in the land?——It can never be——But you muſt pardon me, Sir, if I undeceive your readers, and diſſipate the miſt you have artfully caſt before their eyes.—As in the language of *nonjurors* a *proteſtant* government is reckon'd *uſurpation* and a *German yoke*; ſo the doctrine and diſcipline of the *church of England*, as *by law* now eſtabliſh'd, is hereſy. In their eſteem the *revolution* biſhops are no *true* biſhops, and, conſequently, the church they are at the head of no *true* church; Agreeable

* 'Tis ſuppos'd this alludes to two papers upon dreams in the Spectator, ſign'd *John Shadow*, ſaid to be wrote by Dr *B—m* of *Mancheſter*.

nonjurors (witneſs their whole *conſecrated poſſe*) call their own party, and that alone, the *true church of England*,—— the *catholick church of England*. I need not tell you that theſe are their own expreſſions; theſe are the principles you undoubtedly mean, however you may endeavour to impoſe upon your unwary readers, and theſe (*popiſh principles* you very pertinently call them) are, ſay you, *propagated with induſtry, and I hope with ſucceſs too.*

You know of very few nonjurors in the town, i. e. 'tis preſum'd, you know but few of thoſe who are ſo denominated, but what wou'd in common life, notwithſtanding all their *ſcruples about oaths, ſwear* to a *lye*, or would more ſolemnly ſwear to pay that allegiance to the *pope* and the *pretender*, which they refuſe to King *George*. *You know few Jacobites*; perhaps you mean, you know few of thoſe at *Mancheſter*, who in every inſtance agree in ſentiment with thoſe who are denominated *Jacobites*, or *preaching fryars*, in the church of *Rome*. Or do you mean, Sir, that you know few *Jacobites* that will fight for the *pretender*, though they'll all drink and ſwear, rant and bully for him to a man? If you mean neither of theſe things——I call upon you, I challenge you to ſpeak out. Do you know *but few* at *Mancheſter* that are hearty friends to the *pretender*, that drink to his ſucceſs, and when they pray, which perhaps, indeed, may be but *ſeldom*, pray for it too?——You'll not be aſhamed to own your friends.—Indeed, you acknowledge in effect that theſe are many, very many, indeed; truth will out.——But whatever names you diſtinguiſh your friends by, whether they are nonjurors or perjurors, of the religion of *Rome*, or of none at all,

Jurat? crede minus: Nonjurat? crede nolì.
Jurat, nonjurat hoſtis, ab hoſte cave.

Your next attempt is to gloſs over the worſhip of the *rebel ſkull divinities* fix'd up at the *Exchange*: What, aſham'd of your *Tyburn* gods?——What, gentlemen, bow down and worſhip them, and yet aſham'd to confeſs it? To offer up a prayer to rebel martyrs, to invoke their interceſſion and aſſiſtance, is *too abſurd*. But are you ignorant, Sir, that this is an abſurdity daily practis'd in the *church of Rome*? If you are, I muſt inform you, that they offer up immediate addreſſes to thouſands of their lewend ſaints, and puppet-ſhew gods: To mention only a few, as I find them in the *breviary ſecundum uſum Sarum*. St *Sebaſtian*, St *Coſma*, and St *Damian* are pray'd to, for removing the plague, pox, itch, *&c.* for *bleſſing* a purge, and giving efficacy to phyſick; St *Blaſius* for removing bones that ſtick in the throat; St *Anthony of Padua*, for the recovery of ſtolen goods, as his brother St *Jonathan Wild* was at *London*, a few years ago; St *Apollonia* for the tooth-ach; St *Veniſa* for the green ſickneſs, and, the ladies will forgive me if I wave tranſlating it, *pro ordinandis menſtruis*. In the *church of Rome* likewiſe are prayers offered up to their martyrs, that is, to rebels and traytors, executed for their villainies and treaſons, that they would not ſuffer their worſhippers to periſh in their ſins, but advocate for and defend them, and by the merit of their interceſſions make them partakers of eternal felicity.——'Tis allow'd ſuch addreſſes are abſurd, but nothing ſo abſurd, but there may be *fools* found to practiſe it; and what certainty have you that *ſuch* devotions have not been paid to your *Mancheſter* rebel martyrs and confeſſors? 'Tis indiſputably more in character, that thoſe ſhould pray *to them*, who look upon their death and ſufferings as highly meritorious——than that they ſhould pray *for* them, when they eſteem them already in poſſeſſion of the moſt exalted glory. But ſuppoſing your friends mean no more than to pray *for* the dead, if ſuch prayers can be of any ſervice, I am afraid the *Mancheſter* herd, that have been lately executed for their treaſons, greatly need them. Yet allow me to ſay Sir *Thomas Brown*'s authority will weigh, with all ſenſible men, as little as the *pope*'s, in vindicating the rationality of the practice. You obſerve that he ſays "he cou'd ſcarce contain "his prayers for a friend at the ringing "of a bell, or behold his corps without "an oriſon."——He doth ſo, and when he embraces any extravagant and abſurd notions for divine truths, he ſays too, "I can anſwer all the objections "of *Satan*, and my rebellious reaſon, "with that odd reſolution, I learn'd of "*Tertullian, certum eſt quia impoſſibile "eſt*," that is, it is infallibly true, becauſe it is impoſſible it ſhould be true. Thus, Sir, you have happily fix'd on an authority every way worthy of the cauſe you are ſupporting; an authority that will prove the *inſpiration* of a broomſtick, or the *truth* of tranſubſtantiation; that will prove *rebellion* to be *loyalty*,

alty, nonjurors to be *honest men*, and *impossibilities* to be *true*.

But " you cannot see how a nonju-
" ring bishop should be a term of re-
" proach in a country, which glories in A
" a general toleration of all religious
" opinions, except it be affirm'd that
" there is no religion in an oath, and
" that a scruple about that is more un-
" pardonable than one about a ceremo-
" ny or a surplice." *Good Sir*, ap-
ply to your friend the *doctor* for a little of
his *Aqua mirabilis*, alias, *holy water* of B
the *church* of *Rome*, to wash your eyes,
and try whether it can't *work a miracle*,
and open them to common sense. The
scruples of our *nonjuring priests* are not
about the legality of oaths in general,
but about the legality of swearing alle-
giance to that particular government,
which secures them a free and full pos-
session of all their rights; unless you C
would plead that they have a *right* to
suffer martyrdom at *Tyburn*, which right
is obstinately and ungenerously deny'd
them. Their scruples, therefore, about
oaths are not matter of religious, but of
civil consideration, and, consequently,
far from being parallel to a scruple a-
bout a ceremony or a surplice. The
difference between the *nonjuror* and the
ceremony-boggler is this——The one in
civil affairs thinks it a *damnable sin* to be
honest and *loyal* in the service of his
earthly sovereign, the other in *religious*
affairs thinks it an *unpardonable crime* to
be a *traytor* to the king of heaven. E
But it seems, according to your estimate
of things, the *nonjuror* who *damns* all
honesty is the *honester* man of the two;
and " the character of a clergyman of
" the *church of England* is in much less
" danger, from his acquaintance with a
" *nonjuring bishop*, than with a Calvinis-
" tical dissenter." I understand you, F
Sir. *Better be a papist than a presbyteri-
an.* Some of your drunken mob, that
come *reeling home heated with foolish dis-
putes*, have oft cry'd the same: One
wou'd imagine that you are of the club,
by the similarity of your language.
Better be an intimate of Dr *D——n*, a
nonjuring priest, who absolv'd *Justice
Hall and Parson Paul* at the *gallows*, af-
ter the rebellion in 15; who declared pub-
lickly to them at *Tyburn*, that the fact for
which they dy'd was meritorious; who,
in consequence thereof, had warrants is-
sued out against him from the *secretary
of state's office*, and thereupon was sent
and supported by the *contributions* of the H
party to study physick in *Holland*, since
which he return'd to *England*, and has
lived *unmolested at M——ster*: Better
be an intimate of Dr *D——n*'s, who had
three sons in the late rebellion, and de-
clar'd to a gentleman of distinction,
that he should have thought *himself* ob-
liged to join in it, only that he had a
dispensation to excuse him; and who,
whilst the rebels were at *M——ster*, had
the very distinguishing honour paid him
of being escorted by a *file of musque-
teers* to the pretender's lodgings; better
be an intimate of this man's, than of a
Calvinistical dissenter, that is a friend to
King *George*, liberty and the constitution.
Surely, Sr, *Wit* and *Presbyterians* are both
your solemn aversion, so chagrin'd and
aukward do you appear, whenever ei-
ther of them intrudes into your pre-
sence. O these d——n'd fanaticks!
these must be the *English hereticks* that
good father Delrio the *Jesuit* means,
when he says, that they have *cloven* feet
and *long tails*: Pity but they should be
compelled to come into the *steeple*, if not
to the *church*; how prettily would they
vibrate in the bell-ropes!

But in reference to the doctor's ador-
ing the *rebel* skulls, and looking on them
D with a *complacential smile*, you ask,
" May not the Doctor look as he plea-
" ses?" Yes surely, so that he doth but
look like himself; but, I hope, you'd
not have him play the hypocrite, and
look like a good protestant, and a lover
of his country. Let him look likewise
which way he pleases, towards the *Ty-
ber* or *Ty-burn*, as most he inclines or
deserves. Whatever there may be in
his principles or prescriptions, I trust
there is no poyson in his eyes. He no
more need, therefore, dread any *statute*
being made, to lay an embargo on the
disaffection of his look, than you need
dread a *statute* being made to lay an
embargo on your *exquisite wit and hu-
mour*, lest it should overturn our free and
glorious constitution. I am, and shall
continue to be as oft, as occasion may
require, *Your faithful Monitor*,

PHILOPATRIÆ.

Manchester, Dec. 19, 1745.

G *A Letter on the Surrender, &c. of* Car-
lisle *to the Rebels.*

SIR,

I Had the favour of yours, and shall
be glad if I have been able to ob-
lige you in any thing by the subjoined
account, which, I believe, is as nigh
truth as one cou'd expect to meet with
in most particulars.

The resolution for marching to

Brany-

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Brampton is generally suppos'd to have been taken by the rebels, upon information (though false) that marshal *Wade*, whom they gave out they intended to engage, was on his march for *Carlisle*; and this * proves itself by so immediate a return, upon finding that intelligence untrue. A

Every body that knew the situation of *Carlisle* in respect to the military in garrison, could only reasonably hope, (in case the city was attacked) for a defence in expectation of a timely relief; no regular forces except about 80 invalids, most of them wore out and unfit for service, 400 of the townsmen voluntiers, militia not perfectly unanimous, and much too few to stand such extreme hard duty in the severest of seasons. However every body seem'd to distinguish themselves by their alertness and resolution of doing their duty till relief; B C which was daily expected, from the marshal arrived. A letter on the 12th or 13th day, in which he acquainted them he could not possibly come to *Carlisle*, wishing them all imaginable success against the rebels, whom he intended to meet in *Lancashire*, (or in words to this purpose) soon determined the offi- D cers of the militia, (as no hopes of relief was to be expected) to make application to the governor for a surrender; to which he refusing his assent, induc'd them the next day to present a positive declaration, sign'd by most of them of their firm resolution, in case the town E would not consent to a surrender, of making a separate capitulation for themselves, alledging their several reasons for that demand. The town upon this found itself oblig'd to comply, after calling a council. This, therefore, may be justly look'd upon as the true cause of the delivery of *Carlisle*; though every F one must confess, that the hard and almost continual duty for † six nights upon the walls, added to a want of experience and regular discipline, and no hopes of relief, might be allow'd a reasonable motive not to risk a general attack, which was daily threatned.

On the 16th in the morning, a person G sent express to marshal *Wade*, from Col. *Durand*, after forwarding one directed to Sir *John Ligonier*, went post from *Penrith* to *Newcastle*, to acquaint the marshal with the surrender of the town, and that he the governor was determined to defend the castle to the last extremi- H ty; upon this the army began their march, but 300 militia who had joined the governor in the castle, leaving him the same night, he found himself necessitated not to resist the entrance of the rebels; the small number of his invalids (the only men properly under command) capable of duty, being quite spent with continual fatigue.

The rebels having a garrison in *Carlisle*, can scarce be suppos'd sufficient to have prevented their army from being totally destroy'd, by the duke, as the rains had rais'd the § *Esk*, where there are no bridges, could he possibly have follow'd them as close to *Carlisle*, as he had for the most part in their flight from the South; but his foot not being able to keep pace with his horse, oblig'd his royal highness to halt till join'd, by which means the rebels got 3 days start from *Penrith*, where he arrived on the 18th of *Dec.* and *Carlisle* was not invested till the 21st in the evening.

The duke's visiting the works nigh *Stanwix*, on the 26th (*see p.* 301 E) was, perhaps, partly owing to information, that the rebels the day before had found means to bring a flock of sheep from the *Swifts* into the town, which they had effected by causing 80 men with a cannon loaded with cartridge to advance into *Rickergate*, to cover their foragers, whom they sent into the adjoining meadows. At the same time they plundered all that street of provisions.

REMARKS.

* The design of the rebels in marching to *Brampton*, could not be to fight Gen. *Wade*; 'tis evident that they never intended it, but chose to march through a country almost desolate for 70 miles, and extremely inconvenient for carriage, on purpose to avoid him. For, from *Newcastle* to their camp at *Dalkeith*, did not exceed 80 miles; the way of their rout to *Carlisle*, besides the great difference of road, was very near, if not equally the same; from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle* is 50 miles, or nearer 60, if measur'd; now no people in their senses, wou'd march so many miles idly, if they had ever dreamt of fighting. It should seem rather that the villages in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle*, having bury'd their provisions, with their furniture, the rebels march'd for *Brampton* through necessity, for they constantly complain'd of the bad usage in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle*, and destroy'd people's effects that could not be secreted, on that very score.

† As very few rebels were in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle* from the 11th till the 13th in the morning, because their grand corps were at *Brampton*, it might have afforded the garrison some rest.

§ The river *Esk* is extremely rapid, soon rising to an unfordable impetuosity, and as quickly running out; but *Eden* is a river of much slower course, long of rising, and proportionably in falling, and is a greater obstacle.

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ABSTRACT *of a Second* ORDER *concerning the Horned diſtemper'd Cattle.* (See *the Firſt* p. 133.)

WHereas, in purſuance of the powers veſted by a late act in the crown, his majeſty was pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy-council, on *March* 12 laſt, to make ſeveral regulations, for the more effectual putting a ſtop to the ſpreading of the diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle: and for the better notification thereof, cauſed the ſame to be diſtributed to every pariſh throughout the kingdom; yet, his majeſty hath received information, that, through the neglect of the officers, and others, divers infected cattle have been drove to fairs, and markets, and the hides of ſuch carried thither; by means whereof the diſtemper hath not only been continued, but ſpread into many parts of the kingdom; and that, notwithſtanding the juſtices of the peace were empowered by the aforementioned order to appoint proper perſons to be inſpectors of the cattle, grounds, &c. yet few or none had been appointed; his majeſty taking the ſame into conſideration, and being deſirous of contributing, as far as in him lies, to the putting a ſtop to the ſpreading thereof, which, if not timely prevented, may end in the entire deſtruction of the horned cattle, doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy-council, hereby order, that for the ſpace of three Kalendar months, from the 27th day of this inſtant *December*, no perſon do ſend, or drive, any ox, bull, cow, calf, ſteer, or heifer, to any fair, market, or town in *England*; or do buy, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any ox, cow, &c. except fat cows and oxen ready for immediate ſlaughter. And for greater certainty, that ſuch fatted cattle are not infected, or come from any infected place or herd, his majeſty doth hereby command, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever do, during the ſaid three months, buy, ſell, ſend, or expoſe to ſale, any fatted beaſt or beaſts, unleſs the owner ſhall deliver to the conſtable or clerk of the market, or to ſome inſpector (which inſpector, the juſtices of the peace in their ſeveral diviſions are hereby authoriſed and required to appoint) a certificate under the hand and ſeal of a juſtice of peace of the diviſion from whence ſuch beaſt ſhall be brought, ſpecifying the name and place of abode of the owner, that, upon examination on oath of ſome credible perſon, it appeared that the beaſt, and the herd out of which the ſame was taken, was, and had been, for the ſpace of ſix weeks paſt, intirely free from the ſaid diſtemper.——A like certificate is order'd alſo, with regard to raw hides. ——And for the more eaſy carrying this order into execution, the ſaid oath or oaths may be adminiſtered by the rector, vicar, or curate, and atteſted by one of the churchwardens, or overſeers of the poor of the pariſh, from whence ſuch beaſt or beaſts, hide or ſkin, ſhall be brought or removed, in caſe no juſtice of the peace ſhall be reſident at that time within three miles of ſuch pariſh.

And his majeſty doth hereby require and command the churchwardens, overſeers of the poor, conſtables, and inſpectors, to ſtop any ox, bull, cow, calf, ſteer, or heifer, herein before prohibited to be removed, and to carry the offender or offenders before ſome juſtice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law; and alſo to ſtop any fatted ox or cow; and any hide or ſkin; unleſs ſuch certificate be, upon the ſale of ſuch fatted beaſt, hide and ſkin, produced; and to carry the offender before ſome juſtice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

And whereas it has been found by experience, that nothing can contribute ſo effectually to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſtemper, as by killing the cattle when it firſt appears upon them, before it begins to be infectious, and communicates itſelf to the reſt of the herd, ſo it is of abſolute neceſſity that inſpectors ſhould be appointed for that ſervice: His majeſty doth therefore hereby impower and require the juſtices of the peace of the ſeveral counties, ridings, diviſions, cities, liberties, and towns corporate, to appoint one or more inſpector or inſpectors of the houſes, buildings, grounds, and cattle in their reſpective diviſions, where any infection now is, or hereafter ſhall appear to be, for the purpoſes contained in his majeſty's order of council of the 12th day of *March* laſt, and of this order; who are to take care that ſuch infected cattle be killed as ſoon as the diſtemper ſhall appear upon them, and to do every other thing according to the ſaid orders, and ſuch inſtructions as they ſhall receive from the ſaid juſtices, from time to time, to anſwer the ends thereof.

And his majeſty doth hereby further order, that no perſon or perſons do buy, ſell, or expoſe, or offer to ſale, or cauſe to be bought, ſold, or expoſed, or offered

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ed to ſale the milk, carcaſe, fleſh, fat, or intrails, or any part of any infected beaſt; or feed, or cauſe to be fed, any hog, calf, lamb, or any other animal therewith.

And whereas it is of abſolute neceſſity, that the hides and ſkins, as alſo the horns, and every other part of any infected beaſt that ſhall die of the ſaid diſtemper, ſhould be buried with the carcaſe, and that the hides ſhould be ſlaſhed and cut in the ſame manner as is required by his majeſty's aforementioned order of council of the 12th of *March* laſt, to be obſerved with reſpect to the cattle that are directed to be ſhot, or otherwiſe killed. And whereas a due compliance therewith may be attended with ſome loſs to the proprietors of ſuch cattle; his majeſty, in conſideration thereof, doth hereby promiſe, that the ſaid proprietors ſhall be paid for every ox, bull, or cow, that ſhall die of the ſaid diſtemper, and be buried in the manner required by the firſt article in his majeſty's aforementioned order of council, any ſum not exceeding ten ſhillings, the numbers, and values, and conformities to the above rules, to be aſcertained as is required by the aforementioned order in council, with reſpect to ſuch cattle as ſhall be ſhot, or otherwiſe kill'd, ſlaſhed, and buried.

And whereas the lords of his majeſty's privy-council did, by their order on the 25 of *Nov.* 1745, appoint certain juſtices of the peace, to take due care in relation to the infected cattle in the county of *Middleſex*, by purſuing the methods uſed in 1715, which juſtices have appointed inſpectors, and have reported to the lords of his majeſty's privy-council, their proceedings therein: And whereas it will create unneceſſary expence, if the juſtices of the peace ſhould appoint particular inſpectors for every diviſion in the ſaid county of *Middleſex*, his majeſty doth therefore hereby require and command, that the juſtices named in the ſaid order, do proceed in the execution of the ſame, and do likewiſe put in execution his majeſty's order of council of the 12th day of *March* laſt, and this preſent order, within the county of *Middleſex*.

And his majeſty doth hereby confirm the regulations of the 12th of *March* laſt, unleſs where varied by this preſent order.

And his majeſty being informed, that ſeveral cow-keepers and farmers have ſhewn great unwillingneſs to promptly with his majeſty's ſaid order in council of the 12th of *March* laſt, from an apprehenſion of the difficulties that might attend their ſoliciting the payment of the reward, his majeſty doth hereby declare, that the rewards or recompence promiſed thereby, ſhall, for the future, be paid on demand, without any fee or deduction whatſoever, by *John Sharpe*, Eſq; ſollicitor of his majeſty's treaſury, at his chambers, N° 11. in *Lincoln's-Inn*, or his aſſiſtant, in whoſe hands money ſhall be conſtantly depoſited, to anſwer the demands of all ſuch perſons who ſhall bring or ſend certificates to him in the manner and form required.

And for the better notifying of this order, it is his majeſty's pleaſure, that the ſame be forthwith printed and publiſhed, and be alſo inſerted in the next *London Gazette*, and be likewiſe read, together with the former order of council, in all pariſh churches, chapels, and other places ſet apart for divine worſhip, in the manner, and at the times preſcribed by the act of parliament aforementioned. *Temple Stanyan.*

Note, *The forms of* Certificates *for beaſts and hides being ſound and free from infection, are at the end of the firſt* Index.

A RECEIPT *for curing the Diſtemper amongſt the* HORN'D-CATTLE.

AS ſoon as they are perceived to be ill, let them have no more *dry meat*, and take away a *large quantity of blood*; and the next day but *one* take away *three pints* or *two quarts* more, as they can bear it, or according to their ſize; when they are blooded the *firſt time* put a large *hair rowel* in each ſide of the *neck*, and *twelve hours* after put one in *each ſide*, the lower part of their *boſoms*, and *twelve hours* after put one in the *inſide* of *each thigh*, every *twelve hours* give a *thin marſh of malt and bran*, with a quarter of an ounce of *Turmerick*, a quarter of an ounce of *Salt Petre* and one ounce of *flour of brimſtone*, to keep their bodies open, or more *brimſtone* if there be occaſion, or add *honey* if needful; every *hour and half* give *two quarts of gruel*, and every other *time* give a quarter of an ounce of *ſalt petre* with it. When they are in a *violent looſeneſs* omit the *brimſtone*, and when they have been ſo *twenty-four hours* without any ſign of altering, then give a quarter of an ounce of *powder of rhubarb*, and if they don't alter in *three* or *four hours* after, then give a quarter of an ounce more; if they ſhou'd happen to bind too much after the *rhubarb*, then give *brimſtone* as before directed. To an *Ox* give a third part more of every thing, to a large one double the receipt. Keep them in a warm-houſe, and let them not have any thing that is *ſtrong* or *binding*. *See p. 698, and Index.*

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SHIPS

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards. *Remainder of* November 1746.

THE Sally and Fanny, Nevine, from Antigua for London, taken by a Fr. men of war.
The London Hope, Prideaux, from Newfoundland for Liſbon, carried into Bayonne.
The Adventure, Gibſon, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd into St Maloes.
Two veſſels from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, taken in Lat. 17 from that Iſland out of a fleet under convoy of 6 men of war.
The Eleanor, Geheen, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd into St Jean de Luz.
The Royal George, from Jamaica for London, taken by the French.
The John and Anne, from Stockholm for London, taken by a Fr. priv.
The Draper, Wyet, from Cork for St Kitts, taken, and ranſom'd for 1500 *l.*
The Martha, Reins, from London for Madeira, carry'd into Breſt.
The Argyle brigantine, capt. Conturn, with the Addiſon brigantine, Perle, from Philadelphia for Antigua, taken on July 7th by a French privateer, a few leagues from that iſland, and carried to Martinico; the ſaid captains ſince came to Antigua in a flag of truce with 110 men, 21 of them commanders, and 4 were left behind, the veſſels of whom were all taken in 20 days while the men of war lay ſafe in harbour. (*See p.* 575.)
A large ſhip, from Cork for St Kitts, carried into Bilboa.
The Charming Polly, from Plymouth for Oporto, taken off the bar by a Fr. privateer.
The ——, White, bound to Hull, taken by a Dunkirk priv.
The Duke of Cornwall brigantine, belonging to the cuſtom-houſe at Falmouth, taken Nov. 25, by a French priv. in Gerran's road near that port.
The Betty, Shorter, from Barbadoes for Lancaſter, and the 3 Brothers, Pharour, from London for Newfoundland, both carried into Bayonne.
The Lark, Crane, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, carried into Havanna.
The Graham, Naylor, from Liverpool for St Kitts, carried into Bilboa.
The Eleanor, Mitchell, from Cork for Jamaica, taken by a Fr. man of war.
The three Friends, Ewell, from Boſton for the Leeward iſlands, car. into Martinico.
The Reſtoration, Manby, from the Baltic arrived at Hull, tak. by a Fr. priv. ranſom'd for 750*l.*
The Induſtry brig. of Philadelphia, carried into Martinico.
The Conveener, Skinner, from London for Maryland, taken by the Alcyon, a Fr. man of war.
The Hannah, ——, from Dungarvan for Naples, tak. by a Sp. priv. and car. into Taxiſſa.
The Pretty Patty, Robins, from London for Oporto, carried into Bayonne.
The Swallow, Pitts, from Gallipoly for Exeter, carried into Old Gibraltar.
The Fanny, Bennet, from Antigua for London, tak. by D'Anville's ſquadron.
The George and Thomas, Hornby, from London for Oporto, carried into Bayonne.
The Arundel, Henderſon, from Londonderry arriv'd at Philadelphia, was taken off Newfoundland by a Spaniſh priv. and ranſomed for 4000 pieces of eight.

SHIPS *taken by the* Engliſh. *Remainder of* November 1746.

A Fr. priv. of 36 guns, tak. by the London and Garland privateers, and car. into Cork.
The Providence, Dedoricks, from Frederickſhall, with proviſions and naval ſtores, ſuppoſed for France, taken by the Eagle priv. and brought into Dover.
The Lovely Margarita, ——, from Bourgneuf for Bourdeaux, taken by the D. of Cumberland priv. of Guernſey, and brought into Dartmouth.
The Leopard priv. of Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, 24 ſwivels, and when ſhe came out on a cruize 397 men, taken, and the Cheſter from St Kitts retaken, by the Windſor man of war, capt. Dennis, and carried into Kinſale. *Gaz.*
The Shoreham priv. of Nantz, formerly the Shoreham of London, of 22 nine pounders, and 260 men, tak. by the Eagle man of war, capt. Rodney, and car. into Kinſale.
The Sandark, Bachilieu, of Calais, a Fr. priv. of 41 men and 18 guns, tak. off Beachy by his majeſty's ſhip the Surprize, capt. Webb, and brought into the Downs. *Gaz.*
The Pierre, Granda, a Spaniſh advice boat, taken the 7th of November off Cape Finiſterre, by the Maidſtone man of war, and brought into Plymouth.
Two Fr. priſes, car. by an Engliſh priv. name unknown, into Liſbon, Nov. 1. N. S.
The St Pierre, a Fr. priv. of 10 guns, and 105 men, from Bayonne; and the N. S. de Aguira, from Cadiz for Bayonne, both taken by the Blandford man of war, and car. into Liſbon.
The Furet, of Boloign, a Fr. priv. of 8 carriage, 6 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, tak. by the Jamaica ſloop of war, capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portſmouth. *Gaz. See p.* 612.
A Settee, from Martinico for Marſeilles; and a Tartane, from the Canaries for Cadiz, both taken by the Dunkirk man of war, and carried into Gibraltar.
The Mercury, a Fr. man of war, late of 58 guns, now an hoſpital ſhip, and belonging to D'Anville's ſquadron, from which ſhe had parted the day before, tak. by the ſquadron under adm. Anſon, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz. See p.* 612.
A Spaniſh ſhip from Barcelona for Cadiz, with cloathing, &c. for 1400 men, tak. by the Royal Oak and Roebuck men of war, and carried into Gibraltar.
The Subtil, a Fr. man of war of 26 guns, and 194 men, taken by the Portland and Winchelſea men of war, and brought into Torbay. *Gaz.*

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A Fr. priv. of 26 guns drove aſhore, by the Pſs Louiſa man of war, and Weazle ſloop, and was loſt.
A ſhip from Rochelle, tak. by the Warren gally priv. and car. into Liſbon.
The Anna Maria, Blackman, with 1600 hogſheads of ſugar, (*ſee p.* 584) retaken by the Amſcade man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

SHIPS *taken by the* French *and* Spaniards, December 1746.

THE Cecilia, Mitchell, from Aberdeen for Campvere in Holland, tak. by a Fr. priv.
The Suſanna, Brown, from New York for Cape Breton, tak. by D'Anville's ſquadron.
The Tryton, Short, of London, tak. by a Sp. priv. near Lucca in Jamaica.
The Culloden, Forſyth, from Leith for Newcaſtle, taken by a French priv. and ranſom'd for 250 *l.* the mate taken for ſecurity.
The Swallow, Moggridge, from Newfoundland for Dartmouth, carried into St Sebaſtians.
Elizabeth, Sheppard, from Cork for Jamaica, carried by the Ceſar priv. into Martinico, the capt. arrived afterwards at Jamaica, and ſaid there were 50 privateers at that ſeaſon Martinico, and that in 4 days 7 prizes were brought in.
The North Cape, Watſon, from Briſtol and Cork for Jamaica, car. into Guadaloupe.
The St George, French, from Liſbon for Carolina, car. into Auguſtine.
The Cadogan, M'Nees, from Carolina for the Havanna, car. into Leogane.
The Durfley, Pitman, from Jamaica for Briſtol, taken by a Fr. priv.
The Clementina, Nicholſon, from Lond. for Aberdeen, tak. by a Fr. priv. and ranſom'd for 300*l.*
The Charlton, Wheelwright, from Cork for Antigua; and the Fanny, Thompſon, from Liverpool for Africa, both taken by the marquis de Tournay, a Fr. priv.
The Buſſopa, Cooke, from Newcaſtle for Portſmouth, tak. by a Fr. priv. of Calais, of 6 ſix pounders and 60 men, and carried into Havre.
The St Maws, Bovey, for Falmouth from Guernſey, taken by the Bellona priv. and ranſomed.
The John and Thomas, Potts, from Stockholm for Lyrn, tak. off Foulneſs by a Fr. priv.
A ſhip with 600 hogſheads of tobacco, carried into St Maloes.
The Q. of Hungary, Fleming, from London for Boſton, car. into St Maloes.
The John's Endeavour, Cokewell, from Burroughſtounneſs for Norway, tak. by a Fr. priv.
The Neptune, Brooke, from Barbadoes for London, carried into St Sebaſtians.
The Molly, Savage, from London for Cork and the W. Indies, car. into Havre.
The Barbadoes Packet, Paterſon, from Carolina for London; and a Dutch ſhip from Whitehaven for Rotterdam, carried into Breſt.
The Martha, Paine, from London to Madeira, carried into Havre.
The Terra Nova, Fiet, from Newfoundland for Guernſey, carried into St Maloes.
The Bedford, Draper, from Barbadoes for London, car. into the Groyne.
The Venus, Maxwell, from St Kitts for London, tak. by a Bayonne priv. car. to the Groyne.
The George galley, Le Meſſanier, from Virginia, car. into Ferrol.
A ſhip from Falmouth tak. cloſe to Mouſhole, under a ſort of 4 guns, which could not aſſiſt her for want of powder.
The Kirkaldy ſhip taken and burnt by a Fr. priv.
Three veſſels of the trade from London to Edinburgh, tak. off St Abbs head by a Fr. priv.
The Tarpum, Brown, from Jamaica for London, tak. by a Fr. priv.
The Content, Hodſon, from Lancaſter to Barbadoes, taken off that iſland by a Fr. priv.
The Hope, Leviſcount, from Barbadoes for Guernſey, car. into Gallicia.
The Thunder, Ancell, from Jamaica for London, taken off Bermudas by a Fr. priv. of 26 guns and 190 men, who put 5 of the crew aboard a ſchooner, which was afterwards met with by the Scipio, capt. Pierce, who took out the 5 men, and brought them into Briſtol.
The Mary and Sarah, Atwell, from North Carolina, and the James, Kite, from New England, both for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
The Brunſwick, Sturke, and the Elizabeth, Steward, of Liverpool, both from New York; the ——, John Adams, from ——, the ——, Doubty, the Suſanna, Service, of and from Glaſgow for Virginia, and the Increaſe, Badley, from Carolina, all taken by M. Bornea of Leogane, and Don Pedro Aldeacha of the Havanna, and carried into St Auguſtine.
The Black Prince, Wilſon, from Antigua for London, car. into Martinico.
The Neptune, Dear, from Maryland for London, taken the 10th inſt. by a Fr. priv. of 8 guns.
The Lark, Heyſham, from Lancaſter for Antigua, car. into Martinico.
The Elizabeth, Smith, from Southampton for Dublin, car. into Dieppe.
The Antigua packet, Gardiner, from Liverpool and Cork for the Leeward iſlands, car. into Martinico, where they had above 70 Engliſh prizes bro't in.
Two ſhips cut out of Torbay by a Fr. priv.
The Roſe, Willis, from Virginia, tak. by a Fr. man of war from Chibocton, near Virginia.
The earl of Gainſborough, Carey, from St Kitts for London; the Caelia of Briſtol; the Good-will Darby, from Virginia for Liverpool, and a Boſton ſhip with fiſh, all car. to Bayonne.
Bridges, Norton, from Montſerrat for London; the Hume, Chilton, from Maryland; a Antigua; and the Benſon, ——, from London for N. England, all car. to St Maloes.
ſon, from Virginia for Lond.; and a brig. with figs and raiſins, car. to St Andero.
Rice, from N. Carolina, carried into Port Paſſage.

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The

The Good Intent, Mulberry, from Boſton to London, carried into Havre.
The Seahorſe, Roſs, from Antigua for London, carried into Vivero.
The Hercules, from Rotterdam for Inverneſs, taken and ranſom'd.
The Riſing Sun, with 123 hogſheads of ſugar, taken.
The Walpole, ——, from Newfoundland to London, taken.
The Liſbon Packet, Magel, from Amſterdam for London, car. into Dunkirk.
The Charming Molly, Caſtleton, from N. Carolina, car. into Bayonne.
The Bon Fortune, Treſſier, from London to Cork, car. into Havre.
The Charles, Berwick, from Carolina, car. into St Auguſtine.
The Cadogan, Mac Neer, a flag of truce from Carolina for the Havanna, car. into Leogan.
The Recovery, Dodſworth, from Leghorn for London, car. into Havre.
The P. Charles of Fraſerſburgh, from Holland for Aberdeen, taken, and ranſom'd for 500 *l.*
The Roſe, Fea, taken off Cocket iſland, car. to France; and a ſloop, David Nicholſon maſter, tak. by a dogger priv. off Bervie, and ranſom'd for 700 *l.* the 3 laſt ſhips belonged to Aberdeen.
The Aurora, Davis, the Hinchinbrook ſloop of war, from Cape Breton, and the Anne galley, Latchford, one of the fleet from Jamaica, all car. into St Maloes.
The Delawar, Forbes, which ſailed Sept. 15, from Jamaica for London, tak. by the French.
The ——, Welding, carried into Calais.
The John, Rivea, from N. York for Amſterdam, taken by late D'Anville's ſquadron.
The Snapper, Gray, with a valuable cargo from Jamaica for London, the cruizer of 20 guns, and a ſhip from Rotterdam for Cork, carried into St Maloes.
The Fox, Hewiſton, from London for Antigua, and a brig. from Antigua, car. into St Maloes.
The Eveleigh, James, from Carolina for Briſtol; and the Mary, ſame port, from Carolina for England, tak. by late D'Anville's ſquadron.
The William, Bradford, from S. Carolina for ——, taken by a Fr. priv.
The Neptune, Dove, from Maryland for London, carried into Dieppe.
The Content, Curwen, from Lancaſter for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.
The Duke, belonging to Boſton, with fiſh, car. into Bayonne.
The Happy Return, Thompſon, from Maryland for Whitehaven; and the
Friendſhip, Oglevie, from London for Virginia, taken and burnt by D'Anville's ſquadron, the crew of the former carried into Bayonne, and of the other into Breſt.

SHIPS *taken by the* Engliſh. December 1746.

The ——, Breol, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, tak. by the Goſport man of war, and car. into Antigua.
A Fr. ſchooner, one of D'Anville's ſquadron, tak. by the Sheerneſs priv. and ſent to Briſtol.
A Spaniſh ſhip with cocoa, and a large quantity of dollars, taken by a privateer, captain Woodford, and carried into St Kitts.
A tranſport with ſoldiers, one of D'Anville's ſquadron, tak. by adm. Anſon, car. to Spithead.
A French privateer, of 8 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, taken by a Rhode Iſland privateer, capt. Dennis, and ſent into St Kitts.
A Spaniſh veſſel taken off Teneriff by the Tryal priv. of Briſtol, car. into Liſbon.
The Bon Adventure, and the Le Procher, two of D'Anville's tranſports, one laden with ſugar, the other rice and proviſions, taken by the Montroſe man of war, and car. into Plymouth.
The Loretta, a Fr. priv. of 6 car. 6 ſwivel guns and 50 men, from Dieppe, tak. by the Surprize man of war, capt. Webb, and brought into the Downs. *Gaz.*
A Spaniſh ſchooner drove on ſhore near Kildair on the Spaniſh main, where ſhe was loſt; and a large Fr. priv. that had taken ſeveral prizes, chaſed on ſhore near Monte Chriſti, where the crew eſcaped, but the ſhip was loſt, by the Dolphin priv. of New York.
The Henrietta, (formerly the Willet, Griffith) and the Sovrie, from the Bay for Leogane, both taken by a 20 gun ſhip, and a priv. and car. into Jamaica.
The Poſtillion, from Bourdeaux for Martinico; and the Priaſſe for Martinico, taken by the Blandford priv. of Briſtol, capt. Stephenſon.
A Fr. ſchooner of D'Anville's ſquadron, laden with empty caſks, ſent into Briſtol by the Sheerneſs privateer.
Sixteen Fr. ſhips, taken by the Fame priv. capt. Fortunatus Wright, in the Mediterranean, two of them, about 200 tons each, brought into Meſſina on Oct. 19, and the others ſent into Leghorn; the largeſt of the two ſhips was fitted out by the French factories on the coaſt of Caramania, with 20 guns and 150 men; but after a ſmart engagement of 3 hours with the Fame, off the iſle of Cyprus, the Frenchmen ran their ſhip aſhore, and eſcaped, while the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and got her afloat again. *Gaz.*
A Fr. man of war, 24 guns, and 200 men, tak. by a priv. of Newport, Rhode Iſland.
A prize worth 10,000 *l.* bound for the Havanna, taken by the Kinſale man of war and Hind ſloop in the W. Indies.
The Providence, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, car. by the Old Noll into Kinſale.
Several French and Spaniſh prizes by two privateers, capt. Wilſon and Hull, and carried into Placentia in Newfoundland.
Several privateers of Martinico, taken by capt. Dennis in a Rhode iſland priv.

Google

Five

Five privateers taken or sunk by the Leostoff privateer, capt. Fielding, on a cruize, for which he was hir'd by the assembly of Barbadoes for 500 *l.*

The L'Aimable Marie, from Bayonne to St Domingo, car. by the Lyon man of war to Kinsale.

The ——, P. Block, from Amsterdam for Curacao, car. by an Eng. man of war into Jamaica.

A French ship, for Cape Francois from Nants, tak. by the Dolphin priv. of N. York.

The Bacquencourt, a Fr. priv. of Cherbourgh, 6 car. 6 swivel guns, and 63 men, which had cruized two years off Portland and the Start, and taken many ships, no man of war having been able to come up with her, brought into Plymouth by his maj. sloop the Porcupine, capt. Hervey.

A Spanish prize with pitch and tar, taken near the Havanna, in sight of Moor Castle, by the Fame privateer, captain Thompson, of 24 carriage guns, 18 of them 9 pounders, and 170 men, belonging to Rhode island.

The Expeditif, Hexham, from Bayonne to St Domingo, taken by a priv. of N. York.

The ——, Cornelius Prins, taken in the W. Indies.

The ——, John Joseph Daleft, from Seida, tak. by his maj. ship the Antelope, car. to Leghorn.

A Hooker boat priv. from Bologne, with only 12 men, tak. by the Furnace bomb, car. to Dover.

A LIST of his Majesty's ships, sloops, and armed vessels, which have been *lost, taken, sunk, burnt,* or *destroyed,* since the commencement of the present war with *Spain* and *France.*

Ships taken or lost.	*Guns.*	*Time when.*
Victory, lost	100	Oct. 5, 1744.
Northumberland, taken	70	May 3, 1744.
Orford, lost	70	Feb. 13, 1744.
Weymouth, lost	60	Feb. 15, 1744.
Tilbury, burnt	60	Sept. 22, 1742.
Colchester, lost	50	Oct. 21, 1744.
Gloucester, burnt or sunk	50	Aug. 15, 1742.
Tyger, lost	50	Jan. 12, 1742.
St Alban's, lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
Greenwich, lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
Anglesea, taken	44	Mar. 29, 1745.
Loo, lost	44	Feb. 5, 1743.
Bridgewater, lost	24	Sept. 18, 1743.
Rye, lost	24	Nov. 27, 1744.
Wager, lost	24	May, —, 1741.
Fox, lost	24	Nov. 14, 1744.

Taken 4. *Lost* 12. *Besides the following*

SLOOPS.

Drake, lost		Nov. 22, 1742.
Grampus, lost		Oct. —, 1742.
Otter, lost		Jan. 13, 1741.
Saltash, lost		May —, 1742.
Tryal, sunk	—	Oct. 4, 1741.
Wolf, lost	— —	Oct. 2, 1740.
Swallow, lost	— —	Dec. 24, 1744.
Grampus, lost	— —	Sept. 30, 1744.
Bonetta, lost	— —	Oct. 20, 1744.
Mercury, taken	— —	April 15, 1745.
Mediator, sunk	— —	July 29, 1745.
Wolf, rebuilt, taken	—	Oct. 29, ——.
Fame, foundered	—	Sept. —, 1745.
Saphire's prize, lost	—	Sept. —, 1745.
Saltash, rebuilt, lost	—	June 24, 1746.

FIRESHIPS.

Anne galley, burnt	—	Feb. 18, 1743.
Duke, burnt	— —	June 14, 1742.
Mercury, lost	— —	Dec. 12, 1744.

BOMBS.

—r, lost	— —	Oct. 20, 1744.
—ken	— —	Oct. —, 1745.
—g, lost	— —	June 16, 1746.
—oreship, burnt	—	Jan. 16, 1743.
—lz, lost	—	Oct. 20, 1744.

A LIST of *British* ships TAKEN or LOST during Queen *Anne*'s war, from 1701, to the peace of *Utrecht* in 1712.

2 Ships of 80 Guns.	
4	70
2	60
8	50
1	48
2	40
1	36
4	32
1	30
1	28
11	24
1	22
38	

TAKEN in King *William*'s war, from 1689 to 1693.

1 Ship of 70 Guns.	
1	54
2	48
1	46
3	42
3	36
6	32
2	30
4	24
2	18
2	16
2	12
11	10
5	8
1	6
4	4
50	

Sloops, fireships, and smaller vessels, are not mentioned in the lists of the two first wars, and therefore no comparison can be made on that head, because (tho' it does not appear) there is the highest probability, that the loss of small vessels, in those times, could not be inferior to the loss in ours, the proportion between the great ships being duly considered.

For the FEVER *in the* HORNED CATTLE.

ONE gallon of new verjuice, three quarts of soot, one ounce of salt petre, one ounce of stone brimstone, one ounce of flour of mustard, one pint of tar, one pint of linseed oil, half a pint of honey, half a pint of goose-grease, Mix them together, and just let them boil and stand till blood-warm; give the infected a pint, and six hours after half a pint more, walk them about for a quarter of an hour, and those that are most infected keep within doors all night, and fast them. In the morning give them half a pint more, and walk them about well.——For a calf half a pint is enough, *(See p. 694.)*

Eight out of thirteen were cured by the above Receipt in Essex.

Bury St Edm. Dec. 22.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 10, 1745, *to* December 11, 1746.

Christened 14577 { Males 7573 / Females 7004 } Buried 28,157 { Males 13771 / Females 14386 } Increased in the Burials this Year 6851.

Died under 2 Years of Age	9503	20 and 30	2356	60 and 70	1699	100	4
Between 2 and 5	2611	30 and 40	2728	70 and 80	1444	101	1
5 and 10	1089	40 and 50	2876	80 and 90	623	102	0
10 and 20	895	50 and 60	2243	90 and 100	78	103	3
						104	0
						105	1
						106	1

The Whole therefore of the Burials of this Year is 28157

DISEASES.

Abortive and Stillborn	541	Fever, malignant Fever		Palsy	61
Aged	2424	Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	4167	Piles	0
Ague	15	Fistula	14	Pleurisy	43
Apoplexy & sudden	253	Flux	40	Quinsy	17
Asthma, & Tissick	553	French Pox	100	Rash	3
Bedridden	5	Gout	60	Rheumatism	22
Bleeding	4	Gravel, Stone and Strangury	24	Rickets	39
Bloody Flux	21	Grief	5	Rising of the Lights	5
Burstен & Rupture	17	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, & Water in the Head	148	Sore Throat	1
Cancer	50	Jaundies	130	St Anthony's Fire	1
Canker	3	Imposthume	19	Scald Head	2
Childbed	188	Inflammation	88	Scury	3
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	119	Itch	6	Small Pox	3236
Consumption	4887	Leprosie	5	Sores and Ulcers	28
Convulsion	6952	Lethargy	4	Stoppage in the Stomach	102
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	95	Livergrown	2	Surfeit	5
Diabetes	0	Lunatick	90	Swelling	3
Dropsy	1196	Measles	250	Teeth	1309
Evil	20	Miscarriage	3	Thrush	121
		Mortification	251	Tympany	2
				Vapours	2
				Vomiting and Looseness	7
				Worms	12

CASUALTIES.

Broken Limbs	6
Bruised	1
Bite of a mad dog	1
Burnt	8
Chouked	1
Drowned	94
Excessive Drinking	28
Executed	20
Found dead	92
Fractured Sculls	5
Frighted	2
Kill'd by Falls, and several other Accidents	44
Murder'd	7
Overlaid	51
Scalded	5
Self-murder	34
Shot accidentally	4
Stabb'd	4
Starved	12
Suffocated	6
Total	429

The Yearly Bill of Mortality for the Town of NORTHAMPTON, from *December* 21, 1745, to *December* 21, 1746.

PARISHES.

ALL-SAINTS.

Christened.
Males 44 } 88
Females 44 }
Decreased 20

Buried.
Males 40 } 89
Females 49 }
Including 3 Persons buried from the County Infirmary. And also those at the Quakers Burying Ground 2
The Meeting in College-Lane 1
The Meeting on the Green. 4
Increased 4

DISEASES.

Abortive & Stillborn	3	Ages dy'd at:	
Aged	17	Under 2 Years old	33
Asthma	1	Between 2 and 5	3
Cancer	1	5 and 10	2
Chin-Cough	3	10 and 20	3
Cholick	1	20 and 30	6
Consumption	14	30 and 40	8
Convulsion	19	40 and 50	7
Dropsy	8	50 and 60	4
Fevers	9	60 and 70	8
Flux	1	70 and 80	7
Jaundice	1	80 and 90	7
Looseness	1	100 and 7	1
Mortification	1		89
Phthisic	1		
Small-Pox	3		
Teeth	3		
Thrush	1		
Broken Leg	1		

St *Sepulchre's*,	Christ. Males 20 Fem. 12 Tot 32.	Buried, Males 13, Females 15. Tot. 28
St *Giles's*,	—— Males 17 Fem. 19 Tot. 36.	Buried, Males 12, Females 10. Tot. 22
St *Peter's*	—— Males 0 Females 2 Tot. 2.	Buried, Males 9, Females 5. Tot. 14
	In all 158	In all 133

SOme from the stranded vessel force their way;
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea;
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave.
In journies, or at home; in war, or peace;
By hardships many, many fall by ease.

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring;
Wet, dry, cold, hot, as the appointed hour,
All act subservient to th' almighty's pow'r;
And when obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grape-stone, or a hair can kill.

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Forms of CERTIFICATES *concerning horned Cattle and Hides, being free from the Diſtemper and Infection; according to Order of Council, p. 697.*

Form of a JUSTICE'S CERTIFICATE.

To the Conſtables, Clerk of the Market, Churchwardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and other Officers whom theſe may concern.

I of one of his majeſty's juſtices of peace for the county , do hereby certify, that of butcher is the owner of hides, and that it appears to me, upon the oath of a credible witneſs, that the beaſt from which the ſaid hide w. taken w found and free from infection.

Given under my hand and ſeal this day of 1746.

To the Conſtable, Clerk of the Market, Inſpectors, Church-wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, and other Officers whom theſe may concern.

I of one of his majeſty's juſtices of peace for the county do hereby certify, that of is owner of beaſt, and that upon examination on oath of one credible witneſs, it appears to me that the ſaid beaſt, and the herd out of which the ſame w taken is now and has been for the ſpace of ſix weeks, before the date of this certificate intirely free from the diſtemper or infection, raging among the horned cattle.

Given under my hand and ſeal this day of 1746.

Form of a CLERGYMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I [*Rector*, [*Vicar*,] *Curate*,] of the pariſh of in the county of do hereby certify [*as in either or both of the foregoing.*

Atteſtation of the Churchwarden or Overſeer of the Pariſh.

N. juſtice of the peace being reſident within three miles of this pariſh, the vementioned was adminiſter'd by the Rev. Mr who is the [*Vicar*] or [*Curate*] thereof *Witneſs my Hand,*

[*Churchwarden or Overſeer.*]

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